The Library of Congress'

EARLY STATE RECORDS PROJECT

converted from the original microfilm held by the
Vincent C. Immel Law Library, Saint Louis University

through the generous support of a grant from the

Council on Library and Information Resources

This document contains handwritten text that may be partially illegible due to age, penmanship, or deterioration of the medium. LLMC has scanned the material in the same format and page order in which it is maintained in the source document taken from the collection "Records of the States of the United States of America, a microfilm compilation."

Legation of Texas
Washington July 4th 1841

Hon Secretary of State of Texas

Sir,

The desertion most of the expedition to Santa Fe has been rendered by various information received, almost certain, & recalls upon Mr Webster Secretary of State of the United States, to request the interposition of his Government in behalf of the unfortunate Prisoners which have fallen into the hands of the Mexicans. I urged the propriety of despatching an Agent expressly for the purpose of retaining such American citizens as had accompanied the expedition with pacific intentions (and no other views were at Sundry times entertained by any portion of the expedition so far as Santa Fe was concerned) and if upon his interference could also to release also the residue of the Prisoners. The Secretary of State of the United States is about to send as Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Republic, & I stated that he would be charged with (which I also stated should be true) the release of the Americans who had united with the expedition and using the following language as regards Texas.

"I must avail myself of the opportunity of making to that Government the communication to request that, while that Government is and is disposed to maintain with Texas friendly amicable relations with the Mexican Republic, and I am not allowed to screen from merited punishment any of our citizens who may be guilty of an infraction of the laws intended to preserve those relations, yet that summary, irregular or undue punishment of either citizens or subjects of the United States in Mexico, inevitably tends to excite and foment in this Country an enmity of feeling against Mexico which will be much more apt to defeat the supposed objects of those punishments than if the offenders were to have a fair trial and if those convicted were to be punished in some proportion to their offences. I do will, however, make this suggestion in a conciliatory tone without allowing it to be supposed that this Government has any intention to dictate the policy to be adopted by that of the Mexican Republic upon this or any other subject, but, supposing their disposition towards the United States to be amicable, our wish is merely to point out a way by which it seems to us that reciprocal dispositions as well as the integrity of the Mexican Territory may be more effectually maintained. I then stated our readiness to negotiate judicial proceedings, fair and full trials and mild punishments, the objects of which if executed by other Governments, always excepting which the principle of [illegible] good will."

Not content with these steps I have considered it my duty upon Mr Webster the hardship of sending an Agent to intercede in behalf of the unfortunate prisoners, and have named A. Thompson Esqr as the fittest person for the purpose on my application, he having while residing in Texas in 1836, received from Santa Anna and Filisola, then President, assurances of their gratitude and consideration, he being a gentleman also of great activity & energy, and having personally assured me that he would take hard fortune in regard to the Prisoners or other matters, & Mr Webster did not, it could appear to me advisable to retain the appointment when Mr Webster proceeded to England & would be with fear the energy of removal &c. I have therefore solicited him to visit Mexico in my request, and they have thereon not a moment to the Secretary that he may

influential individuals both in and out of Congress beggary been to send a different Agent as before mentioned I hope the object may be effected but cannot speak with certainty as to the result of the application.

I took occasion, at the interview alluded to in my letter of the 19th to say to Mr Bee or some other authorised representative of this government that I hoped one day Mr Bee or some other authorised representative of this government would include in the treaty between the two Countries the specific subject of which was rendered more particularly necessary by the ratification of the 19th ult. I then read to him a communication from the Secretary of State of Texas and which read as follows "The formation of a treaty by the undersigned is considered necessary in consequence of the refusal "ment of the United States as he now avers to reimburse the duties collected by the Treasury "of the 5th April 1831 between the United States and Texas as far as the navigation of Red River "The United States, in all matters relating to commerce and navigation do not grant to foreign "that ... is compatible with the provisions of Article 3rd of said treaty"

I next called Mr Webster's attention to the embarrassment experienced by private citizens in the neighborhood of Red River by not being permitted to send their own cotton that now to New Orleans free of duty and receive their goods from that city upon receipt of debenture and which he required as more immediate remedy than the treaty negotiation which would require a considerable time to effect. The inutility of The United States regulations, as now construed, in this respect was fully explained to him. Thus partially excluding Texas from her trade with ... which would naturally to a great extent be now expected. Here it may not be improper that permission should be given me to send cotton from Red River to New Orleans free for reshipment to a foreign port, like drawback could not be allowed. That drawback should be allowed on goods shipped from Red River for Texas, a river within our borders ... flowing through the United States to the sea would be just. Therefore a natural right of navigation and ... whether would not answer, he said. See The question of natural right but admitted the practice of relieving the part of Texas situated to prove the embarrassment in getting her cotton to market and her supplies of foreign goods from New Orleans, free of duty To the United States, adverse to ... To prevent which some of the Southern Senators The passage of a resolution granting the privilege required. I accordingly with Mr Buchanan and others, who seemed to favor my views, as I shall favorable The subject with, if possible, I can, ensure the passage of the resolution.

Mr Webster informed me that the report of the ... from measurers for the boundary between Texas and the United States had not been received but was daily expected.

Permit me most respectfully to call your attention for to my pecuniary affairs, which are in an exceedingly bad state. I am absolutely without money to pay postage to the Government of the United States, and am in arrears for two months postage. I owe for board and office rent and am really in a most embarrassed situation - such as a representative to a foreign Government should not be placed in. I ask from you therefore to do something for my relief as requested in my letter to his excellency the President of Texas, written a few weeks since the mortification I endure you can readily imagine and I doubt not will take prompt measures to remove. I would refer to the letter to this Excellency for particulars of my account.

A Brother of Major G Thomas Howard and Edwin C Howard requests to inquire if they were in the Santa Fe expedition. A prompt answer to this enquiry is requested to relieve Mr Howards extreme anxiety.

I have the honor to be with great respect,
Your Obt Servant

Neill Armory
Secy of Legation

Copies of Letters
Mr Thompson Despatch 8th Feb.

Mr Webster Secretary of State of U.S.

Sir,

I have now the pleasure to hand You Copies of Letters which have passed between myself and Mr Forbes relative to the arrest of Mr Morfit, and the seizure of his property, and to express my confident hope that the whole affair will be satisfactorily arranged.

Mr Forbes called upon me on the 4th inst. and stated that Mr Morfit had been arrested on the 3d inst. on the charge of having been concerned in fitting out a vessel in the United States to cruise against Mexico, and that his property had been seized. Mr Forbes requested that I would write to Mr Morfit, and inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 5th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 6th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 7th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 8th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 9th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 10th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 11th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 12th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 13th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 14th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 15th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 16th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 17th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 18th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 19th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 20th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 21st inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 22nd inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 23rd inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 24th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 25th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 26th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 27th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 28th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 29th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 30th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 31st inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 32nd inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 33rd inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 34th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 35th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 36th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 37th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 38th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 39th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 40th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 41st inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 42nd inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 43rd inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 44th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 45th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 46th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 47th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 48th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 49th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 50th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 51st inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 52nd inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 53rd inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 54th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 55th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 56th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 57th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 58th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 59th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 60th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 61st inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 62nd inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 63rd inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 64th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 65th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 66th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 67th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 68th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 69th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 70th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 71st inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 72nd inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 73rd inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 74th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 75th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 76th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 77th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 78th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 79th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 80th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 81st inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 82nd inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 83rd inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 84th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 85th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 86th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 87th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 88th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 89th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 90th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 91st inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 92nd inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 93rd inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 94th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 95th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would endeavour to procure his release, if he would give his parole of honour not to leave the City of New York. I accordingly wrote to Mr Morfit, and received from him a letter, copy of which, as well as of my reply thereto, I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Mr Forbes called upon me again on the 96th inst. and informed me that Mr Morfit had refused to give his parole of honour, and that he was therefore still in confinement. Mr Forbes requested me to write to Mr Morfit, and to inform him that I would ende

observed by a daily newspaper. That Fell has refused but been refused by the Collector of The Port of New York Whereupon I addressed that gentleman the letter of which
New York, January 3d 1852 - Edward Curtis, Esq. Collector &c &c &c
day by a morning paper, that two detainees be liberty on bail, and that two others
have been asked at your instance on behalf of the Government of the United States.
sonnet a letter received instructions from a high functionary of the Government
of Texas, to observe the utility and convenience of these vessels should in fact no place
ceive it consistent with propriety. I will be greatly obliged by your communicating to me
First, whether it was because of any complaint or information on the part of Texas
of her citizens that the vessels should have been seized to be sworn, except where
vessels being registered, as before mentioned, prima facie evidence that the
vessels forbearing it to be, intended
duty to go beyond that fact to enquire
Thirdly, with the views, if stated to be known by you, of
Government of the United States. Such of the enquiries not connected with these matters
you may feel at liberty to communicate with your answers as to what course the United
States Government will probably pursue towards the vessels under a continuation of
Again assuring you that I am not prompted either by curiosity or desire to
improper enquiries upon you, I am with much consideration &c &c

Upon handing Mr Curtis my communication I found he would not be able
up to half past two to day he said he could not reply but would do so
obtain his reply and lay it before you with that
delay to communicate to you the enquiries of
Mr Curtis may have added under instructions received from Washington
you may be in possession of the vessels for the above purposes

I have delayed to communicate to the Collector of Customs the enquiries of these
services, hoping to be able to say at the same time, what the prospect is of these
lease or long detention. I would be happy of your concurrence in whom he course
Thus far adopted and of your advice for my future government in regard to
this matter. Very respectfully Yr Obt Servt

A. J. Brower.

A. Asbury to Mr Brower Consul &c &c Galveston Jan 3.

Sir. Yours of the 5th instant is just received, and its contents, to which attention is
reply noted. The course pursued by you in reference to the Mexican Cat "Eagle" and
Liberty seems to me highly proper and in addition it is important you should write
The Collector of the Port of New York, and the District Attorney any facts you may have
or be in possession of relative to the ownership, object, ultimate destination &c of these
vessels, and particularly of the information contained in the letter to you from
This Legation of Sept. 22d last on the points above referred to, so as to make it appear
clearly to the Government of the United States and authorities that this is a case coming
within the provisions of the law of 20 April 1818, prohibiting the fitting and arming of vessels with
in the U S. with intent to employ them in hostilities towards a nation with whom the U S
is at peace. The provision alluded to answers your second enquiry of the Collector of New York
less, of which inquiry I find in your letter first received, provided the intents can be proved
and to this end your exertions should be directed - having the means of information at hand. The
Government here have been unwilling to say more to me than that they have the case under
consideration, are ready to receive any statement of facts, and probably can give me some
definite answer by 12 o'clock on the 10th instant.

Respectfully Yrs &c

A. J. Asbury, Esq. Chargé d'Affaires.

Col Cox has not arrived, neither have I any late news of his having left Washington
Yrs respectfully, Your Obt Servt.

A. J. Asbury
Chargé d'Affaires &c

Legation of Texas
Washington City, 13th 1842.

Hon Secretary of State of Texas.

Sir,

The Schooners Liberty and Eagle, built at New York for the Mexican Government, have been liberated and have proceeded to sea.

The following are copies of communications to the Consul at New York and his replies in the subject of these vessels, since my last respects of the 8th instant.-

The Consul Mr Brower to Mr Armory of New York Jany 6th 42

Adverting to my respects of 5th instant, I have now the pleasure to lay before you, Mr Curtiss reply to my note of 3d inst, the import of which I gave you in my communication of the 5th: Collectors Office New York Jany 7. 1842: J.A. Brower Esq

Sir, I have on receipt of your letter of the 3d inst, and reply in order to the interrogatories therein contained, as follows:- 1st Not to my knowledge.- 2d The case is before the Attorney General of the United States for examination, and what course his decision will require, I cannot now foresee. 3d From my present knowledge of the subject, do I think the vessels will not be detained for trial. I have the honor Edward Curtis. Enclosing my assurances, I am, Sir, very respectfully &c.- J.A. Brower.

Mr Brower Consul New York Jany 11 42 To Mr Armory.

Since the 8th instant is at hand, it will afford me pleasure to communicate to the Collector of the Port of New York, and also to the United States District Attorney for this District, the information contained in the letter from the Legation of Texas at Washington city under date of 22d Sept last. This I shall do without delay, viz: so much of it as relates to the Mexican Commissioner with funds. But I have in my possession no circumstances besides the assurances contained in said letter of 22d ult and report generally circulated here, to prove the object or connection of the Mexican Government in the Schooners Liberty and Eagle.. Report speaks of the connection of that Government in them, and I do not doubt they are destined for the shores of Mexico: at the same time I think it would be most difficult to obtain the information you desire because the Agents would be extremely imprudent to allow such facts pertaining to this business to get abroad, as would lead not only to a loss of the property, but themselves to imprisonment under the laws.

I have no doubt however but here are those in our community who know all the circumstances connected with the building, outfit and object of these vessels perhaps the Custom House officers, such persons clerks or agents as the employ of Messrs Thompson, Brothers &c who, while they would not voluntarily assist the Corporation refused to them, would give their testimony if sure the shield of secrecy or others cover, more or less full disclosure, enough could be brought out to justify the seizure of the Schooners provided the United States authorities will obtain them for trial

The principles of the laws of the United States Congress of 20 1815 was made wholly absent from my mind in entertaining any doubt respecting the letter of the 22d under date of December. But upon the language of the letter of 22d ult last, before referred to, was led to infer the object of Texas in the purchase of these vessels and hence the direction to me to keep a Collector Blackburn of Baltimore advised of their movements, progress outward, armament &c. Recalled to how remembered that the Corvette being built at Baltimore when the relations existing between

the firm referred, viz: the United States, Texas and Mexico are very nearly [illegible] same as it now is. The effect of conquest, as referred to in said letter of 22nd Sept last will accounts for my first enquiry made of the Collector whether or not it had [illegible] a copy of his reply to which I had the honour to refer you under cover of 31st instant.

I take the liberty to enclose a copy of my communication of this date addressed to Mr Collector Curtis, and shall address one of similar import to Capts Whitehouse Capt. Hubbard, Hatfield District Attorney. Texas &c &c &c Collector.

Mr Brower Consul, New York, with charges to Capts Whitehouse Capt. Hubbard, and Mr Curtis, Collector.

I acknowledge with thanks your reply of 31st ult to my despatch of 31st.

Since receipt of your reply of 31st ult I have endeavored by the express Texas at Washington City to communicate to you and also to the United States Attorney for the District the following extract from a letter from that Department addressed to me under date 22nd Sept last. In that letter, the Hon Minister says "On account [illegible] relied upon, that Santa Anna & Mexico had dispatched a vessel from Vera Cruz, the Tomas Marin, with $230m in gold to purchase arms & ships & that he had received funds for the [illegible] as accrued for this purchase & to use the influence of the Government and merchants and Tobasco" The Minister then remarks that he has been instructed by his Government to communicate and direct me to observe the operations of that vessel & to communicate to yourself and the District Attorney any facts which may come to my knowledge relative to the ownership, object, ultimate destination &c of the vessel. I do not perceive & trust the extreme difficulty of obtaining upon mere suspicion or rumour such proof to establish the ownership and object of these vessels, upon which depends the legal measures to be taken. But I am happy to see the character of these vessels, the source through which they have been chartered & outfitted, as well from common report as because it has been stated by the Minister, will enable you to proceed with the utmost caution & circumspection in the legal investigation which may lead to the before mentioned result so desirable to us. It is very well known that Texas cannot carry, that it is vessels from a portion of its immediate shore contents to operate against Texas a portion of which are almost bought or built & fitted out & prepared to the Mexican Government by certain individuals of England who have advanced the loans of an [illegible] of dollars to the Mexican Government & are most apprehensive of the design more particularly on the part of those contributors by reimbursement of their money & of [illegible] confiscation and thinking the first blow at Texas not to be secure to be vigorous and active in thwarting at least every portion of their views & [illegible] with which may be within our power to effect. I shall use other information, which I may receive from [illegible] to the utmost [illegible] and I doubt not a Special Mission of investigation of the case to Europe [illegible] & will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] boarded and gone to sea. Upon enquiry at Mr Easton's House Mr Easton being absent this morning. Observe. The Deputy Collector confirmed their liberation and does not know of any particular charges on the character of their offence. While I further understand there is no charge though the parties here have been required to give bonds in a considerable sum binding against operations upon the commerce of nations at peace with the United States. Such I presume they will pursue their voyage to Mexico immediately. I wrote Mr Easton stating at his request of this comport, this morning.

Yrs &c A. H. Brower

Four colored persons of 11 & 12th inst are this morning at liberty. Yesterday I advised you of the liberation and sailing of the Two Mexican schooners. I can hardly suppose the absence of feeling in England would have proceeded so far as has been suggested in our United States Courts detailed were required since sailing. It was remarked in the examinations given and circumstantially communicated to Mr Collector Easton that two more steamers were being constructed in England for Mexico through Agencies in Charleston. But my only reason was the means and credit were furnished here. The matter [illegible]

C. of C.

I will crave my last respects before recommend nothing [illegible] regard to the escalation of the United States to obtain the release of the prisoners of the Creole Expedition. Declamations of hostile feeling are to be disregarded when it comes to press upon the attention of the Executive; The introduction by Mr Thompson of Kentucky of the resolutions passed by the Legislature of this state on the change of Representation, at the same time the passage of a most severe act of the Union calling upon the President for any information in his possession in relation to the recent unhappy event referred to, will tend to strengthen the hands of the Government and add to its power of assisting us under our present circumstances to some degree beforehand of [illegible] apprehension.

Mr Preston from South Carolina, to whom I applied for [illegible] additional [illegible] as to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Spain to [illegible] as Minister [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Legation of Texas
Washington January 20th 1838.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th inst. enclosing a letter addressed to you by Mr. Pakenham, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and to inform you in reply that I have forwarded the letter to my Government by the first opportunity which has offered since its reception.

I also enclosed to Mr. Pakenham, in compliance with the instructions of my Government, the letter addressed to him by Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, dated on the 16th inst. and which I received on the 18th inst. after which I received a letter from him dated at that place the 19th inst. stating that he could not be expected to be detained until the Treaty is concluded and that he must leave Washington until the latter part of January. No doubt can exist but that the Treaty will be concluded before the 1st of March, and I therefore am not to expect at all. And I have the honor to be [illegible] recommended him to send me a letter stating the nature of the business which the President of the United States, as was intimated by the Secretary of State, expected to submit to the Texian Government at the same time, for the purpose of [illegible] to which I should look to enable Texian Minister of Foreign Affairs to [illegible] and communicate [illegible] of the United States.

I also enclosed to Mr. Pakenham, in compliance with the instructions of my Government, the letter addressed to me by Mr. Forsyth. I am Sir, your obedient servant

Washington City Jan. 20th 1838. The undersigned

has the honor to inform Mr. Pakenham, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, that on the 18th inst. he received a communication of the Government of the United States, in conformity with the Constitution, entitled upon the other contracting parties as follows:

Mr. Pakenham, Secretary Edward Livingston, Vice President:— Mr. Secretary Forsyth, Mr. Secretary Woodbury, Mr. Secretary of Navy, Mr. Attorney General. The Government also directed to confer power to the Executive of the United States, as was done by the Secretary of State, to enable the Texian Minister of Foreign Affairs to [illegible] and communicate to the Texian Government at the same time, for the purpose of [illegible] to which I should look to enable Texian Minister of Foreign Affairs to [illegible] and communicate [illegible] of the United States.

Nathaniel Greene

Mr. Pakenham will be able of the [illegible]

[illegible] to say that Mr. Pakenham communicated to him [illegible] Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico, relative to [illegible] Mr. Pakenham, would like to be communicated, [illegible] Mr. Pakenham

Washington City Jan. 20th 1838.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him on the 18th inst. by the Secretary of State of the United States, and to inform him that he will lose no time in making the communication which it contains to his Government.

The undersigned [illegible] Mr. Forsyth [illegible]

Washington January 20th 1838.

[illegible]

The Hon.ble Anson Jones
Secretary of State
for the Republic of Texas

Sir,

The undersigned [illegible] has the honor to invite the attention of the Government of the United States of America to the 5th Article of the Treaty of amity commerce and navigation concluded on the 30th of April 1831, between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico in case between the Governments of the United States and Texas the Governments, in the second article, engage to grant to each other reciprocally the same favor in other matters, as respects [illegible] immediately become common to the other Government of the first contracting party to the Treaty, it is stipulated that the inhabitants of each [illegible] shall not pay higher or other duties imposed, or fees whatsoever than those which [illegible] nations are or may be obliged to pay. By reference to the 5th Article of the Treaty between the Governments of France and Mexico, it will be seen that the late President of Texas, French vessels are permitted to enter [illegible] French vessels upon paying four pesos per ton of tonnage duties while the import duties paid by vessels coming from the United States are limited to [illegible] States, while French vessels are permitted to import [illegible] all duties.

This regulation is understood to be [illegible] stipulations referred to, between the Government of Texas and [illegible] calculated to impair that friendly and kindly feeling which [illegible] and it the interest and wish of each Government to cherish and [illegible] has acquiesced in without complaint on the part of the citizens of the United States, because the import duties [illegible] in [illegible] Texas were small about twelve and a half per cent. in the [illegible] of Congress the duties have been increased to twenty per cent. in gold or silver. Under this circumstance the undersigned feels that [illegible] solicitude may in the mean time already be caused by the [illegible] of duty to one or three cents, and he feels it will be altogether [illegible] for the Government of Texas in this respect to do so much [illegible], that the Executive Department of this Government will give such orders as the circumstances will allow the commerce of the United States upon the payment of [illegible] footing as that of France.

The Hon. will please accept the assurance of my high consideration and respect.

[illegible]

Headquarters State of Chihuahua, Mexico Nov 9th 1841

To the Secretary of State
of the Republic of Texas

Sir

In accordance with our instructions, we avail ourselves of the first opportunity that has occured since our departure from Austin, of reporting our situation, together with the progress and circumstances attending the expedition upon which we embarked. It is with regret that we are under the necessity of detailing occurrences so little anticipated by our Govt and so disasterous to the expedition in which we engaged: but a sense of duty in obedience to our instructions urges to adopt the earliest means of conveying to you a correct account of the causes which led to the defeat of the Santa Fe expedition. Our present circumstances compel us to be brief in the narration.

After many unexpected delays and embarrassments, that retarded our march beyond the time anticipated for our arrival in Santa Fe, we at length on the 29th August, reached a point on the Palo Duro a tributary of Red River beyond which there was apparently no further means of progressing with the waggons accompanying the command. Previous to this time, on the 21st Mr Howland our guide, was sent forward with two men, bearing a communication to Mr Dryden our colleague in Santa Fe: we being at the time under the impression that we were within one hundred miles of that city. judging from the information of a Mexican whom we had also employed as a guide, who was a native of Texas and appeared to be familiar with the Country through which we were passing. a few days after the departure of Howland the Mexican suddenly deserted in company with a private an Italian named Brignoli. On our arrival at the Palo Duro the Commissary reported but five days rations of beef, other rations exhausted - the country in advance of us appeared impassable for waggons - and Indians in large numbers had made their appearance in the vicinity of our camp. Under these embarassing circumstances, when further progress with the entire command and train seemed impracticable, it was concluded that the undersigned, a majority of the Commission should proceed forward with one third of the escort to the nearest settlement to procure supplies and guides to furnish and conduct the troops into New Mexico. We left Camp accordingly on the 31st August with 75 soldiers under the command of

Capt Sutton- who with merchants and others formed a body of fifty men. It was our expectation on leaving camp that we should arrive at settlements or strike a road that had been described to us leading to San Miguel, in five days march- but we saw no human being nor any signs of civilization until we reached the Mora a branch of Red River on the 11th Sept, where we met with some Mexican traders- they informed us that we were about 80 miles distant from San Miguel and that there was a waggon-road leading from that place to within a short distance of our camp. We immediately sent back two of them with orders to bring all despatch. We continued our march and on the 14th Mr. Barnes our Secretary was despatched a head to San Miguel to communicate with Mr Snyder whom we expected to meet there and to give some information respecting the condition of the country- he was also directed to make arrangements for procuring supplies,- he was accompanied by Maj. Howard, Capt A.P. Lewis, Mr Hitzgen. and a merchant of San Antonio and Mr Kendall of New Orleans. Our mules being worn out with long marches we could advance but slowly. On the 15th we arrived on the Pecos at a settlement called Antoe Chico, twenty miles from San Miguel several hours after our arrival at this place, we were visited by a Mexican officer, Capt Salazar who had just arrived at a ranch on the opposite side of the river with seventy armed men- he informed us that the Governor of New Mexico was advancing towards us with a large force, and had ordered him to intercept our march, provisions were burnished us by the country and preparations were made to lay down our arms- we declined yielding up our arms- conversation with him in regard to the object of our march, he informed him- that we came with no hostile intentions towards the citizens of the country and therefore refused to lay down our arms. He concluded however to remain at Antoe Chico until we received some intelligence from San Miguel, when the Officer informed us had proceeded on to that place escorted by an escort. On the 16th we had another interview with the officer, who informed that unless we received some information from Mr Barnes by the next morning we should proceed to San Miguel. He agreed to despatch a courier instantly to Mr Barnes with a communication requiring his return- and said that in the following day he would cross the river with his force and disarm us- in consequence of no evidence that he was friendly disposed towards us. Up to this time no event had occurred that could justify excite feelings of hostility against the people we had met with, professions are of small account with them. To attempt conveying our waggons any further than Antoe Chico would be impracticable with the Governor opposed to us, we therefore refused to lay down our arms. He then informed us that he would be compelled to march us to San Miguel, to that destination we agreed to proceed

he stated that the Gov was advancing at the head of five thou=sand men and would be at Anton Chico the next day- we left us and about 1 Oclock P.m. commenced crossing the river about half a mile below us, after crossing he marched up and took a posit=ion in our front, without about three hundred men. The manner of their march and the position they assumed caused us to sus=pect their intentions and Capt Sutton was ordered to put his men in order for battle- We were at this time in a very strong position on a ditch on the bank of the river, from which we could have successfully repelled an attack of a thousand men so long as am=munition lasted. About an hour after the officer abovementioned had taken his position, another body of troops under the command of a Colonel crossed the river above us and formed a junction with the first party, making in all about six hundred men. There was no longer any doubt as to the intention of the Mexicans and we were momentarily expecting a conflict, when Capt Lewis gallop=ed over to us in company with Don Manuel Chaves Rimeman and confidential agent of the Governor with authority to de=mand our surrender upon the following terms- That we should immediately give up our arms and remain at Anton Chico as prisoners of war on parole, until such time as supplies could be obtained for the subsistence of our troops in returning to Texas, that our encumbrance should not be allowed to proceed further into the Mexican Ter=ritory, but that as soon as provisions were procured we should be escorted beyond the frontier, where the arms, horses and private property of the officers and men should be restored to them. These Terms were offered by Mr Chaves, with the most solemn pledges for their ful=filment, seconded by the assurances of Capt Lewis on whom at that time we reposed the utmost confidence. Capt Lewis in=formed us that he had proceeded with Chaves and Rimond in the execution of our orders- that on the road beyond San Mi=guel they were suddenly surrounded and taken prisoners by a large party of mexicans, were all tied and about to be shot, when some ex=planation he Lewis made, caused the Mexicans to desist from their purpose and conducted them on to the Governor who was rapidly advancing. On meeting his Excellency Capt Lewis was released on parole and sent back to us with Mr Chaves where they arrived just in time to prevent bloodshed. Capt Lewis stated that the people of the country were all armed in arms and greatly exasperated against us in consequence of the false reports circulated among them in regard to the object of the expedition, that the deserter Brizeno who had been several days in Anton Chico- that he had left the Governor in twelve miles of Anton Chico with two thousand brave, well armed and disciplined Mex=icans he had ever seen, his numbers augmenting daily hourly by the accession of militia and that in twenty four hours we should be reinforced by more than four thousand men. He also stated that Mr Snyder had left Santa Fe some time previous- that Gov=ernor had arrived in the City with his two Companions Baca and Rountree and after remaining a few days, had departed

under circumstances that excited the Gov.s suspicions and caused them To be pursued - that it was utterly impossible at that time to conciliate the minds of the people in our favour and the only means of saving the lives of the whole party was the immediate surrender and acceptance of the Terms proposed by Mr Lewis.

Under these circumstances - without provision for our men, our horses broken down by long and weary marches, deprived of any hope of aid from our main body by a distance of two hundred miles, with an enemy before us with more than five times our numbers and should we be victorious in the present fight of which we had no doubt, the prospect of being attacked by several thousand fresh Troops in less than twenty four hours - in this situation and considering that we were specially instructed to avoid hostilities should the people themselves be opposed to us, we concluded the best and most prudent course we could adopt was an acceptance of the Terms proposed, and consequently we surrendered We soon had to experience a new illustration of Mexican perfidy and treachery; for we had scarcely yielded our arms, when the conditions of our surrender were violated, and in fact not one single article of the capitulation was respected. except the sparing of our lives and that only after a whole nights deliberation on Gen.l Govenor Armijo arrived at Anton Chico on the 18th attended by near one thousand men as undifferently armed and as little like soldiers in appearance and movement, as could easily be imagined - Tho we made several efforts, we never succeeded in obtaining an interview or having any communication with the Governor. Our arms, horses and private property were distributed among the Mexican soldiers and instead of being permitted to return to Texas, we were hurried off on the 19th escorted by several hundred Mexicans and Indians on the road to the city of Mexico. On the same day the Governor departed at the head of his Troops and accompanied by Lewis for the purpose of attacking Genl Mcleod or as we afterwards did of practising upon him the same scheme of deception that had been so successful with us.

It was with reluctance that we admitted suspicions of the integrity of an officer with whom we had associated so intimately and trusted so implicitly as Capt Lewis - but his treachery is now made manifest and placed beyond a doubt - We discovered that he had not only been guilty of falsehood in his representations of the condition of the country and the character and number of the Gov.s Troops, but he had been released from all restraint with a passport to travel where he pleased in the country, and a license from his Excellency to introduce any amount of goods into N. Mexico - his own admissions after our surrender, the intelligence we received from Mexicans and the change in his deportment toward ourselves were conclusive evidence to us that we had been duped by a traitor, and that Lewis had purchased his own safety at the expense of our liberty, his Country's interest and his own honor. This opinion was confirmed at Chihuahua, where we learned that Gov. Armijo had mentioned the treachery of Lewis in an official despatch.

On the morning of our departure from Anton Chico, we were

informed That Howland and his companions were overTaken a few days previously in the mountains attempting to make their way to us and captured after killing a mexican - they were Taken to San Miguel and shot on the 19th. Had Howland succeeded in making his way to us before Lewis arrived, our expedition would have terminated differently. We were informed That Howland was offered his life on condition that he would Co-operate in the robbery of Lewis, but he refused the base proposal with scorn and contempt and died a brave and honorable man - his best eulogy is the manner of his death. We have no time to recite to you the privations and indignities we have endured together with the soldiers who have frequently on the march been treated with great brutality. We are now on our way to the City of Mexico entirely uncertain as to the fate That awaits us. We know nothing concerning Howard and his companions except that they were imprisoned on their arrival at Santa Fe - No respect was paid to Mr Kendall's passport - Mr Dryden was arrested in Chihuahua immediately on the reception of the documents taken with us in consequence of his name being in the commission and instructions. Messrs Rowland and Workman left N. Mexico several months since for California - orders have been sent to that country to kill them wherever found - this order has been given in consequence of a copy of the instructions sent last year to N Mexico, being found among our papers - We were informed yesterday That a courier had arrived from San-T. Fe. bringing intelligence of the surrender of Genl McLeod with 182 men to Gov Armijo - Genl Dr. Mr Navarro, three captains and Surgeon are said to be now on the route to Mexico and will overtake us in a few days - We know nothing of the circumstances or conditions of the surrender but suspect it to have been influenced by the agency of Lewis - We here deem it proper to state that during our stay in the city of Chihuahua we were treated with great kindness by the Governor and citizens - and we are much indebted to the americans and other foreigners residing there for the hospitality they manifested to us and the men. Whilst in that city we obtained from Dr Henry Connelly $1339 on the credit of our Govt in the purpose of supplying the men with clothing subsistence and transportation. Prisoners in this country, as far as our observation has extended, depend entirely on the charity of the people for subsistence as the Govt makes no provision for their support. On our arrival at the City of Mexico we shall be obliged to call upon some of the friends of our Govt for the means of subsisting and clothing the men - and we therefore respectfully suggest that Congress be recommended to make an appropriation to defray their necessities -

We have thus endeavored to give you an outline of the events that have brought us to the situation in which we are now placed in order to correct the fabulous statements put in circulation by the Mexican authorities concerning us, and that our Govt may adopt such measures as its judgment may dictate for our relief - Our present condition and the uncertainty of

conveying intelligence from this country prevented me from sooner
at this time a more explanatory account of my operations as
transmitting to your department such information as we have
obtained in regard to this country.-

We have the honor to be
very Respectfully
your Obedt Servts

Richard M Brickell

Wm C Carter

Hon Roger B Taney

Sir

I have the honor to introduce to your notice Mr. Wm Wadsworth and Dr Lafayette to introduce themselves to Jerome Bell. Esq of Philadelphia and Mr Wadsworth is a native of this city and has resided in Florida for many years and is well acquainted with the Country and the Indians. to whom he is about to be appointed Agent. I beg you to receive the kindness by your great influence to assist him in the arrangements of their business as they will do a great deal in promoting the interests of our Country.

Please my most respectful and kind consideration to Mrs Jones and believe me, my dear Sir, very affectionately your friend

Jesse D Elliott

I have another favor to ask from you. My son Hugh who was at Bordeaux, and engaged there in some commercial business is thereby to be sent to Boston. A vessel for that port will soon be ready in that city, and the Captain is a young man of character, fully acquainted with the English language, having been educated in the United States, and belongs to my church and personal friendship. Mrs Parker unites in many kind wishes with the kindest thanks, and Mrs Dunscomb, in memory of the kindness of Dolphin, commander of that vessel in your service, intimate friend of our Consul, Mr Dunscomb of Bordeaux. He has strongly recommended his captain to me for the voyage. I beg you to have the application made direct to Mr Parker to have it confirmed by the Secretary.

Houston Dec 14th 1842

Dear Sir

I am glad to be able to say to you that I have received the Treaty of Peace & Friendship & the same has been ratified by the President with my instructions have sent it to Texas accordingly.

I am going this evening to Galveston but expect to return in a few days when I will write you at length. Respectfully Your ob[illegible]

Sam Houston

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Houston Texas Dec 14th 1842

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I am instructed by the President of the United States to deliver to the Government of Texas the Treaty of Peace & Friendship which has been ratified by the President with my instructions to exchange the ratifications of the same

I am Sir Your ob[illegible]

[illegible]

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I am instructed by the President of the United States to deliver to the Government of Texas the Treaty of Peace & Friendship which has been ratified by the President with my instructions to exchange the ratifications of the same

I am Sir Your ob[illegible]

[illegible]

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I am instructed by the President of the United States to deliver to the Government of Texas the Treaty of Peace & Friendship which has been ratified by the President with my instructions to exchange the ratifications of the same

I am Sir Your ob[illegible]

[illegible]

pacific Coast between the two Countries and in that event Belgium would surrender all the Commercial privileges she might have derived under the Treaty.

His Belgian Majesty sent a highly intelligent Commissioner to examine the Country who embarked with me from New Orleans for Texas and is now making an examination into the state of the resources of the Country. But the decision of Congress to negotiate no foreign Loan renders the proposed project with the Belgian Govt a dead letter

From the new Ministry of her B. M. I received the most cordial assurances of the friendly dispositions and good will of her Majesty's Govt. — I have the honor to remain

very Respectfully
Your obt Svt

A. Hamilton

The Hon Anson Jones
Secy of State

London March 15th 1842

Sir,

Since I had last the honor of addressing your Department, Genl Hamilton, having left this Country for Texas, it devolves upon me to present you with such general information connected with the two countries, as may appear of interest to

your notice, in reply to a communication from the Government of Texas which I have had the honor to receive, soliciting the unofficial character of the relations established with Her Majesty's Govt by the Treaty relative to the Rights of Navigation, and having been so retained.

The delay that has occurred will be regretted so far as it relates with the Public at large in creating the greatest distrust towards the Country, and suspicions as to the real intentions of the British Government. Had it not been for this, I believe that considerable bodies of the more wealthy and respectable class of British emigrants would have been already in Texas, whilst of the miserable paupers whose arrival is only an additional burden to the Country, and the accounts of whose distress is the cause of so much misrepresentation as to the unsuitableness of Texas as a country for emigration.

Added to this the English papers have been filled for some time past by advertisements of the Mexican Government warning persons from obtaining land under the usurping Texian authorities as such would not be recognised by those of Mexico: which advertisement has had considerable influence, though I have

[illegible] which should not make either the Canadian [illegible]
[illegible] but how also they would [illegible] the [illegible]
the acquisition of the Mexican [illegible] and Canada [illegible]
and the Indians in a measure [illegible] [illegible]
Considerations of this nature, [illegible] Canada to [illegible]
better Reason and of increased [illegible] [illegible]
regards the Emigrating Canadian [illegible] [illegible]
ican invasion and Annexation [illegible] [illegible]
it not, there will be [illegible] [illegible]
an immense emigration - [illegible] [illegible]
already formed, which in the [illegible] [illegible]
-ring to ratify the Treaty.

[illegible] [illegible]
the Canadians [illegible] [illegible]
and seriously, and [illegible] [illegible]
-igrant at a price not exceed [illegible]
not hesitate to say, on the [illegible]
-Tation already made to [illegible]
-ically increasing addition [illegible]
Government, with little more [illegible]
-sion to agents, and some adventurers.

[illegible] [illegible]
mooted in your Congress, has been noticed and discussed by some
of our leading Journals, who think it by no means improbable that
the United States would not hesitate to [illegible]
giving her the command of the [illegible]
clear interests that the north should be [illegible] to such an Encroachment
once in Canada: Consequently [illegible]
called to the question.

There are, it appears, several British subjects serving as
prisoners of the unfortunate Santa Fé expedition. Some of these were
connected with the military, and others entered that service
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Should any of these unfortunate [illegible]
Executive of this Country, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Some years ago when the Emperor [illegible]
to the Court of Texas, owing to my near [illegible]
[illegible] of 1840. 41. I had the honour to [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Should [illegible]
for [illegible]
[illegible]

I have &c

Andrew Stuart

[illegible]

Legation of Texas, Washington March 15th 1842

Hon
Anson Jones
Secretary of State of Texas

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here on Tuesday evening the 8th instant - On Wednesday I addressed the Hon Secretary of State a note, informing him of my arrival and desire to know when it would suit his convenience that I should present my letter of Credence, a reply was immediately given designating 12 m. the next day, copies of the notes I hereto annex, attended by Mr Amory Secretary of Legation I called at the appointed Time, was very graciously received and delivered my credentials to the Hon. Daniel Webster Secretary of State. Our interview was short, but brief as it was, we opened the subject of the free navigation of Red River - This night I am induced to hope from the liberal spirit manifested by Mr Webster will be conceded. The privilege of shipping our products for any other purpose than of reshipping to Foreign Ports free from Duty I fear will not be permitted, unless some remunerating privilege is granted by Texas to the United States, as it would be conceding to our nation privileges which other nations might claim under their treaties of reciprocity - I shall still continue to press this matter knowing its importance to my fellow citizens

At our next interview I shall urge upon the United States government through Mr Webster the consideration of our Indian relations

My Predecessor Col Bee had presented the Synopsis of a Treaty, and the Government has been informed that the Texian Representative here would be clothed with ample power to conclude one

The subject of annexation has not yet been broached, I apprehend the Secretary of State will not be disposed to hold much of any positive conversation with me upon any subject, until satisfied of my power to enter into definite arrangements.

Our appropriations adopted by the Congress of Texas, extending her jurisdiction over the Californias to the Pacific Mr Webster remarked "That it looked as if Texas was too grasping and might excite the jealousy of other nations"

The despatches you gave me for Mr Mackintosh at Paris, I brought hither, and Mr Amory obtained the favor at the State Department of having them placed in the Attorney Gen's from that Department to the American Minister at Paris - This will ensure their safe delivery.

The letter of instructions dated 26th January

ultimo directed to me at Galveston & received at that point on my way to the United States. These shall be strictly obeyed.

Permit me to suggest the name of Asa A Brown Esqr of Wilmington North Carolina, as Texian Consul for that district. This request is made in compliance with a letter from Millican Washington member of Congress from North Carolina, who addressed Mr Amory the accompanying letter forwarded to my arrival on the subject, and recommends him as a gentleman of intelligence, high standing and extensive commercial connexion as essential service.

May I not invite your attention to the 4th section of the act of last Congress, so as to be able to expedite commercial exchanges with our laws and Legislature proceedings, and not go by title names.

Most respectfully would I suggest that Mr Amory who has proved himself to the and faithful in his duties here is the Creditor of the Government for near three thousand dollars, & deserves remuneration most richly and ardent his claims will be most promptly considered

I submit also herewith a copy of the letter of my predecessor Col Bee taking leave of the Government of the United States and dated 21st January last

Col Bee forwarded to Mr Amory from New Orleans prior to my arrival evidence of a claim from Capt. J Rodgers a citizen of Texas for duties on mules illegally exacted by the collector of the district of Teche Louisiana, the correspondence respecting which between the Legation and the United States Government being Mr Amory's note to Mr Webster of February 28 Mr Webster Secretary of State of U.S. replies of 1st and 7th March and the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of March 2d all last past

March 15th Since writing the foregoing, I have been presented to the President of the United States and was received very courteously, the conversation having been of a general nature. He assured assured it shall be both my pleasure and duty to do all in my power to advance the reputation and prosperity of the Govt I have the honor to represent. I have secured lodgings, at Mrs Mitchells Capitol Hill, where the President of the Senate Mr Southard is residing with his family, constituting with myself and family and Mr Amory our entire mess. I append a communication by me from the Intelligencer

With sentiments of highest respect

Yours

James Reily

Mr Bee to Mr Webster

Legation of Texas
Charleston South Carolina January 21st 1842

Hon Daniel Webster Secretary of State of the United States

Sir

The President of the Republic of Texas having sent me a letter of recall, it becomes my duty, (being absent) in writing to take my respectful leave of the Government of the United States, in doing so Sir, be assured, the short time I had the honor of transacting business with your Department, was characterized by the most cordiality on your part, not to have made a lasting impression. On withdrawing from the United States, I regret my absence from Washington prevents my waiting upon the President, and assuring him of my constant wish for his individual happiness and the prosperity of his Government. I enclose herewith a letter from the Secretary of State of Texas.

With assurances of high consideration

I am &c &c &c

B. E. Bee

Mr Amory to Mr Webster

Legation of Texas. Washington July 28th 42

To

Hon Daniel Webster Secretary of State of the United States.

The undersigned actg Chargé de affairs of Texas has the honor to enclose a memorial of John A Rodgers a citizen of Texas to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States together with testimony in support of the allegations therein contained - It seems one thousand, $180.., was illegally exacted from Mr Rodgers on arrival in the United States from Texas, by Mr Silas W Dugan collector for the District of Teche, Louisiana, which the said Rodgers requests may be refunded to him. The undersigned was earnestly to call Mr Websters attention to the injustice complained of in order that prompt redress may be afforded. The undersigned offers to Mr Webster renewed assurances of his high consideration

Faithl Amory

Mr Webster to Mr Amory

Department of State, Washington March 1st 1842

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of yesterday, from Mr Amory, the Secretary of Legation of Texas, relative to an alleged illegal exaction of duties on certain articles imported into the United States from Texas, by the way of the District of Teche, in Louisiana. The undersigned has the honor to acquaint Mr Amory, that a copy of his note and the

original papers accompanying it have been communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury, To whose Department the subject belongs.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr Amory renewed assurances of his high consideration.

Daniel Webster

Mr Webster To Mr Amory

Department of State Washington 7th March 1842

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to communicate a copy of the answer of The Secretary of the Treasury to the letter from this Department, transmitting a copy of the note of Mr Amory, acting Chargé of Texas, of the 28th ultimo, upon the subject of duties supposed to have been illegally charged upon certain animals introduced into the United States from Texas by the way of the District of Teche in Louisiana.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to offer to Mr Amory renewed assurances of his high consideration

Daniel Webster

Mr Forward To Mr Webster

Treasury Department March 2nd 1842

To Hon Daniel Webster Secretary of State Washington

Sir

In reference to the case presented in the note of the acting Chargé d'affairs of Texas, and the accompanying papers, enclosed in your communication of the 28th ultimo, respecting duties charged by the Collector of the District of Teche on certain animals imported from Texas by Mr John A Rodgers a citizen of that Republic, I have the honor to state, that on the 23d ult. the Secretary of the Treasury instructed John M Dough, Esq Collector of the District mentioned, to refund the duties to the party, provided the fact should be clearly established that the animals in question were brought within the limits of the United States prior to the day when the act "relating to duties and drawbacks," approved the 11th September, 1841, went into operation.

I have the honor to be very Respectfully your obt Servt

W Forward

Register of the Treasy.

[illegible]

[illegible] March 10th 1842

[illegible] the undersigned has the honor to inform Mr Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, that he has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Texas to the Government of the United States, and is charged with the duty of presenting to the President of the United States the letters of his credence, and requests to be informed at what time it will be convenient to Mr Webster, to receive him for the purpose of transacting this important business.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr Webster assurances of his high consideration

James Reily

Mr. Webster to Mr Reily

Department of State Washington March 9th 1842

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of this day from Mr Reily, announcing his arrival in this City, stating that he had been appointed Minister Chargé d'affairs of the Republic of Texas to this Government, and asking that a time might be named for him to present his letter of credence.

The undersigned has the honor to inform Mr Reily in reply that he will be happy to receive him for that purpose at the Department at 12 o'clock, to-morrow. The 10th instant.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr Reily assurances of his distinguished consideration

Daniel Webster

New Orleans March 15th 1842

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and called at once in company with Mr Maxime on the 9th de Saligny. The tenor of your letter covering the

Saligny in his post near our Government was quite surprised. He was not quite so well pleased at the delay in sending him a letter of this nature - at the same time he assured me that he had been at all times most kindly remembered of the kind feelings entertained for him by his Excellency the President, Journal and the nation generally. I explained to him that he would at once perceive that this delay was inevitable, by recollecting that the "Correspondence" had been placed before Congress and that the subject remained in their possession until they should take some action thereon or until their adjournment. That while the subject was before Congress, it would have been neither delicate on the part of his Excellency to take it into his own hands, nor in accordance with the usage or the offices of civilized nations. That his Excellency had availed himself of the earliest opportunity when he could with propriety do so, to present the course he has done. I also left with him for perusal, with permission to copy if he wished to do so, the copy of his instructions sent to Mr Mac Intosh - to be returned to me tomorrow. - M de Saligny will return to Texas by the next Neptune without fail - he would get off in the New York but an urgency of business renders it more convenient for him to leave so early. M de Saligny met me from the first in a spirit of cordiality and took several occasions to express his kind feelings for the welfare of Texas and his warm attachment to his Excellency the President, which he knew was reciprocated.

M de Saligny informed me that Mr Reily refused him even an informal copy of the despatch to Mr Mac Intosh, with an informal copy of which he would not have hesitated, at that time, to return to his post near our Government. He had since received instructions officially & correctly understood him - from his Government, apprising him that a Squadron is now in the Gulf of Mexico subject to his orders and directing him to proceed off Galveston harbor and send to our Government his instructions. Captain Renaud is now in this City, waiting on de Saligny's orders - his ship the Constante is at Pensacola.

I cannot but regard this termination of the new understanding between the two Governments as fortunate, even at least as preventing quite unfortunate consequences.

I had some conversation with M de Saligny concerning the recent change in our Tariff and its bearing on importations from France made before information of this change could have been received in that Kingdom. M de Saligny regards it as clearly violative of the rights of the foreign importer. He said, he had written to Mr Barbigat not to pay the duties but rather than do so to suffer the goods to be seized - that he had also written to his Government on this subject. I desire particular instructions on this matter. Will instructions meet me in France? M de Saligny will propose that the importer give sufficient security for the payment of the duties, subject to the decision of Congress.

M de Saligny clearly assures me that he has been

informed in a manner not admitting of doubt, that England is
Instructing Mexico at this time. This is ~~certainly~~ - if correct, - not
in accordance with the spirit that dictated the Convention "of
which adorns the pages. - I am unable to express any opinion
on this subject, further than that it appears to me worthy of
your attention.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
your obed't Serv't

- Ashbel Smith
Charge d'affs &c.

New Orleans March 16th 1842

Hon. Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Sir

I have had an in-
-terview to day with M. de Saligny, Chargé d'affairs from France
to Texas. An account of yesterday's interview with the Hon Chargé has
been already written to your department

The propriety of sending a French vessel of
war to the neighborhood of Galveston to look after the interests of
the French merchants and French Commerce, in case the Mex-
icans should make a descent on Galveston, was suggested
to M de Saligny and appeared to strike him favorably. Cap-
-tain Bernard left New Orleans this day to join this vessel. The
British R. pursuant to my interview with M de Saligny

M. de Saligny showed me a document
from the French Consul at Vera Cruz, furnishing as ap-
-pears to me sufficient proof that the waggons on board
the Progresso, the Mexican prize recently captured by our ship
of Vera Cruz, are the property of a French Citizen, Joseph
Lanee. M de Saligny apprised me that the waggons will
be reclaimed

I shall forward with this letter a No of the
Mexican Telegraphe, containing letters addressed to General Santa
Anna by the Hon Alexander C Bell and General James Hamil-
ton, and the answers to the same by General Santa Anna.
I commend them to your notice as deserving attention, par-
-ticularly Gen Hamilton's letter and the answer to it from
Santa Anna. The latter have created a small mortifica-
-tion here among the friends of Texas. I have said that the
Government of Texas had not authorized such propositions
to be made and emphatically, that the present administra-
-tion does not sanction them in any manner. This is of the

Picayune also contains an account of the condition of the Santa Fé prisoners. You will perceive they are still in chains, with no present prospect of release.

The news of the invasion of Texas by the Mexicans excites a very lively interest here. The proclamation of His Excellency the President have been republished in the News papers of this City, and are highly applauded. Men could be obtained in any numbers for our service. The extreme pressure in the money market and a most universal destruction of confidence among the commercial community, presents a less favorable prospect of our obtaining supplies of provisions and munitions of war in considerable quantities. The Commissioners from Galveston, Dr Levi Jones and C. E. Mayfield Esqrs, have prepared an address which will appear in the papers of tomorrow:- a copy will be forwarded to your Department. A meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, on the subject of aid to Texas, will I am informed be held to morrow Evening.

Mr Mactal passed through this City on Tuesday since with despatches from the United States Minister at Mexico to his Government at Washington. Mr Shannon who returned from Mexico with Mr Mactal informed me that the notes which closed the correspondence between Mr Ellis the American Minister, and the Mexican Government were of a very unfriendly character. The Hon Waddy Thompson, who succeeds the Hon. Mr Ellis at Mexico, is looked for on this City in a few days. It is understood that he will go out to Mexico in the United States Home Squadron now here. Some persons here regard a rupture between the two Countries as a event inevitable.

The facility with which Mr Falconer, a British subject among the Santa Fé captives, was released, compared with the difficulties met by the American prisoners in Mexico, with other facts, appears to corroborate our opinion expressed in my despatch of yesterday concerning the relations of England and Mexico. It cannot have escaped your observation that England is covering the Gulf of Mexico with a network of Steam packets readily convertible into war steamers.

Before closing this letter it may not be deemed amiss to state that Henri Castro, Consul General to France has taken an active and judicious interest in the affairs of Texas here.

I shall leave tomorrow on my way to France

I have the honor to be

very Respectfully, your Obt Servt

Ashbel Smith

Chargé d'Affaires &c

Legation of Texas Washington March 25th 1842

Hon.
Anson Jones
Secretary of State of Texas

Sir

The news of the invasion of Texas reached me last night contained in the Orleans Bee of the 16th Inst. I need not attempt a description of my regret at the occurrence, or my desire for the welfare of my fellow Citizens.

This morning at the earliest hour possible I went to the State Department and had an interview with the Hon Daniel Webster Secretary of State, and urged upon him the great necessity of the United States Government taking efficient and active steps to keep in subjection the Indians upon our northern frontiers. He was just then on the eve of visiting the President, but informed me my request should be attended to. Feeling the deepest solicitude on that matter I called again at one P.M. but found Mr Webster still out. I called again at 3 P.M. and have just returned from a very satisfactory conversation.

Mr Webster assured me that the United States would have their Indians kept within their proper Territory, & feel satisfied that it will be done and that Texas in her struggle can have the aid of all her gallant sons both in the east and along the Red River but since the United States will have their homes and property from the depredations of the Savages - The Government here will likewise take means to defend the lives liberty and property of her Citizens on Galveston Island - No doubt an Officer has been despatched before this time to the New Orleans station for the purpose of taking the proper steps to carry out their determination to protect the rights of their Citizens on Galveston.

At present nothing can be done in making a Treaty with the United States - The Secretary of State informed me this morning that the English and Mexican matters were pressing so heavily upon them to allow a just and due consideration of any Treaty with Texas. At the State Department yesterday I was favored with the reading of the recent instructions of this Government to its minister in Mexico in regard to the Santa Fé Prisoners, they are most positive in the demand for the liberation of the United States Citizens and requires the minister of this Government to insist with the Mexican authorities that the Citizens of Texas now in captivity, as well as those of the United States shall be treated humanely as prisoners of war and not abused or put to any disgraceful or degrading occupation.

I had a personal interview yesterday morning

(30)

[illegible] Sir Jerome Bono of Augustine from the Commander [illegible]
in Spain to this Government. In his note of the Governor of Pensacola
were to part Carolina, that would have Cuba [illegible] to be
[illegible] of Spain was to be Secret for [illegible] He has on the Coast
and Gulf many Ports - this may be found [illegible] by the
French [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] by the United States [illegible]

Gen. Armstrong [illegible] [illegible] of Commerce with
Cuba and to Threaten to Violate the Law [illegible] Spain
to the Spanish Ambassador, which is [illegible] of Peace
& our unfortunate Prisoners You were instructed to the United
States Government will sustain the demand of his Excellency
Native with a force upon the Gulf. And the [illegible] Permit the United States Government would [illegible] as his Excellency
informs me one of her new Steam Frigates to protect
of the Merchandize and property of the United States Citizen
at Galveston.

Trusting in the Color of Texas Force and Gaining they will ever be victorious I sign myself with sentiments of high consideration

Yours &c

Genl Thos J Green

Secretary of War of Texas

Hon
Samuel Rhoads
Secretary of State of Texas

[illegible]

Austin, March 26, 1842

Sir, I have [illegible] your letter of the 25th inst. [illegible] the Government, [illegible] abrogate, annually or contribution [illegible] the Citizens [illegible] Mexican Civil, force sufficient to [illegible] [illegible] Texas [illegible]. But we must [illegible] Texas, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

and Seminole Indians, as the Secretary Spencer informed me had been given to the Chiefs, Agents, and Officers among the Indians, not to permit a single Indian to come into the territory of Texas, under any pretence whatever & require of the attainment of this desirable object, he or their women and children should be sent North and Eastern towns to leave their homes, should the danger of Texas require it, and dictated by every sentiment for their homes and families from the knife of the savage. On yesterday, and before I had an interview with the President and the Secretary, I had laid before the Secretary of State a communication embracing three heads - 1st the Indian relations which I am sorry to say is satisfactorily responded to in the interview with the President and Secretary of War - 2d the free navigation of the Colorado river, and being the Ports and places where free of all duty to the customs or vexatious delays, for example 3d the interchange of mails between the United States of Texas & either the United States as a humane and civilized nation, recognizing the principles of international law, & the usages of honorable warfare, would as a member of the great family of nations, permit those Dictator & declare all forts, hostages all the rules of honorable warfare. Those prisoners entitled to rights as prisoners of War & disgraceful bondage, and other stipulations, and above all could & did a satisfactory manner, the terms of capitulation & did not invite American troops, and the unfortunate citizens of Texas detained in Expedition.

I have not yet received no answer to my Despatch of 4 days received, save the part in regard to the Indians.

We have the friendship of the Government of the United States and the deep sympathy of the people -

General Waddy Thompson goes out as Minister to Mexico in the Frigate Macedonian, and I believe with orders to proceed at once the release of the United States Texas Prisoners.

With sentiments of high respect
I am yours
Samuel Roby

P.S. A copy of this communication to Mr Webster herein contained to avoid as much unnecessary writing herein considered a part of this despatch. 1842

Legation of Texas, Washington, April 6th 1842

Hon
A. Hansel Anson
Secretary of State of Texas,

Sir

I have now the honor to submit copy of Mr Wheaton's reply to my communication of 25th Oct. with accompanying a note from Secy of War.

Mr Wheaton to Mr Seward

The undersigned, Minister Resident of His Majesty the King of Prussia has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Seward's note of Oct. 25th which he has transmitted to the Secretary of War, the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, and has communicated the same to his colleagues. The undersigned has the honor to acquaint Mr. Seward, that he has received from those parts of the United States which he has just visited, the most satisfactory assurances of the friendly intercourse and of the commercial relations by which the two countries have been happily distinguished in the consideration of foreign nations for the President.

The relations in which the United States and Prussia stand to each other, the honor to remain of the undersigned from the Prussian Government, the most friendly character, and he trusts that the present visit of the undersigned to the United States will tend to draw still closer the bonds of amity which so happily exist between the two countries.

Signed Dr Wheaton

Department of State
Washington 7th April 1865

Mr Dispatch

No 21

Sir

Information having been received from official sources of hostilities between France and Mexico, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Government of the latter country has communicated to the President his wish to ascertain what the attitude of the United States would be in the event of a war between France and Mexico, and whether in such event the latter power would be permitted to employ privateers in the ports of the United States. I have informed him that the United States would observe the strictest neutrality between the belligerents, and that the ports of the United States would be open to the public vessels of both powers, but not to privateers. Whether the latter should be admitted to the ports of the United States or not, would depend upon circumstances. I have also informed him that the United States would not permit the fitting out of privateers in its ports, or the enlistment of seamen for privateers. Whether the latter should be admitted to the ports of the United States or not, would depend upon circumstances. The Government of

=ances of hostilities in that County

You will warn the Indians against any mischief that circumstances to them the severe displeasure of the Government against all who shall take any part in the contest and particularly against those who shall commit any acts of violence upon the backwoods of Texas; and you will assure them of every effort being made to bring them to condign punishment

You are authorized to detain any Indians you may find returning these directions and return them to their country; or keep them in such positions as to defeat their designs if the other objects entrusted to your charge will permit, you will employ any force you can spare, at the points that will enable it most effectually to deter any Indians from crossing into Texas

Respectfully Yr Obt Servt

(Signed) A. G. Dimond

Maj Genl J. Bryan

You will perceive from the foregoing that due attention has been paid to my communication of the 28th ult. to the Government. I hope to have something interesting to communicate shortly upon the subject of improved commercial intercourse. Mexico &c remains the

Most Respectfully

Yr Obt Servt

Samuel Rhoads

Legation of Texas, Washington, April 14th 1842

Hon

Anson Jones

Secretary of State of Texas

Sir

I am sorry to inform you that the Packet Ship Pennsylvania which sailed from this port on the 1st inst. for Galveston, has been detained by contrary winds, and has returned to the Capes of Delaware, where she now lies. I have therefore thought it best to send the despatches which I had the honor to receive from you by the Packet, by the Steamer Great Britain which sails from New York on the 16th inst. for Liverpool, and which will probably reach her destination before the Pennsylvania can get to sea. Although I have several times urged upon the Secretary of War the necessity of a treaty of amity, navigation and commerce between the United States and Texas, yet the matter is still postponed, nor do I believe there is any possibility of its consideration until something definite is concluded, between Lord Ashburton now here on a special embassy from Great Britain and the Government of the United States. Independent of

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

made him the last gentlefull person to find out the truth of the rumors. These communications Mr Clay informed me, were promptly communicated and given with great appearance of Real & Sebastian peremptorily declaimed any interference of the British Government in behalf of Texas, and that the British Ministry he said would be compelled and Shame in agreeing & aggregating the Slave Countries, & to aid Mexico in recovering Texas. Mr Fox remarked that Great Britain would rather endeavor to bring about a peace between Texas and Mexico than to aid Mexico in her attempts to reconquer, and that the Crown without the consent of Parliament could not make advances of either money, commercial or Navy to Mexico. Lord Aberdeen further added, that Great Britain would never expect Texas to conquer Mexico, than Mexico conquer Texas, and that if the Mexican Government had obtained any money at all, it was all that obtain it, by loans. Both disclaimed in positive terms again, and again, any interference on the part of Great Britain in favor of Mexico.- These statements I have notice thereof received from Mr Clay, who sent for me and gave the communication between himself and the gentlemen named. My own apprehensions are confirmed, and I obtained the permission of Mr Clay to use the name of Himself, Aberdeen & Mr Fox in my communication to the Texan Government, but the Department will see the great propriety on account of the names of the Gentlemen concerned of keeping them from the public eye, but still bringing the mind of the Citizens by giving a general and authentic denial of the rumors set on foot in Texas, New Orleans & Charleston, and the too great credence of which does our nation a vast amount of harm I must again call the attention of the Government to the necessity of immediately sending the Legation at this point with the laws of last Congress, as we are found for them almost every day. I would also most earnestly press upon the consideration of the Secretary of State, the necessity during the present interesting crisis of having this Legation fully advised of the various movements of the army, Navy & concerning the nations welfare that occur, and of every thing important to Texas and interesting to the Government. This course would prevent the misapplication & misconstruction of expressions to Texas and noticed by the Government here, and on which your Representative here ought not to be ignorant. Frequently I have confidential communications upon subjects relating to Texas and of this Country, and sometimes the next morning see the facts or information obtained in the public journals. The Department of State, has heretofore been informed that my request to retain Texas the free use of the Coast waters and the right of entry in her ports to the United States vessels by sea and also overland for the transportation of the mail between the two Countries had been laid before Congress as a Special Message of the President and referred to the Committee

on Commerce and Rio Grande should be communicated a favorable result in regard to these matters so deeply interesting to Texas

With sentiments of high regard

Yours

Sam Houston

Legation of Texas
Washington City May 16th 1842

Gen

Sam Houston

City of Texas

Sir

I have the honor and pleasure to enclose herewith a letter from the Hon. W. D. Lee, late Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to this Republic addressed to that Government recommending Dr. Ewing and his associates to that favorable consideration that his services and sufferings would seem to demand. Dr. Ewing is a native of the State of Kentucky, is about thirty years of age, and since the Capture of the Santa Fe party has been confined in the dungeons of Perote where he has been treated with the most unexampled cruelty. From his friends here I learn that he is now in debt here to the amount of about eight hundred dollars for boarding clothing and the most necessary supplies.

Texas has sufficient motives of gratitude from the debts contracted by her agents and citizens and her own faith. Texas stands from this circumstance has become a byword and a reproach, and you have no idea how it degrades us in the estimation, but the natural Character &c.

Mr Amory has been a most faithful, valuable and efficient public servant and deserves kind and favorable consideration of the Government. Here in the most sincere respect to your consideration.

This dispatch I am forced to send by the regular route. One of the messengers chief inducements in leaving the City was that he would be able to present in person his claims to the consideration of the Executive, and personally

With sentiments of high esteem

Yours

Sam Houston

Texas Troops & Their Service
Ft Duncan 25th April 1842

Hon
A Jones

Sec of War

Sir

On arriving to my departure from Houston in Septr last, Mr Bassiot called on me to trans-late certain Documents from Spanish into English, relative to the claims of Mejs de Lizardi & Co of Lindon upon the Govt of Texas for depredations committed upon the Cargo of the Co Sch the Little Penn. wrecked on the Tiburones, near the Coast of Yucatan in 1839 by the armed vessels of Texas The Owners and Insurers.— I have read all the documents now on the Department under your charge, before they were submitted to the Executive in Texas, last year, and by them, I am in possession of the knowledge relative to the claims of Mejs de Lizardes, who have charged the Government of Texas with the whole amount of the Cargo of the Little Penn, except the first which was saved by the wreckers, after deducting salvage, which claim amounts to somewhat $15 à 16000 —

Since I am in this Country, I have made a voyage to the Island of Cozumel, for which purpose I had occa-sion to charter a Bongo, and in course of Conversation on our voyage the Captn (owner of the Bongo mentioned, that he with Sevl other Mexicans went from Sisal to the Tiburones after the wreck with Co. Tex and have taken away Sundry goods belong-ing to the Cargo, and after entering them at Sisal Custom house they were sold and the proceeds distributed, (after paying the import du-ties) among the Captors, or Salvors.— That the amt of goods thus so were upwards of $3000.—

Among the papers I saw attached to the Claim of the Mejs de Lizardes, I have seen no a/c sales of goods at Sisal or entered at that Port, only in Campeche by Doctn L McGregor (of my memory serves me) as the Cargoes of the Mexican Schooners "Ariel" and "Telegrafo" which were chartered as wreckers from Campeche to go to the Tiburones to save all they could. It appears that the goods saved by these two Droghers were sold in Campeche at Auction, and after paying the expenses (including duty and Sal-vage) the net proceeds of those a/c sales were credited to the gener-al Account of the goods comprising the Cargo of the Little Penn, when the a/c Current and the whole Business, as chief of the Govern-ment of the said Schooners in charge to the Government of Texas as having been fully adjusted by the Owners and the Insurers, but never received any thing of what the three Mexicans, and the two Americans have pleaded among whom Jose Maria Cano, the pilot who is Captain of the "Santa Joaquina" and whose remembrance he stand to me as already above mentioned

Upon the receipt of this news, and being cognizant of the particulars of the claims of Mess de Bizarde, as set forth in the documentary Evidence above referred to, and which form the communication from your predecessor to me on the 21st January and laid before the Congress at the last Session, and been therein referred in the Report of the Secy of State published in the Washington Union of Dec 8th 1841, it has come to my mind whether or not on board of this Ship, I am indebted to state to you for information as far as in opinion that by proper investigation at the Custom house at Vera Cruz and Campeche, some data may be had, by which several thousand dollars may be saved to Texas, by proof being had that those depredations have not been made by our armed vessels, but by the Mexican fishermen and coasting traders, who by nature and profession are "Pirates". I should not have troubled you in this manner inasmuch as the documents were brought into hands officially by" as Translator, had I not considered that my duty as a citizen of Texas, made it incumbent upon me to make the disclosure, whereby perhaps a large amount may be saved to my Country. And in this opinion I am fully borne out by Genl Moore to whom I have made known the circumstance and to whom it appeared to be very proper that I should communicate to you these facts, that the interest of Texas may be properly guarded against unfounded claims.

I am very Truly yours

Jno Forbes

Texian Legation Washington April 18th 1842
Washington City D.C.

To
Anson Jones
Secretary of State, Texas

Sir

The undersigned has the honor of submitting the following correspondence, and the results thereof between the Hon Secretary of State of the United States and himself

Texian Legation, Washington April 2nd 1842

The undersigned Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas would most respectfully beg leave to call the attention of the Secretary of State of the United States to the consideration of the heads submitted, in different letters by Mr Bee, former Texian Charge d'Affaires, as the basis of a Treaty between Texas and the United States and requests that he would designate a day (and hour as hereinafter)when

he will be ready to enter upon the consideration of the subject
With sentiments of high respect
Yours

S Kirby

Hon Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
of the United States

Mr Webster's reply

The undersigned Secretary of State of the United States has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the 21st inst. from Mr Kirby charge d'affaires of Texas requesting the appointment of a day for the consideration of certain points submitted by him Mr Kirby in Different notes in the name of a treaty between the United States and Texas

The undersigned has the honor to acquaint Mr Kirby in reply that he will be happy to see him at the Department whenever he may call

Department of State
Washington 25 August 1842

Daniel Webster

Mr Daniel Kirby
&c &c &c

Shortly after the reception of Mr Webster's note, and as the answer may be required to the Department said had an interview with the Hon Secretary of State, and communicated over conversation by informing him of the reception of his note, in reply to mine of the 21st inst, and tendered the necessary to proceed to the adjustments of the points submitted. In reply he remarked, that he had not yet been furnished to refresh his memory with the matters submitted by Mr Bee, & could not be prepared any necessity for proceeding the subject, but stated that if there was any particular matter or subject which required immediate attention he would attend to it. It was observed that there were many important and complicated matters between Texas and the United States which required adjustment, and which the Secretary of State was fully aware of, such as the navigation of Red River the use of certain ports in the United States as entrepots for the commerce of Texas, free from duties, and free warehouse and conveyance by steamboats on Western Waters of the United States & out of the right of transit over certain parts of the United States by citizens of Texas from Texas to the Atlantic ocean which had been regularly agreed to by the Executive of this Government in consequence of those of which much increased when the Louisiana and Arkansas lines bordering upon Texas, but that large a number of cases and other serious questions had been settled such as the mode of determining the navigation of Rivers by treaty or negotiation, particularly that of the Colorado Rivers to points within

[illegible]

Yours

Sam'l Reily

(Translation)

Legation of France
in Texas

Galveston, 29th April 1842

Sir

In the month of April 1841, at the moment when the Regency of the King was alleged to be suspended in its political relations with the cabinet of Mexico, & I received a letter from the Minister of His Majesty near the United States requesting my intervention to obtain from the Texian Government the restitution to Mr Rios, French merchant, established in Mexico, of 90 sacks of flour, shipped for his account on board the Mexican Schooner Anna Maria, master, in sailing from Vera Cruz to Tampico in the month of May following. Said flour had been captured by the Texian cruizers, taken to Galveston, and sold in this port with her cargo.

My position in which, for a year, I have found myself placed towards the Government of this country, has not permitted me till the present time to take up this affair. But now that I am charged ad interim with the representation of official relations between Texas and the Regency of His Majesty, I hasten to give the claim of Mr Rios.

Should it be required, the very quality of my relations with the Mexicans and allied persons, of this Catholic Majesty, to forward to your Government a claim of the same kind as the present, Mr Lewis Sagra, a Mexican merchant, sent from Vera Cruz a cargo of flour shipped on board the same schooner.

I commend you with zeal, Sir, the copies of the letter of the 3rd December last from Mexico, dated the 31st December following, and different documents that have been sent to me touching this double affair.

Sir, you will see by these three different documents that the Government of Mexico claimed by Messrs. Rios and Sagra was the amount of 1.642 Dollars 50 cents, for the value of 1.641 Barrels of flour, and the legitimate and true property of these two Gentlemen; and I beg you, consequently, to be kind enough to take the necessary measures that the amount be paid to me, either in cash or bills, on Texas, so that Sagra have it forwarded to them. The circumstances on which the claim of Messrs. Rios and Sagra rests, as well as the extreme anxiety which His Government has manifested, in the present affair of Mr Rios, in applying these principles, do not permit me to believe that the least difficulty could arise

in this respect.

I avail myself with pleasure of this occasion &c.
to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration

(S) C.A. de Bourgoing

To The Honorable Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Mexico, 31st December 1841

Legation of France
near Mexico

Sir

I am well sure by the letters of which
I annex copies, that Mr Jean Baptiste Jecker, a French merchant has
shipped 90 sacks of flour on board the Texian schooner Louisville
now, which has been captured by Texian cruizers and taken to Gal-
veston. I shall be obliged to you if you will take the necessary steps
to obtain the restitution of the property of Mr Jecker, or to cause a
suitable indemnity to be made to him in case they should have
disposed already of this property.

I have at the same time the honor to beg you to
support the claim of Mr Zuniaga, a Spanish merchant, who
is equally interested in the cargo of the Ann Maria

Accept, Sir, the assurance &c &c

(S) Ch. d'Alleye de Cuyjiroy

Monsieur de Thalignay
Chargé d'affaires of France
in Texas

Vera Cruz, 16th December 1842

Sir

I received last night advices that the American
Schooner Anna Maria, Captain Rice, bound from Vera Cruz to
Tampico, has been captured by the Texian Cruizers and taken
To Galveston.

I had shipped for my account on board this ves-
sel 90 sacks of flour, consigned to Mr Jules Lavenue:

Enclosed I send you a copy of the invoice, which
I found it on the manifest of this vessel, amounting to $1.692.50

I beg you, Monsieur le Consul, to have the goods and
baggage my claims to the Minister of Texas near Mexico,
that he may urge it through our Representative at that Re-
public.

The conduct which the French Government has exhibited with respect to the owners of the cargo of the Mexican Brig Unica Hija, which was captured by the squadron, is a sufficient precedent to establish the legality of my claim. The foreign owners were reimbursed by the French Government to the amount of their invoices.

I confide entirely in the high influence of the Minister of France in Mexico to give to my claim the greatest efficacy.

Accept, Sir &c &c

(s) A. Bazoche

M. le Sieur, Consul of France
in Vera Cruz

Vera Cruz, 19th December 1840

Monsieur le Baron

The Mexican Schooner, Anna Maria, Captain Rice, which left here for Tampico, has been captured by the Texian Cruizers and taken to Galveston.

Mr Jean Baptiste Tisos, a French merchant, who had shipped for his account on board this vessel 90 Barrels of flour, consigned to Mr Labruere, has sent me the claim which I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, with the copy of the invoice which accompanied it

Mr Tisos has requested me to beg you to transmit these documents to the Chargé d'affaires of His Majesty in Texas, that he may obtain from the Texian Government the payment of the price of his invoice.

I have the honor to tell you, Monsieur le Baron, that the Spanish Consul has introduced to me one of his countrymen, Mr Zuniaga, a merchant in this city, who was also interested in the cargo of the Anna Maria, and has asked me to be good enough to write in his favor to Mr de Bodisco. I have shewn my colleague and Mr Zuniaga that it was not my province to take such a step, always adding that they ought naturally to address themselves in this respect to Mr Calderon de la Barca, Minister of His Catholic Majesty near Mexico. They have accepted this idea, and he will probably intervene for them with you

I have the honor to be &c

(s) A Bazoche
French Consul

To the Minister
of France in Mexico.

Invoice of the following merchandise which I remit to Tampico by the Schooner Anna Maria to the consignment of ettrs A. Labrue.

C.C. 70 sacks of flour marked Camaru, à
$18 " " " " " . $1.260.
M.L. 20 sacks do " " Landeires, à
$18 . . . . . " 360

Expenses	1.620
Cartage and shipping expenses	22.50
Total	$ 1.642.50

Vera Cruz 29th November 1840

(S) A Bto Viso

I certify the above to be a true copy

(S) A. de Saligny

I Captain Commanding the national Schooner Anna Maria, now anchored in the port of Vera Cruz, and about to sail for Tampico, declare that I have received on board as part of the cargo, marked and numbered as on the margin, from José Grego. de Quinaga

C. 40 Bros	Sixty sacks of Puebla flour
H. 20 "	from 200 to 300 weight.

60 Bros having which I acknowledge to have been delivered to my entire satisfaction, and in the same manner having arrived safely with the said vessels I obligate myself to deliver it in the aforesaid port or in any other which shall comply with my register, to Don Jose del Rio, who is to pay me for freight at the rate of two dollars per sack after I shall have faithfully delivered it; for the due compliance of which I bind my person and property, especially the aforesaid vessel, tackle, apparel and furniture, according to custom and the law of commerce signing four of the same tenor, one of which complied with the others remain void.

Vera Cruz October 28/1840

I am ignorant of the weight and contents

(S) Saulle A Wyse

I certify the above to be a true copy.

A. de Saligny

No 383

Invoice of the following which I have shipped on

my account to Tampico in the Mexican Schooner Anna Maria, Captain Don Guilo Mays, consigned to Don Jose del Rio.

O. 40	marked Haro á $17½	$700. —	"
H. 20	" Hidalgo á " 16½	330. —	"
60		$1.030. —	"

Expenses

Brokerage ½ p.C.	$ 5.15	
Drayage to the wharf	" 6.50	
	"	11.65
		$1.041.65

Vera Cruz October 28 1840

(S) Jose Greg.o de Luiniga

I certify the above to be a true copy

A. de Saligny

Houston, 7th June 1842

Legation of France
to Texas

Sir

I take the liberty of calling your attention to the letter which I had the honor to address to you on the 29th of last april, on the subject of the claim of Messrs Viños and Luiniga, proprietors of merchandise shipped on board the Mexican Schooner Anna Maria, which was captured by the Texian squadron in November 1840. This affair is already old enough, and the Minister of the King near Mexico desires that I should place it in his power to answer the claims of these two Gentlemen. I shall, therefore, be obliged to you, Sir, if you will be good enough to furnish me the means, and to let me know the intentions of the Texian Government in this respect.

I beg you to accept the renewed assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be.

Sir,

Your very humble
and very obedient Servant

A. de Saligny

Galveston, 20th June 1842.

Legation of France
to Texas.

Sir

I have received the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the 8th of June, in answer to my communication of the 29th of April and the 7th inst., relative to the claim of Messrs. Viesca and Zuniga.

In transmitting to you the claim of these two Gentlemen, I annexed with respect to the merchandise of Mr Viesca The invoice, perfectly in order, of the said merchandise, as well as an affidavit signed by a certain number of respectable merchants of Vera-Cruz, and certified by the Consul of the King in that place; and with respect to that of Mr Zuniaga, the invoice and the bill of lading of the Captain of the Anna Maria.

These documents, the originals of which are in my hands, ought in conjunction with the bills of the Minister of the King near Mexico, dated the 30th December 1841, and that of the French Consul at Vera Cruz, dated the 5th of January 1841, a copy of both of which is annexed to my note of the 29th of last April, to be sufficient to give to the rights of the claimants a character of unquestionable authenticity; and ought to be proven (which seems to me not only unfortunate but impossible) that they are found not to correspond with the manifest of the Anna Maria which ought to be in the hands of the Texian authorities, I do not see, in truth, what other legal proofs you can require in support of this claim.

If Mr Viesca has not, like Mr Zuniaga, transmitted to me the bill of lading of the Captain of the Anna Maria, it is without a doubt, because this bill of lading was on board the vessel to be sent to the consignee of the merchandize, and because Mr Viesca had not used the precaution to take a duplicate. I shall write to him on this subject.

Allow me, Sir, before I close my letter, to recommend again to the prompt attention of your Government this claim, against the legality of which it seems to me altogether impossible to raise any serious objections.

I beg you, Sir, to accept the assurances of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be

Your very humble
and very obedient servant.

A. de Saligny

To the Honorable Anson Jones
Secretary of State
Houston

Legation of the United States
Galveston May 9th, 1842

The Hon'ble

Anson Jones

Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas

Sir

In my note to you of the 20th of Decem-
-ber 1841 No 2. I had the honor to enclose several communications,
which had been made to the Hon'ble A.C. Spencer Secretary of War
of the United States, complaining of depredations which had been
made by Citizens from Texas upon Indians residing in the United
States; from your note to me of the 30th of December 1841 stating
the determined and decisive measures, which the President
of Texas would persue in regard to this subject, and know-
-ing that the Government of the United States had augmen-
-ted its Military force, near the line, with instructions to all
officers and agents, to notify the Indians that they were not
to cross over to Texas under any pretext, it was hoped and be-
-lieved, that no further difficulty would arise between the
two Governments with regard to the Indians. I have how-
-ever the unpleasant duty again to represent to the Honora-
-ble Secretary of State of Texas; other and some of more recent
date, trespasses said to have been committed by disorderly,
and lawless citizens of Texas upon the Indians of the Uni-
-ted States. For an explanation of the proceedings of some
of the inhabitants of Texas, herewith is enclosed a copy of a
communication from a delegate of the Choctaw nation of In-
-dians to the War department of the United States, and also
an extract from a letter from a Choctaw, to P.P. Pitchlynn.
The undersigned Charge d'affaires of the United States,
respectfully suggests to Mr Jones the expediency of the
Government of Texas impressing upon its citizens and offic-
-ers whose abodes are adjacent to settlements of Indians of
the United States, the necessity of abstaining from broils
with that race of people, and from giving them any just
cause of provocation. Unless the Government of the United
States shall be satisfied, that the Government of Texas
does all that lies within its power in that respect, it can-
-not be expected that the United States Government will
consider itself answerable for any excesses which those sav-
-ages may be provoked to perpetrate. With renewed assur-
-ances of high regard and respect.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient Servt

Joseph Eve

Washington City, March 25th 1862.

Hon. John C. Spencer
Secretary of War

Sir

I am a Virginia
[illegible] I have to say that it is my duty to communicate
to you facts which seem to require official notice in order to
secure the safety of Harpers Ferry, as well as the Upper Potomac
and Shenandoah Valley

I have delayed this communication from day to day, hoping that
[illegible] I have now reached Washington, and find that
[illegible] and Shenandoah Valley [illegible] Gen. Banks
[illegible] Winchester, [illegible] Strasburg
[illegible] Gen. Shields [illegible] Front Royal
[illegible] Manassas Gap [illegible] Gen. Banks
[illegible] Gen. Shields [illegible] Gen. Banks
[illegible] Gen. Shields [illegible] Gen. Banks
[illegible] Gen. Shields

grievances of this nature of authority in our agents to redress them promptly
to the South of our city Texas, dreadful consequences may ensue, for the
Cherokees are aware. We do not however desire difficulties with them.
We were already in possession of the region now occupying the Cherokees
are that depredations cease. but all are with us cordially and good fellowship,
and we look to the establishment from the United States and
have every encouragement of our cause, as by treaties we have covenanted to
do. With our regiment stationed the Osage and Comanches we have
learned the hatchet & we were enabled to cause either for the
advantage of the Cherokees, and to keep us more true to the fact
stipulations of this favorable peace in the South of our treaty of 1838 and
was fixed that the United States are obliged to protect the Cherokees
from foreign invasion, now that retaliation would be a legal demand
upon the United States for defence, or for damage committed by
an enemy in a religion of the United States, that is equally bringing
on them of the Cherokees, and this solemn stipulations the Cher
Nation appeal to the United States for the restoration
of their horses, and other property unlawfully seized by the
Chiefs. trust, for a guarantee, that the law and honor of the
nation and citizens of the Republic shall no longer be subject
to the wanton, and negative negotiations.

I have the honor to be Sir
your most ob[illegible]

(Signed) [illegible]

Extract of a letter from a Cherokee to a Delegate

Cherokee Nation January 7th 1842

Gentlemen the Executive sent for my commission
and as soon as received and not knowing as the event in the war
United this the Cherokees are likely to have difficulties
with the Osages on account of the forces they have
taken possession of our last winter. They have taken hundreds
of our horses the last year and have sent in their boats and
not let the Cherokees have a ferry boat on the river. Cherokees
likely to cause for me by the United States Government. Various
depredations are now out of this, we daily have notice claims to
every hostility on the river. every man of us ought to stand on
for our rights, and we ask of our brethren to give your attention
to this, and we write how the last night to the river.

Signature of the Principal Chiefs
Cherokee Nation July 9th 1842

The Hon
Aaron Vail
Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas

Sir

The President of the United States having receiv-
ed authentic information that, through the exertions of Commodore
Moore of the Texian Navy the lives and property of the master
crew and passengers of the Schooner Sylph, which was wreck-
ed on her passage to Cuba, on the 19th of January last, were
saved. I am instructed to say to you that, the President, feel-
ly appreciates the generous and humane efforts of the Texian
Commodore upon that occasion, and that he trusts, they may not
also be received in a favorable light by the Government of Texas
With renewed assurances of my high regard
I have the honor to be
Your Ob't Servt

Danl Web

New York 29th March 1842

To the
Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State Texas

Sir

I have received &
hand you a copy of a letter addressed by me to the Hon Secretary
Secretary of State of the U.S. to which I have received an answer stat-
ing that he would comply with the request therein contained.
Respectfully, Yours

for W McKinley
W.S. Underhill

New York April 9th 1842

To the Hon
Daniel Webster
Secretary of State &c

Dr Sir

I take the liberty as an American citizen to address you in your of-
ficial capacity and to request that you would notice through
the Texian Secretary of State the disinterested and generous con-
duct of Com. Moore in rescuing the lives and property of the pas-

erty of the Master, Crew, and passenger of the Schooner Lilah which was wrecked January 19th on her passage to Sisal and the Transportation of the Cargo saved to the above port.

Although Com Moore and his squadron were 75 Miles from the shoal where the wreck occurred - yet on receiving intelligence of the disaster of an American vessel and the danger of the persons on board he immediately got under way and repaired with his vessels to the spot - received the Master, passenger and Crew on board - took out the cargo and Transported them to Sisal and with the generosity of a True sailor after his arrival there when he found there would be no immediate opportunity for the return of the Crew to their own land - despatched one of his own vessels with them to New Orleans.

It is but justice that Com Moore should not only receive the thanks of an individual but that official notice should be taken of his conduct on the above occasion inasmuch as that we were saved from imminent peril by the timely appearance of his vessels and as American Citizens received his protection and assistance in our hour of danger and time of need and we feel that it is not asking too much to request of you to acknowledge to the Texian Secretary the benefits conferred upon any of the Citizens of the happy land in which we live especially when those benefits are conferred with disinterested motives and without the hope of any fee or reward - other than the satisfaction Experienced by rescuing from danger and peril persons advocating the same lofty principles of Liberty for which he is contending and which it is to be hoped will terminate in success

With the highest sentiments of respect

Wm McKinley late M. Sch Lyndon.

Legation of Texas,
Washington May 14. 1842

Hon Anson Jones
Sec'tary of State, Texas

Sir

A short time after my arrival at this place, in order to support myself in the discharge of the duties incumbent on me, I drew upon Samuel Swartwout Esqr of New Orleans at 60 days from sight for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, and which draft was endorsed by the Hon. Henry Clay, and I was thus enabled to raise some funds. This was done with the expectation that out of the monies appropriated for the support of the Legation here, enough would before this have been paid my attorney Col Swartwout

[illegible] could only suggest a representation on their behalf on the subject of discourtesy and said that the United States should be informed that Secretary Lansing and later Secretary Bryan of the previous administration disapproved.

The attitude of Sir Cecil Arthur Spring Rice to Sir Edward Grey must be had been very unfortunate, more than his unfriendly feeling through Mr Roosevelt was quite unjustified. He intimated his feeling that the Government had publicly misrepresented having authorized Sir Cecil to say [illegible] on behalf of Mr Roosevelt. On learning from Ambassador Page that the President was [illegible] Sir Cecil Arthur Spring Rice [illegible] Mr Roosevelt, [illegible] Mr Roosevelt [illegible] Sir Cecil Arthur Spring Rice

I have said that I do not at this time anticipate any serious obstacle to the exchange of the ratifications. It is however proper to state that there are numerous and active enemies of Texas here, consisting chiefly of the Anti-Slavery party and of persons interested in colonizing portions of the British territories abroad, with whose schemes emigration to Texas would conflict. On the 1st of the present month a book styled a History of Texas has been published, characterized by a most extraordinary disregard of decency and of Truth. A Doctor Maillard is the avowed author. He addressed a letter to Lord Aberdeen of the date of Sept. 24th 1841, in the nature of a caution and remonstrance against the acknowledgement of our independence, &c, by her Majesty's Government. I do not perceive however that Maillard's letter produced the slightest effect on this quarter. Generally speaking every thing connected with Texas is here regarded with much distrust. It shall be my strenuous endeavour to ameliorate public opinion, so far as it can be done with due regard to the Honor et propriety.

As soon as the ratifications of the treaties shall be exchanged, I shall notify Her Majesty's Government of the blockade of the Mexican ports, and present the other subjects appertaining to my mission near this Court

The Great Western presumed will sail on the 2[1]st inst from Liverpool by whom I shall transmit a despatch to your Department

I have the honor to be very respectfully
your Servant

Ashbel Smith
Chargé d'affaires
in Great Britain

Texian Legation. May 21st 1842

Sir

I trust the plan proposed will meet the approbation of the Government, and the very moment I am authorized to inform the Post master General of the United States, that the plan submitted has the sanction of my Government, it will be carried into operation, and thus enable a free intercourse by mail to be kept up between the two nations. I struggled hard to get a point of intercommunication established in the East, but at present could not succeed. It may be gained in the course of time. For the present all mailable matter unpaid must go through New Orleans and the postage due the United States must be collected in gold or silver or its equivalent, whilst the postage due Texas Government, can be collected as heretofore. This has been a desideratum anxiously sought by our fellow citizens, and I trust the matter will meet

immediate attention, and I shall be favored with a prompt reply. as the Post Master General will act immediately upon my answer.

I also beg leave again to call the attention of the Department to my letter of the 14th of May. and await a reply with great anxiety, and request that it be numbered as despatch No 85.

With sentiments of highest respect

Yours

James Reily

To

Hon Anson Jones

Secretary of State of Texas.

P. S. All news from Mexico is favorable to Texas. shewing that miserable country is in a state of imporishment - on the eve of revolt, and utterly unable to strike a blow against the safety or liberty of our land.

J. R.

Mr. Reily to Mr. Wickliffe.

Texian Legation
Washington May 4th 1842

The Undersigned, Chargé d'affaires of the Republic of Texas, would beg leave most respectfully to call the attention of the Hon C.A. Wickliffe, Post. Master General of the United States, to the consideration of some plan whereby the prompt and certain interchange of letters, papers &c by mail between Texas and the United States can be effected; of the importance and necessity of such an arrangement I need not speak. The Post office at New Orleans, from the position of that City, being as it is in almost daily intercourse, with not only Galveston and the Coast, by Steam Ship navigation across the Gulf, but with Eastern Texas through the medium of the numerous Steam Boats on Red River, could be made a point where mail bags could both be received from, and sent to Texas, either by the way of Galveston or Natchitoches, with but little trouble. It would be received as a great favor, if The Post. Master General would submit a plan which he would be willing to adopt, so that I may advise the Government of Texas and see if it meets with approval, and shall be prepared soon as the views of the Texas Government are obtained to act definitely upon the matter.

(Signed) James Reily

Mr Wickliffe To Mr Reily

Post Office Department.
18th May 1842.

To
James Reily Esqr.
Charge d'Affaires of Texas, Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst. relative to the interchange of mails between Texas and the United States. After making the suggestion that New Orleans, be adopted as the channel of intercommunication, you ask, that this Department propose a mode of interchanging the mails, which it would be prepared to adopt; that you may submit to your Government for its consideration and sanction. . . Agreeably to this request, I offer the following schemes.

1st. To order all letters, newspapers and other mailable matter to the United States for Texas, To be mailed for New Orleans - to rest unpaid as prepaid matter -

2d. To require the Post Master of New Orleans, to forward these mails To Galveston, in Texas, by such mode of conveyance as shall be provided out by the Post Master General of Texas; or, by the private or public ships of either country, as opportunities may offer, without any further charge of postage on the part of the United States, than what arises on the Transit of these mails to New Orleans.

3d That the United States postages on all such mails be charged To the Government of Texas, in an account kept at the New Orleans Post Office, against the Post Office of Galveston.

4th. That The Post Master General of Texas shall pay over quarterly To the Post Master Genl. of the United States, all postages so charged against the Galveston Post Offices, excepting so much thereof as has not been collected, To be shown in the accounts to be rendered to being To dead matter That has not been delivered - to be remitted to this Department quarterly in specie or Equivalent at New Orleans.

5th All mail matter in Texas, for the United States, to be mailed at Galveston - and thence forwarded to New Orleans, by ship or in such other mode as this Department shall prescribe - But it is to be understood That This Department cannot collect the Texas postage on such mail matter, except that for the delivery of New Orleans; the great number of Post Offices in the United States, rendering it impossible to execute an arrangement, that would be justly reciprocal in this respect.

6th The Post Master General of the United States, will collect and account for, the Texas postage on letters To the New Orleans delivery, and remit to The Texas Post Office Department, in Specie or its equivalent at Galveston, quarterly, deducting the usual remunerations allowed by law to the P. Mrs of New Orleans.

The letters coming from Texas to New Orleans, will be chargeable with Ship postage, 2 cents per letter, in addition to the regular rates, from New Orleans to the place of destination in the United States; Whether a similar charge be made on the letters going

from New Orleans to Galveston, is a matter to be determined by the authorities of Texas. An Exchange of Books and Keys between the New Orleans and Galveston Post Offices is to be made.

Regular Commissions, similar to what are allowed the United States Post Masters, will be allowed to the Post Master General of Texas, in the settlement of his quarterly accounts with the United States, on all postages collected and paid over by him to this Department.

The foregoing is similar in all respects except that no Canada postage is collected in the United States, to the arrangement existing between this Department and the British Post Office of North America, for the Exchange of mails between this Country and Canada, arrangements that have been carried on for many years, and still continue, in successful and harmonious operation.

With sentiments of respect
your Obt. Servt.

(signed) C. A. Wickliffe
P. M. Genl. U. S.

Legation of Texas London
103 Jermyn St. June 3. 1842

Hon. Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 26th ult. of a communication from your Department of the date of April the 4th.

In my last dispatches. No 4. dated May 17th, I gave an account of my interview with the Earl of Aberdeen on the previous day, may 16. He then assured me I should hear from him shortly. Having received no communication from Lord Aberdeen on the meantime, on the 21st May, I addressed him a note inviting his attention to the relations existing between Texas and Great Britain. And again on the 27th May, being still without intelligence from Lord Aberdeen, I apprised him that according to my impression the period for exchanging the ratifications would very shortly expire. Copies of my notes to Lord Aberdeen are herein enjoined. He appointed the 31st May for an interview.

On opening the conference with Lord Aberdeen, he read me the protocol signed by himself and Gen. Hamilton, extending the period from the 1st June, for the exchange of ratifications, and appointing specially the 1st August for this purpose. Having been informed by your Department that this period would expire on June 1. I was forced to conclude that you had not been duly notified of the extension of the time to August 1. From the language

of the protocol, fixing Aug 1 for the exchange of ratifications, Lord Aberdeen entertained some doubt, whether it can be properly made at an earlier date. He informed me that any subjects might be presented at once to the notice of her Majesty's government, and that they would receive immediate and appropriate consideration.

I then notified Lord Aberdeen that the Ports of Mexico were held in efficient blockade by Texas, and recalled the charge of the blockading force. Lord Aberdeen assured me that the legality of an efficient blockade of the Mexican ports by Texas will be recognized by the British Government. - He expressed his regret at the blockade as being likely to interfere with English commerce, and as liable to produce misunderstanding however carefully conducted. He complained that the notice for Europe is too short. The said notice of the blockade would be given in the Gazette. In the Times newspaper the following morning, the Proclamation of his Excellency President Houston, declaring the Blockade was published officially.

I called Lord Aberdeen's attention to the fact that Two War Steamers are building for Mexico, in her Majesty's ports, to be employed against Texas; and objected that it should be sent a protest against their being manned and equipped for war here. He waived admitting the correctness of this fact, and said he did not know whether any vessels were building for the Mexicans or not: - but supposing such to be the case, he intimated the answer might be that Texas was free to do the same. And that both Mexico and Texas would perhaps be permitted to purchase or procure to be built vessels or any thing else in her Majesty's dominions. Such I am quite confident will be the decision of this Government on the subject. Nothing will be done to restrict English Commerce or Ship building, further than international law shall imperatively require.

The Earl of Aberdeen renewed the statement made at our former interview, that Santa Ana rejects utterly the mediation of England between Texas and Mexico, which was earnestly pressed by Mr Packenham. From his Lordships remarks I am justified in concluding that her Majesty's Government is not disposed at this time to press the offer of mediation on Mexico, if indeed to renew it at all.

Lord Aberdeen inquired the probability of Texas becoming annexed to the United States, observing there would be no use in concluding Treaties, if Texas were soon to be merged in another country. I replied, I thought not, and that the establishment of diplomatic relations with other States with increase the objections to annexation.

On my leaving Lord Aberdeen, he said he would consider the protocol; and if not quite contrary to practice, he would exchange the ratifications immediately. Otherwise, I shall be obliged to return from Paris on the 1st August to make the exchange. He will inform me of his decision on this point in a very few days.

Capt Charles Elliot, her Majesty's Consul General for Texas, left on the 1st inst by the West India Steamer for his post at the City of Houston. via the Havana and Mobile.

The motives of the dilatory and cautious

policy of the British Cabinet in the affairs of Texas are natural and obvious. There exists at this time a very good understanding between England and Mexico, which is quite favorable to the interests of British commerce and manufactures. And this Cabinet will take no step which might interrupt this good understanding. Perhaps a still more important reason for deferring the establishment of diplomatic relations between England and the United States. Should the subjects of difference between these two Countries lead to a war, Mexico will be dragged into the contest on the side of England, and it is deemed important to do nothing which might alienate the predilections of Mexico from Great Britain. But on the other hand, England desires the separate existence of Texas as a barrier to the United States on their S. Western frontier, and appreciates the importance of Texas as a market and rival producer of cotton &c to the united States. The Treaty for the suppression of the african Slave trade is viewed very favorably by the English Cabinet, especially as France refuses to ratify the Quintuple Treaty.

The cause of Texas is not regarded with favor at this time in England. I have been several times assured that the public sympathy is with Texas. I have mentioned in a former dispatch the Anti-Slavery party and persons intrusted in colonizing portions of the British Territories abroad, with whose speculations emigration to Texas would conflict.. And Mr. Joseph Hume a friend of Texas averred to me that a hostile feeling towards France, which had recognized Texas, was among the chief reasons with Lord Palmerston for concluding the Treaties with us on the part of England.

Other subjects will be embraced in a dispatch which will accompany the present communication.- I have the honor to be with the highest respect

Your Obedt. Servant

Ashbel Smith

Legation of Texas. London.
103 Bernyns Street, June 3d 1842.

Hon. Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Sir

I wish to direct the par
ticular attention of your Government to the fact that two Steamers of
war are building against Texas. & therefore make it the subject of a
Seperate communication.

One of these Steamers called the Montezuma
is lying in one of the India Docks near London. Strangers are not ad

mitted to visit her. I however examined her fully closely and carefully on the 29th May. The measures upwards of one thousand tons burthen, draws about 10 feet of water, is very closely and admirably constructed as a vessel of war. I think we have no vessel in our navy which singlehanded could cope with the Montezuma if well officered and appointed. Her boilers are now in, her two masts stepped and at the rate they are now proceeding she can be got ready for sea in a month or six weeks. According to information furnished me, she is to be manned and officered by Englishmen, and recruits are now being obtained though in a quiet manner

The other vessel of war building for Mexico is an iron Steamer, the Guadalupe. She is lying near Deptford, is a large and excellent vessel, and in about the same state of forwardness as the Montezuma.

These vessels are contracted for by the Hijarches. Mr Murphy, the Mexican Charge d'Affaires, I am informed, is authorizing the raising of recruits for the Montezuma.

Permit me to urge most earnestly that these Steamers should not be permitted to get under the protection of the guns of San Juan de Ulloa. As mentioned in my communication No 5, Lord Aberdeen said that this Government will respect the blockade if efficient; but I am quite sure that no obstacle will be interposed by this Government to the sailing of these vessels.

The official promulgation of the blockade has excited a lively sensation here, and been productive thus far of little practical effect. It is very important it should be maintained in full force and vigor. It enforces the attention of these powers to the relations of Texas and Mexico. And Santa Ana will not be suffered by his impotent threats of molestation to interfere so seriously with the Commerce of other nations.

The Mexican and South American Association have presented to-day a memorial to Lord Aberdeen against recognizing the legality of the blockade. Mexican Bonds have declined on Change.

A copy of the Proclamation of blockade has been forwarded by me to Mr McIntosh at Paris

My very careful attention has been and continues to be directed, to learn whether Mexico in her unprecedented against Texas received any pecuniary aid or countenance from the English Capitalists or the English Government. It is generally believed here that Mexico has not negociated any recent loan in England but that Santa Ana has obtained funds from the Mexican Clergy. Nor is it supposed that the English Government has any knowledge officially on these subjects, or connection with them. My own suspicions are not wholly fixed in regard concerning the secret aid Mexico is said to be receiving in England. I shall not neglect this subject

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect
Your obedient Servant

Ashbel Smith

London 4th June 1842

To Anson Jones Esq:
Secretary to the Govt of Texas.

Sir!

I have the pleasure to send you copies of all the Reports and Documents, which have been laid before the British Parliament, respecting the operation of the Poor laws in Great Britain, in the hopes that the young Republic of Texas will avoid the evils which England has suffered from the abuses of the Poor laws.

I request these Documents may be placed in the Library of the Legislature of Texas

I have the honor to remain
your Obd Humble Sert.

Joseph Henne

Legation of Texas.
London June 18. 1842

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Sir

I had the honor to make two communications to your Department, dispatches nos 5 and 6. both dated June 3d., and forwarded from Liverpool, June 4th by the Boston Steamer. Dispatch no 5 contained an account of my interview with the Earl of Aberdeen on the 30th May. Dispatch no 6. related chiefly to the Steamers of war building in England for the American service.

On the 6th June, I received a letter from Liverpool in answer to some inquiries I had instituted concerning the Mexican steamer "Guadalupe". The following extract appears to me deserving attention.

Liverpool 4th June 1842.

" + + + your enquiry, namely the "Guadalupe" Steam Frigate.

"This vessel has been built and equipt by Mr John Laird here for the Mexican Govt for the ostensible purpose of chastising and bringing back to subjection the Texans & Yucatans.

"She is a beautiful iron frigate, exceedingly well put together with compartments, so that if a hole or other injury be sustained in one

of there, the vessel with Hill float and work. She is about 800 tons register, and 180 horse power, and calculated with all her machinery and fittings on board to draw only from 4 to 5 feet of water. She is splendidly equipt and armed. At all points, and has already made an experimental trip on our river, and has sailed faster and in other respects proved herself superior to the iron Steam Frigates, 'Nemesis' and 'Phlegethon,' which have been so recently employed and done so much mischief in China, and which were both built by Mr Laird.

She is in a few days intended to go a short distance out to sea for the purpose of trying her ordnance, will return into this port and sail very shortly afterwards, if her guns &c prove correct and satisfactory, under sealed orders, commanded by an Officer, Brother to one who had promotion conferred on him, for his conduct and gallantry on the Euphrates Expedition with iron vessels & that the experience on Iron ships is considerable. The crew will consist of Europeans, and every exertion is being used for her speedy departure. She certainly will prove a formidable opponent from her shape carrying capabilities, and we have only to hope should she be employed against Spain, she may become the property of the latter Gov. Govt.

"The above information may be relied on, it has been obtained from a quarter which knows it to be correct, altho' the utmost secrecy have pervaded all the operations of this vessel from first to last" &c

The letter of which this is an extract was written by Mr Russell father of the bearer of Dispatches from Egypt dated April 6. and he is also informed a very respectable ship builder at Liverpool. On the 14th inst I received a letter from Mr. M. Russell (the son) of which the following extract is made.

"Liverpool 13th June 1842.

"× × × I went on board the Guadalupe yesterday, expecting to find her on the point of sailing, but from observation of what was passing, I augur she will not get to sea for perhaps a week or ten days yet." × × × "On her deck Guns are on swivels, fore and aft and 68 pounders, and 8 abreast on deck a row of balls as large as a good sized pumpkin. She has 2 small cabin windows all round the forecastle, which I suppose will be taken out if necessary. The rudder, compass and paddles are the only ordinary fixtures about her."

The information above was generally conferred in a conversation with me on the 15th inst., by Mr Saunders of Liverpool. The gentleman who was appointed consul of Texas for that Port. Mr Saunders said the Guadalupe will sail the latter part of this month. June.

On the 14th inst. having been informed that the Guadalupe would probably sail during the present week, I addressed a Note to the Earl of Aberdeen, of which the following is a copy.

"The undersigned Chargé d'affaires of Texas had the honor in an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen on the 30th day of May, to state to his Lordship that two Steamers of war were building in the Port of Her Majesty's Government to be employed against the Republic of Texas. Subsequently to that interview, the undersigned had received more definite information, which he is prepared, if it is wished, to lay before his Lordship. According to this information these are officers Steamers the Guadalupe is expected to sail from Liverpool during the present week her armament being on board with a crew consisting of Europeans

and commanded by a British Officer, under sealed orders, but with the known purpose of proceeding to Mexico, to be employed against Texas.

"Against the sailing of a vessel armed and equipped in a British Port, with British seamen, and commanded by a British Officer, to be employed against the Citizens of Texas; the undersigned presents to the Earl of Aberdeen his solemn protest, as an act incompatible with the friendly relations subsisting between the Govts of Texas and Great Britain, and eminently calculated to endanger the harmony of the citizens of the two countries, and to destroy the kind feelings entertained by the citizens of Texas for Her Majesty's Government.

"The undersigned takes this occasion to offer to the Earl of Aberdeen assurances of his highest consideration." A.S.

From the observations of Lord Aberdeen, in our conversation of May 30th on the subject of these Steamers - his observations will be found reported in my Despatch No 5. - I am not apprehensive of any unpleasant result from the Protest. - And the Govt of Texas will hence probably deem it of the highest moment to strengthen our naval force on the Gulf of Mexico, particularly off Vera Cruz, for the purpose of intercepting or capturing these Steamers. I have not yet been able to learn when they will cease to have a claim to the protection of the British Flag. They may be expected on the Gulf about the 1st August. Permit me to press this subject on the consideration of our Government.

Lord Aberdeen has appointed 4 Oclock this afternoon to receive me at the Foreign Office. There will not be time before the Departure of the mail to furnish your Dept an account of the interview.

The inclosed slip being portion of a report of proceedings in the House of Commons on the 13th inst. clearly indicates the determination of H.M.'s Government to observe the Blockade if effected and to Exchange the ratifications; and informal information from Lord Aberdeen justifies me in believing the exchange will not be long delayed.

Mr Saunders has declined the Consulship at Liverpool, he being interested in the mercantile house of Mc Calmont, Graves & Co in Mexico. - The Consulship at Galveston for England has been offered to Mr Wm Kennedy which will leave vacant the Consul Generalship of Texas in England. Mr Kennedy will officiate in their Consuls for the present.

Permit me to ask to be furnished with early information from your Department concerning the movements against Mexico.

I have the honor to be,
with the highest respect
Your obed Servt

Ashbel Smith

Legation of Texas
London. June 18. 1842.

Hon Anson Jones
Secy of State.

Sir,

In order that this despatch may be in time for the mail, I am obliged to write in the Foreign Office.

I have just left the Earl of Aberdeen, who wished to make a representation to the Government of Texas in regard to the Royal Mail Steamers which ply between the Ports of the Gulf of Mexico and Great Britain. He requests that they be exempted from the operation of our blockade of the Mexican Coast. Lord Aberdeen informed me that during the French Blockade of Mexico, this exemption was granted by the French Blockading force to these Royal Mail Steamers - That these Steamers carry only passengers and the mails, and no merchandize.

I replied that I have no instructions on this subject and cannot therefore give him any certain assurance; but that I will make it the subject of a communication to my Government, and that from my knowledge of the friendly disposition of the President, I entertain a strong persuasion he will issue orders for this courtesy and the exemption desired, to be extended to the Royal Mail Steamers as was done by the French Blockading force.

Lord Aberdeen said the ratifications will be exchanged, and that he will inform me day after tomorrow at what time it may be done. He said the only reason for delay had been to observe a perfect neutrality between Texas and Mexico.

In regard to the Protest, he said if any officer of the Queen should take command of these steamers, it would be at the risk of his dismissal from the service; that otherwise it was a private contract in which the Govt took no part; that permission to arm these steamers had been asked of the Govt and refused.

Permit me to urge on the Govt to press the Blockade and capture the Mexican steamers.

The Department will please recollect the haste and other circumstances under which I have the honor to be,

very Resp.

Ashbel Smith

Legation of Texas, Washington,
June 22nd 1842

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State, Texas

Sir,

Your despatch dated 4th inst. came to hand this morning. I regret that the information it contains had not been earlier known. From the language of the appropriation bills of last session I concluded that the sum of $14.300 in Exchequer Bills had been appropriated for the salary of a Chargé at this Government, with an addition of five hundred dollars for contingent expenses, and the same amount appropriated for a Chargé in Europe. I received two thousand dollars by order of the Executive for an outfit, it then being allowed by law, when I was appointed and left for the United States. However if no outfit is to be allowed and this amount of two thousand dollars is to be charged against me as a portion of my salary, there should yet remain two thousand five hundred dollars for this Legation and the contingent funds. If it is the intention of this Government to appropriate funds to the European Chargés and leave this Legation here without pay, the sooner the determination is made known, the better for me and my credit. If no effort will be made to save my credit by the payment of my draft on James Erwin Esqr. and prevent me from being an object of charity to my friends, I shall be forced to leave. From your letter it appears that out of the nine thousands dollars appropriated for salaries to Chargés, only about Two thousand dollars now remains. I have received from the Department since my appointment but two thousand dollars in Exchequer Bills, or rather drafts upon the Custom House at Galveston, and consequently the sum of Five thousand dollars has been advanced to Dr Smith Chargé at Paris and London. The amount I received did not realize me above twelve hundred dollars, and which was nearly all expended in my preparing to leave home for the discharge of my duties here, where I have ever since been living upon my own means or those obtained from my friends.

As to the difference made between Dr Smith and myself I shall say nothing, nor shall I complain of injustice nor ask the reason of my being thus treated. I shall only at present remark that it is to me a source of deep mortification, regret and great injury.

The Department has not done me the honor or to notice my request for leave of absence, or order, should the Government fail (as it has) to meet the draft drawn upon Mr Erwin to make arrangements to pay it. As I learn from your letter no effort will be made to meet it, nor will any but a small portion of the amount appropriated for the support of two Chargés be allowed this Legation. And in order to remove all difficulty in the case and not impose myself longer upon the Government as a public officer, I must most respectfully beg leave to resign the commission which I hold as Chargé at this Government, and request my resignation to take effect on the first day of August next, unless the Government shall be able to despatch a successor to this point before that period to manage the many weighty and important matters now in progress and under consider-

action between Texas and the United States.
Should no one arrive to relieve me, the duties
of Charge, until after the first of August, the papers and archives
of the Legation will be left in the care of B. H. Morfoot Esqr. Secretary
as M. Amory Esqr has left this place being unable to receive his salary
of funds and appropriation being made by the last Congress for
the support of a Secretary of Legation.
With sentiments of highest consideration and respect
Yours

Sam Houston

I deem it due to myself to state, that I
have spared no pains or missed no effort to advance the cause
of Texas. I will await the coming of the steamer until the first of Aug.
gust, but as I shall be forced to forward a draft to meet my arrangements
for the payment of my debts in Washington, the sooner I can receive it
would be a great favor. My resignation can take effect upon the
qualification and appearance of another Minister at this Court. My re-
: parture, as matters are now in progress here, should be attended
to, and which may be consummated before Congress rises

Legation of Texas. Washington
June 24th 1842

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State.
Texas.

Sir.

I have the
honor to acknowledge, accompanying your dispatches of the 4th
of June The Commission of Thomas W Ivory Consul of Texas for
the Port of Natchitoches La. It shall be immediately attended to.
The plan submitted in my despatch of May
3d and numbered 86, for the transmission of mails between Texas
and the United States, I think will meet the approbation of
the Government. The Post Master General waited me a few days
since if I had received an answer from home upon the subject.
It will go into operation the very day I am authorized to give notice
of your assent.
Sometime since I assumed the responsibility
(believing it would meet the sanction of the patriotic Executive and
Cabinet of the Texas Government) to propose to the President and
Secretary of State here, the propriety and justice of the United
States as the leading power on this continent, mediating between Texas
and Mexico. They both informed me of their disposition and willing

ness to accede to my request, and Mr Webster desired me to write him a note which I might make strictly private and confidential if I saw fit, upon the matter, but which would serve as a justification for the action of this Government. I did so and proposed that these alternatives be submitted for the consideration of the Mexican authorities: 1st The recognition of the Independence of Texas, with the acknowledgement of her limits as defined in the act of Congress of 2 December 19th 1836. If this was refused, then 2nd the recognition of her independence leaving the question of limits to be settled by future negotiation, stipulating for a cessation of all hostilities until that question was settled - If unwilling to recognize Texas. then 3rd an armistice or cessation of all hostilities for five years or longer, and during which hostilities are not to be renewed without notice being given by the party intending to renew them of at least twelve months of such renewal, and the notice of renewal to be officially made through the United States. I also to my letter a note added a copy of the treaties and promises entered into by Santa Ana in 1836. On Wednesday last I called upon Mr Webster to learn what action the cabinet had taken and was informed by Mr Webster that the President and cabinet were extremely desirous to bring about a peace between the two countries, and that if I would call the next morning I would be permitted to read the despatch he had prepared for Mr Thompson minister at Mexico. Yesterday morning according to appointment I called at the State Department and was favored with a perusal of the despatch. It is a clear, manly and strong document, instructing Mr Thompson to offer the mediation of this Government between Texas and Mexico, and urging with irresistible reasoning the hopelessness of Mexico ever reconquering or reconquering Texas, and the absolute necessity of peace between the two countries. Mr Thompson is charged in the most positive and unequivocal terms to convince Mexico of the justice and necessity of our acknowledgment of an independent nation and to do all he possibly can to obtain her consent to the mediation offered by the United States. Last evening I met Mr Webster at the house of Hon A. C. Spencer, Secretary of War, and also Hon A. P. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy, and by all of them was informed of their extreme solicitude that peace should be restored between the two Governments, and the desperate cruelty which no individuals ever can feel. Opinions they will on the subject, and that the Executive and Cabinet would force upon Mexico, the peaceable consideration of their mediation. Mr Webster further informed me that a despatch would be forwarded to Mr Bee, their Chargé in Texas, with instructions to offer the mediation of this Government to Texas. I cannot but express my deep anxiety that the generous and humane intentions offered by this Government, will be accepted by both the Agents, and the blessings of peace firmly established. Every day convinces me more and more of the great injury Texas is suffering from the excitement under which she is now laboring and the continued rumors of war that are sent abroad. The world is ignorant of the relative situations of Texas and her

cowardly foe, and know not how invincible are her liberties against the efforts of Mexico. The rumored preparation of war by both nations goes on, injuring our trade, destroying many credit, our night otherwise gain. and stops the emigration of laborious mechanics & industrious farmers and men with capital. They will not risk themselves and their property in a community where they are liable, at any hour to have their business broken up and themselves marched to the field. Mr Hockley Palmer the well known English Banker informed me last eve. ning, that the late excitement in Texas had deterred some hun- dred of industrious and good citizens in England, from emigra- ting, who had determined this spring to move to Texas and who would have proved a valuable acquisition to our population.

No sensible man who knows any thing about Mexico, believes that she has the least idea of again invading Texas, but all our friends dread the consequences of an invasion on our part, unless Texas has an abundance of treasure and can march a large and well appointed army with supplies that would render it independent of the necessity of subsisting for them in the enemy's land The information derived from the Hon Powhatan Ellis late Minister to Mexico and now here, is similar to what I have before communicated, about the intentions of Texas as regards Texas. He speaks confidently that he has not the least idea of again sending his army in our plains, but means at destruction at home, and for this purpose gathers all the force he can. I myself from all I can learn am the more convinced that Mexi- ico has no idea of marching upon Texas, and this two after hav- ing and reading all the rumors most afloat about the concentration of troops on the Rio Grande frontier in the City of Mexico, and even the purchase of ships and war steamers

You will perceive the propriety of keeping this despatch from the public eye, until something definite occurs in regard to the propositions made by the United States, as its de- velopement or publication might displease her President and Officers and embarrass the operation of those so ready to serve us. And as it will be impossible for the response of the Mexican authorities to the proposed mediation to arrive here until after the first of August, upon which day my resignation, as you have been previously advised, takes effect, permit me most respectfully to suggest that no time be lost in despatching my successor to this point, so as to be able to act promptly in the premises, and give intelligence to the Government at home of the determination of Mexico and the future course of the United States. I have no disposition to remain until the first of August if I can be sooner relieved, but it is highly important that as various matters of deep and vital interest to Texas both as regards her relations with Mexico and her commercial relations with the United States are now situated, my absence should be immediately supplied with an active, and influential person, or the advantages we have gained may be lost.

It will be impossible for several weeks and perhaps not until after the adjournment of Congress, to get Mr Ashbel to enter upon the consideration of a treaty. He is now a broken and worried down with the negotiation of the great question at

issue between The United States and Great Britain. I solicited his attention the other day to the necessity of a treaty defining our commercial relations, but he informed me it would be utterly impossible to take up the matter for sometime yet. Before the Committee on commerce in both Houses and with several members. I do not fail to press the adoption of laws which will secure to Texas, especially the people who must use the Sabine and Red River, as their outlets to market, the right of landing for Exportation free from duty, (if not for sale, which I also hope to gain) all their products. I have the honor to believe that from my exertions The bill allowing the right of drawback upon certain goods, will be so amended as to secure the benefit of drawback, no matter whether the goods are carried into Texas by sea, river or overland. This is important to our Trade, and should have some one here to urge it to perfection.

In the despatch of June 6th now before me, the Hon. Secretary of State, when writing with reference to my request that the Government would pay <u>one thousand dollars</u> of my draft upon James Erwin Esqr for twelve hundred dollars, and which fell due the 9th inst, informed me that "at the special session of Congress, which is ordered to convene on the 20th inst at this place. The attention of that Hon. body will be specially called to this subject." I would beg leave most respectfully to remark that having received myself sufficiently protected under the appropriation made by the last Congress for the Legation, I am no petitioner before the approaching one, and I trust and beg that no reference will be made, either of my wants or the non payment of the draft I was forced to draw for my support, whilst in the prompt discharge of my duties, in any communication which either the Executive or Department of State may deem it necessary to render to congress. My Commission bears date together with my letter of credence the 30th day of December 1841. My salary would run from that date of residence.

Will you have the kindness to have my despatch dated June 22nd numbered as 87.

With sentiments of highest respect

Yours

James Reily

Legation of the United States
Paris June 2d 1842

The Hon Mr
Anson Jones
Secretary of State
of the Republic of Texas

Sir

One of the war vessels belonging to This Government having (under the Proclamation of the President of Texas declaring all the Ports of Mexico on the Gulf, to be in a state of blockade,) recently captured near the mouth of the Mississippi a Trading vessel, claimed by the master and owners to belong to citizens of the United States, and sailing under the colors of the U States, on its passage from New Orleans to Mexico, which is now detained, as a lawful prize, and pending before one of your Courts of Admiralty in this City.

It has become the duty of the undersigned Charge d'affaires of the United States, to call the attention of the Honorable Secretary of State of Texas to this subject, and refer him to the 21st article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America, and the United Mexican States, signed at Mexico the 5th of April 1831, which is considered as binding between the United States and Texas, and by which the reciprocal obligations of the two Governments upon the subjects of blockade were defined, and contain the principles of the law of nations upon the subject of blockade which have always been contended for by the United States adhering to these principles the United States Government will expect from this, the strictest compensation for any violation of the just neutral rights of the citizens of the United States, and cannot admit the legality of any capture for an alleged breach of the blockade, unless the ports said to be blockaded shall be actually invested by a force capable of preventing the entrance of a neutral, and the neutral shall attempt to enter after having been warned by the commander of the blockading force of the existence of the Blockade.

In order to avoid the many difficulties which may otherwise arise between Texas and the United States upon this subject, during the existence of the Blockade. The undersigned Charge d'affaires would respectfully suggest to the Honorable Anson Jones Secretary of State of Texas, if it has not already been done, the propriety of giving orders to the Commander of the Texan blockading force to strictly adhere to the principles as above stated.

With renewed assurances of high regard
I am your Obt Servt.

Joseph Eve

Legation of Texas. London
July 3.. 1842

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State,

Sir

I have the satisfaction to announce to you that the Ratifications of the Three Treaties concluded between Texas and Great Britain, were exchanged on the 27th of June at 3 O:clock P.M. at the Foreign Office, by Ashbel Smith on the part of Texas, and the Earl of Aberdeen on the part of Great Britain. Mr George R Dawson will proceed to Texas with the Ratified Treaties by the earliest safe conveyance.

The progress of our affairs here and my conversations concerning them with the Earl of Aberdeen, at our several interviews, up to the 18th of June, have been communicated in my previous dispatches to your Department.

The hostile sentiments which I found on my arrival, prevailing here in regard to Texas, are manifestly giving place to more favorable feelings and a much better appreciation of our country. Texas has had to encounter opposition from various interests. Persons engaged in speculations of sending Emigrants to the British Colonial possessions, have regarded the superior advantages for Emigration offered by Texas over the British Territories as seriously conflicting with the profits of their schemes. The interest of the Mexican Bondholders has lead them to sustain actively the cause of Mexico as adverse to Texas. The diplomatic and consular agents of Mexico have spared no pains to mislead public opinion here in regard to the relations and respective conditions of Texas and Mexico. Mexico has recently made large remittances of Specie to England, is a large and increasing consumer of British Manufactures, and has of late made important concessions and Tariff regulations in favor of English Trade, all which naturally conciliates this Govt and the merchants engaged in Mexican commerce. These mercantile and financial interests, as well as Mr Murphy, the Mexican Chargé, presented to the Earl of Aberdeen urgent remonstrances against the exchange of the ratified treaties and the observance of the Blockade. The British Govt which is always much influenced by its trading interests, and especially at this time of great depression and distress among its subjects, was induced to protract by official delays the exchange of ratifications until the 27th June, in deference to the opposing interests above mentioned. The Earl of Aberdeen remarked to me at our interview of the 18th June, that Mexico had behaved very well towards England, and that to have exchanged the ratifications on my arrival, immediately after the promulgation of our blockade, would have had the appearance of espousing the cause of Texas and of departing from the strict neutrality which England is determined to observe. Since the exchange however, the position of some parties is greatly changed. The Mexican Bondholders and persons engaged on Mexican trade, two important interests, are now decidedly in favor of establishing peace between Texas and Mexico

The ratifications having been exchanged

I invited the Earl of Aberdeen's attention to the Conventions for Mediation. He repeated what he had formerly stated to me, that the subject had been frequently pressed on the consideration of the Mexican Govt by Mr Packenham, and by himself on Mr Murphy, Mexican Chargé d'affaires at this Court, that the mediation was positively declined; that Mr Murphy assured him that on this subject, all persons in Mexico were agreed, and that no person to any there is strong enough to acknowledge the Independence of Texas; though Mr Murphy himself seemed to regard, the ultimate recognition as probably inevitable.- The Earl of Aberdeen could give me no hope that the mediation of England would be successful:

The two Steamers at Mr Laird's in England for the Mexican Government have not failed to command my strongest attention. In my several dispatches and in private letters to the head of the State Department and to the Secretary of the Treasury, I have presented this subject with earnestness, and have furnished important details concerning these vessels. As a further precaution against miscarriage of my official communications, I have written to The Hon James Reily, our Minister at Washington, to the following Secretary of War and Navy, and to W.L. Hodge Esq; his Secretary of Legation & private Secretary.- On the 14th June I presented a Protest concerning these vessels to the Earl of Aberdeen, a copy of which Protest was communicated in my dispatch No 7. to your Department. In my private notes with The Earl of Aberdeen on the 18th June, &c., immediately the receipt of my Protest, distinctly assured me, as he had done on a former occasion, that the Government had no connection whatever with the building, &c, of these Steamers. That the Mexican Consul, Mr Jackson had asked permission of him to arm and equip these vessels in British Ports, which permission, the Earl of Aberdeen, refused to grant.- Lord Aberdeen proceeded to say to me, that vessels may be built and sold in England to any body, like other merchandize, and there is no preventing it; That the purchase and export of arms is lawful and cannot be prohibited; That sailors go where they please and enter what service they please, and the Govt could not prevent them, but had found great difficulty in reclaiming its seamen when it needed them; but that on its officers the Govt has a hold; and that any officer of the Queen entering a foreign service would do so at the risk of his Commission. Lord Aberdeen repeated the substance of the preceding remarks, on the 21st June; and I then intimated to him that I should forward him the names and doubted not, of being able to learn them of the officers who were to go in command of the Mexican Steamers.

I was subsequently assured on good authority, that Captain Chamberwood, Commander, Royal Navy Capt Cleveland, Commander R.N. and Mr Wright, Master R.N. were the Officers of the Mexican Steamers. Later received from a highly respectable source the following Statements.

"Two more of war Steamers have been built in England for "the Mexican Govt one by Messrs Laird and Wigrams, the other by Laird of Birkenhead

"These Steamers were built under the superintendence of the Mexican Government, and under the directions of the British Admiralty who dispatched the vessels, ready for arming &c

"Officers of the British Navy have been appointed to the com-
"mand of these Steamers, with the permission of the British Govern-
"ment. Then Steamers have been built and constructed expressly to
act against Texas."

I immediately addressed a note to the Earl of Aberdeen, a copy of which is appended to these dispatches. Your Department is assured that I did not present such grave matter to her Majesty's Government, without being fortified with written statements of responsible men. You will also perceive that after the distinct and unqualified assurances of Lord Aberdeen that his Govt had no connection whatever with these Mexican vessels, I could not ask a formal explanation, and I have worded my note accordingly. His Lordship has not yet answered my last communication - which indeed does not require a formal reply immediately

In addition to the very full details concerning the Mexican Steamers, furnished in my previous dispatches, I will state that - The "Guadalupe" is expected to sail to-day Sunday July 3d from Liverpool, entered in "Trade list" as a merchant vessel; but carrying two 68 pounders, one fore and the other aft, on swivels and commanded by Captain E.P. Chartwood Royal Navy; and without the least doubt proceeding to Mexico to be employed against Texas. She is regarded as an exceedingly efficient war Steamer.

The "Montezuma" is 200 tons burthen, has 2 Engines of 140 horse power each - will carry six carronades, and one Paixhan Gun of 10 inches - will draw 13 feet water - is getting in her Engines &c. and will sail from London on the 10th August or thereabouts - is to be commanded by Capt Cleveland Commander R.N. She is a very stout powerful vessel of war.

I have not yet been able to learn with certainty when these vessels are to be paid for - that is at what moment they become bona fide Mexican property. It is believed they are to be paid for out of the remittances of Specie to London from Mexico.

I repeat that the destination and capabilities of these mexican Steamers of war, admit of no doubt that we can expect no efficient intervention of the British Government. That we must do our own fighting - and Texas has no time to lose in hasty preparations. -

Permit me to submit for your consideration that the Chargé d'Affaires of Texas in Europe be authorized under proper circumstances and restrictions to issue letters of marque against Mexico. This course has been advised by some warm friends of Texas here. -

Recent arrivals here from the West Indies and Mexico assert there is nothing of the Texian Blockade; and the Earl of Aberdeen said to me that the English Consul at Vera Cruz had written to the same effect. I learned through the New Orleans newspapers, that the Sloop of war Austin arrived at New Orleans, and the Sloop Bernard and Schr Brutus were at Mobile; that they had captured three schooners &c; but

have been without any effectual enforcement on these despatches I was
Aberdeen said to me, that we must look upon ourselves as in a blockade.
that he was apprehensive of some misunderstanding growing out of it;
that the withdrawal of our forces was for a time, only a suspension of the
blockade, and would require a fresh notice of its renewal. I could not
say whether any or either of our ships were accordingly on the blockade
or not, during the absence of the three vessels named above. I promised
request to be furnished with such information on
these subjects: and if the Blockade be resumed, and vessels have
been maintaining it. Of the clear opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown
in Europe that the ports should be regularly proclaimed, and the
Blockade rigidly enforced against us. Hence, until a blockade in
ample form, our Independence: that there would forthwith be
a very desirable class of emigrants going to Texas.

Royal Mail Steamers. In a former
dispatch I communicated Lord Aberdeen's request that the
"Royal Mail Steamers" touching at the Ports of Texas
should be exempted from the operation of our Blockade. These Steamers
carry passengers and mails only, it will be remembered, and not
merchandize. As this exemption was extended to these vessels by
the French fleet during their blockade of Mexico, I could see not
why appear to me strongly to urge, that an order to our Blockading
force be given accordingly and a copy of the order be furnished
me to communicate to this Government. I suggested to Lord Aberdeen
the mutual advantages of these Steamers touching at Galveston, and thus
establishing a direct and frequent communication between Texas and
Europe. He expressed himself favorably disposed to adopt the sugges-
tion and would recommend it to the notice of the proper persons. I
think we may anticipate shortly an arrangement of this kind,
which will prove highly beneficial to our country.

Bonds of Texas. Directly the ratifications
were exchanged so that I could act with fruitful recognized authority
my attention was directed to learn what liabilities of Texas were
existing in Europe, in whose hands &c, they are. Mr Hall of the
firm of Morrison, Sons & Co informed me yesterday that their house
holds an amount of Texas Bonds which have been hypothecated &c.
We are to have an interview on this subject tomorrow, which will
be duly communicated to you. I have not been able to learn
of any other Texas Bonds being out. An advertisement will appear
in the Newspapers on Tuesday July 5. requiring all persons having
Texas Bonds to exhibit them at the Texian Chancellor.

Emigration to Texas. The number of
persons in Great Britain, of moderate means, and in a class of
very good character, who wish to emigrate is very considerable. Their
attention is turned to Texas - but they are deterred for the moment
by apprehension of the hostilities waged between Texas and Mexico,
and by the misrepresentations concerning our country. Some are
desirous to provide facilities for obtaining correct information. For
this purpose the establishment of the Consulate, whose information
to be relied on, can at all times be obtained is very important.
So that if any one be misled or deceived in these matters, how.
it shall be his own obvious folly but not, on making application

at the responsible quarter. I shall make this the subject of my next dispatch on the Consular establishment.

Spain, Belgium &c. It has not appeared to me advisable to touch on the subject of extending our diplomatic relations yet, to the Foreign Ministers at London, pending the exchange of our ratified Treaties with Great Britain. Neither has it seemed to me an auspicious moment to present this subject to Espartero, at the time of the dissolution of the Cabinet of Rudd and the reorganization of the new Cabinet under General Rodil - especially as there has been the manifestation of some unkind feelings of Spain in regard to our blockade of Mexico. I shall shortly present this subject to Lord Aberdeen, agreeably to my instructions. Any negotiations with Belgium I am persuaded can be better done at Paris than at this Court. My attention will be given to this subject, at an early moment after my arrival in France.

Library. I have received numerous valuable books and Parliamentary papers from Joseph Hume, M.P. for the Library of the Republic of Texas, which will be forwarded by an early opportunity. It is desirable to obtain for the Library of the House of Commons a set of our Laws and Congressional Documents in return: I expect to be able to procure valuable books for our Library of the Republic.

I shall leave London for Paris in a few days hence on the discharge of my duties at that Court. The importance of our interests there appears to require me to remain at this place for a short period.

In France I shall learn with carefulness the disposition entertained towards Texas - and see whether in the event of our needing Steamers of war, they could be obtained in France, and if so, on what terms. I shall enter into no negotiations, nor in the slightest manner commit myself or my Government, without positive instructions.

The hostility of France to England is regarded as favorably disposing the former country to Texas.

I have the honor to be,

with respect

Your obed Servt

Ashbel Smith

Legation of Texas London
Oct 4 1842

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Ser.

I have the honor to forward for your consideration the following extract of a letter addressed to me by Hon. Anson Kennedy Esq^r.

"Extract "Having been honored the office of British Consul at the Port of Galveston, I have availed myself of the Consulate to Kind permission to relinquish the Consulate of Texas to Great Britain, in another exercising the duties there by me commending my respectable and worthy qualified persons to fill consular appointments in this country. Animated by a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the Republic, from the connection that they are identical with the interests of Maryland. I can take to suggest the name of Lachlan Mackintosh Rate Esq^r as that of a gentleman eminently qualified to discharge the functions of Consul General of Texas, in this country. Mr Rate is a partner in the highly respectable house of Richards & Co, one of whose members, Mr Richards, was Director of the Bank of England. The firm are disposed to favor an extensive commercial connexion with Texas, and their means for so doing are abundant. Mr Rate himself is specially fitted by years and activity for conducting the affairs of a new country. I beg to suggest that, until the subject of Mr Rate's appointment as Consul General has been considered by the Govt of the Republic, it would be desirable that he should be authorized, and empowered to act as "Consular Agent" in London"

Very careful enquiries respecting Mr Rate and the House of which he is a partner, fully confirm Mr Kennedy's high recommendation. His manners and social powers are much in his favor, and his appointment, as I hear to me a very eligible one for our Republic.

Seeing the very great necessity of having a respectable Consulate here where accurate information can be obtained at all times, and conferring with Mr Kennedy whose advice in matters concerning the consulate, has great weight with me; I have sent Mr Rate's name as "General Consular Agent" for recommendation, for official notice, to the Govt of Aberdeen. I shall await your instructions on this subject for my future conduct.

It has appeared to me that Mr Kennedy's commission of Consul General, authorized him, with the instructions from His Excellency the President, to appoint a Consular Agent, who is in fact Vice Consul.

I have the honor to be, with great respect
Your Obed. Servant

Nichol. Dudley

Copy of note to Govt of Aberdeen
Legation of Texas, London
July 1. 1842

The undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic

of Texas, respectfully invites the attention of the Earl of Aberdeen to the following information which he has received concerning the Mexican armament against Texas now in preperation in the ports of London and Liverpool.

The undersigned is informed that the war Steamer Montezuma is to be commanded by Captain Cleveland, holding the rank of Commander in the British Navy and that the war Steamer Guadalupe is to be commanded by Capt. Charlewood a British Officer of the same rank, with Mr Wright master R.N. as a subordinate Officer. The Guadalupe is expected to sail from the river Mersey on Saturday next 3d inst.

In connexion with this subject the Undersigned takes this occasion to submit to the Earl of Aberdeen a statement derived from so respectable a source as to give to its details a character of some importance. These are the express words of the statement as it has been placed before the Undersigned.

"Two men of war Steamers have been built in Eng-
"land for the Mexican Government, one by Messrs Green &
"Wigrams, the other by Laird of Birkenhead.

"These Steamers were built under the auspices of Lord
"Melbourne's Government and under the directions of the British
"Admiralty, who supplied the model, plans for arming &c.

"Officers of the British Navy have been appointed
"to the command of these Steamers, with the permission of the
"British Government. The Steamers have been built and construct-
"ed expressly to act against Texas.

The undersigned though not insensible to the danger of permitting such statements as the foregoing, circulation on grave authority, to pass without authorized contradiction, feels that to request any explanation from the Earl of Aberdeen would be wholly inconsistent with the sentiments inspired by his intercourse with his Lordship and with the confident reliance which he has upon the good faith of her Majesty's Government. Against the employment however of British Officers in an armament intended to act against Texas, a power in friendly relations with Great Britain, he is called upon respectfully to protest.

The undersigned takes this occasion to present to the Earl of Aberdeen the assurances of his highest consideration

(signed) Abel Smith

Legation of Texas, Washington July 11th 1842

Hon. Anson Jones
Secretary of State, Texas.

Sir,

My last dispatch dated June 24th and numbered 88, I trust has safely reached you; containing as it does, the information of the offered mediation of the United States between Texas and Mexico. Since that time matters between Mexico and the United States have assumed rather an unfriendly aspect. A debate is at this moment going on in the Senate, upon the language used towards this government in a letter herein attached, from the Mexican minister to the Secretary of State of United States. I was informed the other day by the President that he did not see how a war between the United States and Mexico could be avoided.

I again recently urged both upon Mr Webster and the President the necessity of taking up the subject of a treaty between the United States and Texas, but by both was informed of its utter impossibility at present - There are no hopes of its consideration until after the adjournment of Congress, altho I shall press its consideration again before the first of August.

With the President I recently had a full and free conversation upon the subject of annexation. He remarked that he was anxious for it, and wished most sincerely he was able to conclude it at once". The only fear is its non confirmation by the Senate, two thirds of that body being necessary to consummate a treaty. We are now casting about to ascertain the strength of the friends in the Senate, for annexation. There is a majority, but whether it amounts to the number requisite is doubtful. The President would act in a moment, if the Senate would assent. Please permit me to suggest that your representative here should be clothed with plenary powers not only to make a commercial treaty - but treat for and conclude annexation, and also to enter into a treaty of alliance both offensive and defensive. The mere letter of credence and commission to form a treaty of amity, navigation and commerce, will not avail either for a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive with the United States, if this Government and Mexico should become embroiled, or of annexation if the President decides to attempt it. Satisfied as I am of the sentiments of the administration towards Mexico, and the desire to annex Texas I would urge that you clothe your Representative here with powers sufficient to act at once, should the emergencies arise which I believe are fast hastening to a crisis.

Last Tuesday I dined with Lord Ashburton and he again assured me that the rumors of Great Britain's interference were false. He remarked that I might rest assured that if Great Britain interfered at all it would be to make peace, instead of assisting Mexico. The positive language used by Sir Robert Peel in the British Commons as to the recognition of the Texan Blockade of Mexican ports by the British Government, and his intention to urge the ratification of the treaties between Texas and Great Britain are evidences of the falsity of the rumors of British interference and go to sustain the repeated declaration made to Mr Clay by Mr Fox

and Lord Ashburton, and to me by Lord Ashburton of the non interference of the British Government between Texas and Mexico.

On Saturday morning last I received a letter from Hon Abel Smith, dated London June 6th and giving the extract of a letter from Liverpool, informing him of the building and equipment of a fine Iron Steam Frigate for the Mexican Government and which would put to sea in a few days. She was built by a Mr John Laird. Mr Smith had offered his protest to Lord Aberdeen. Mr Smith informed me he had called the attention of the Texian Government to the subject. I laid the letter before the President, considering it inadvisable so to do under the present circumstances. The President informed me that the Steam Frigate Mississippi would be ordered immediately to the Gulf.

On the 30th day of June I had the honor of transmitting to J H Airey Esqr his commission as Consul for Natchitoches &c. The Exequatur was issued by the President of the United States on the 29th ult.

I have the honor to transmit the enclosed letter from a Mr John R. Chenault and inviting the attention of the Government to its contents.

On yesterday the Hon Mr Daingerfield called upon me and requested me to inform the Government that he was actively engaged in prosecution of the loan.

On my dispatch dated March 11th and No 19 I requested the appointment of Asa A Brown Esqr of Wilmington North Carolina Consul at that point, and forwarded the letter upon which the request was based. I have subsequently called the attention of the Government to that request but have not had the honor of the least information on the subject.

With sentiments of highest respect
Yours

James Reily

Legation of Texas, London
July 11. 1842

The Hon Anson Jones
Secy of State

Sir

Immediately after the exchange of the ratified Treaties, my attention was directed to learn what amounts of the Bonds of Texas are held in Scotland, who are the holders, and any other facts of interest connected with this subject.

At the House of Morrison, Sons & Co. I learned that This firm holds Bonds of Texas amounting to one hundred and thirty Two Thousand, one hundred and twenty six Pounds Sterling Thirteen Shillings and four pence - £132.126. 13s.4d - not including interest. These Bonds have been hypothecated by the United States Bank with Messrs Morrison, Sons & Co. who inform me that They have no authority to make any disposition of Them, except to return Them to the U S. Bank on being paid the sum due Them from the Bank or to receive from the Government of Texas the amount of the Bonds in cash.

In regard to the Bonds which have not been negotiated or issued by the Loan Commissioners, Mr Shaw, now of the House of Messers Morrisons Sons, & Co and a partner in the firm of Messrs Nelson & Co which has gone into liquidation has addressed me a letter as follows.

St Mungo's 5th July 1842

"Sir,

"Messrs Thomas Nelson & Co inform me that the whole "of the Texian Bonds deposited with them by General Hamilton were "burnt previous to his return to the U States.

I am Sir very respectfully
Your most obedient servant
Signed James Shaw."

As Mr Shaw is a partner in Messrs Nelson & Co you perceive that the above note is the reply to that House to my enquiry concerning The Bonds deposited with them by the Loan Commissioners.

Mr Holford of the House of Messrs Holford & Co informed me that They own Bonds of Texas, bearing 10 per cent interest, dated Philadelphia 1 July 1839 and redeemable in 30 years amounting to Twenty Thousand five hundred and fifty pounds Sterling - £20.250 - interest not included - that other Bonds of Texas are deposited with them, but he refused to name the amount of the Bonds or their owners. In the course of conversation, Mr Holford however mentioned Genl James Hamilton as having deposited Bonds of Texas with his House, but he did not feel himself at liberty to state the amount deposited. Mr Holford read portions of a letter from Genl James Hamilton dated Charleston June 12 - of the following purport and words nearly. "I am coming over in the British Steamer of the 1st July on private matters, some of much importance to me personally - one is to obtain the interposition of the British Government to compel the payment of what Texas owes us "which they must and shall pay."

The tone of this letter did not appear to me very friendly to Texas - you will estimate it at its true worth.

In pursuance of my duty in regard to the Bonds of Texas, I addressed a letter to Mr Christian M Rath, Secretary Legation of Texas, on this subject, with the form of an advertisement which has been published in "The Times," "Morning Chronicle," "Morning Herald" and "Morning Post," as follows:-

"Texian Bonds.

Legation of Texas, London
July 1842

"Whereas the act of the Texian Government, authorizing the

"negotiation of a Loan in Europe has been repealed; such persons as are "holders of the Bonds of the Republic are required to exhibit the same, between "the 24th and 30th July to Messrs Richards, Little & Co 15 Bishopsgate Street, within.

"By order of the Texian Govt

-(Signed)- Ashbel Smith"

I have not thus far been able to learn of the existence of any Texian Bonds in England, besides those above mentioned.

Mr Jenkins will leave on the 14th inst for Liverpool to sail in the "Hope" from That port to New Orleans on his way to Texas. He carries out with him the ratified Treaties, an engrossed copy of all my official correspondence, except that addressed to His Excellency the President and to your Department; he also takes with him very valuable books and papers for the Library of the Republic of Texas.—

It is the opinion of very intelligent friends of Texas in England, that I ought to make my chief residence at this Court rather than at Paris, in view of the increasing interests of Texas in Great Britain, which interests it is asserted ought to be properly represented to the public.— I can clearly discover an increasing good will towards Texas, of late, in this country.

No answer has been received to my Protest No2. of July 1. addressed to the Earl of Aberdeen on the subject of the Mexican Steamers.

I have the honor to be,
very Respectfully
Your obed servant

Ashbel Smith

Legation of Texas. London
July 12. 1842

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Sir,

The preceding Dispatch to your Department, No11. dated yesterday July 11. is concerning the Bonds of Texas held in London.

To day I received a request from the Earl of Aberdeen to meet him at the Foreign Office. At this interview Lord Aberdeen informed me that he had made inquiries at the Admiralty concerning the facts set forth in my Protest of July 1. so far as relates to the officers Captains Charlewood and Cleveland and Mr Wright Master, and had found them to be correct; that these Officers had been instructed that if they went out of England in an armed vessel not of her Majesty's service, or if being out of the country they should take command of any foreign armed

[illegible] they could be commanded to surrender [illegible] the Earl of Aberdeen address me most distinctly, that when Officers should take command of the Troops, Civil Magistrates have ceased immediately from the Government and their Authority Sunk on the original Source. Also Officers are ordered that no attack could be attempted by them. Officers your can not command of the Troops unless Magistrates, for words these Troops should not carry any Orders. words, but they have commander might be expected on other words Still if the Citizens should command the Troops after having on hand their Arms, their demands would be rejected.

Dear Citizens we should keep very steady. That faithful Servants were receiving more Honour to Serve than it had been, and that the Government regard more Self Interest. It would Become Citizens pure our Liberty, Interest be Secured. It does not Depend from the Will of Some Individuals to Serve the Nation. which is now Interest of the Majority

[illegible] have received a Letter from Mr Hopkinson, from Boston in which [illegible] Expect to receive your Depositions to keep with us, Also all [illegible] to have the Persons who might return [illegible] Depositions authenticated

[illegible] Mr Le Saussure which [illegible] Boston Agree with Mr. the Lafayette and advised on all Occasions [illegible] Expedition were due during my absence at Trenton.

[illegible] Secretary

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

You will perceive by the certificate of Pilot Boylan and Capt. Jackson that the Brig was taken possession of by order of the President of Texas for the purpose of transporting troops from Galveston to Velasco and has been detained in the transport service from the 15th of June 1842 to the 23d of July Inst. $900.00 is the amount claimed by Capt Means for the time the Brig was in the service of Texas which is certified to be correct by Capt John Coffee Hall of the transport by order of this Government.

You will also perceive by the accompanying documents that the Brig has been damaged while in the service of Texas.

It is confidently expected that the Government of Texas will discharge this claim of Capt Means and make with the Capt any equitable arrangement for the damages the Brig has sustained while in the service of Texas.

With renewed assurances of high regard, I have the honor to be, Your Obt Servt.

Joseph. Eve

Hon Anson Jones
Secy of State
Texas

Sir

My Despatches to your Department bearing date 30th July, were closed and forwarded about an hour since. The mail for Letters by the Boston Steamer of the 4th Inst. will not close in 25 minutes.

I can only acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th from New Orleans which Mr Bourgeois has this moment placed in my hands.

I will with great alacrity attend to any & all commands you may honor Mr Bourgeois in effecting the Loan.

I have the honor to be, with great respect. Your obedient Servant

Asa Brigham

Legation of Texas, Paris
Aug 1. 1842.

Legation of the United States
Florence, November 18, 1898.

To the Secretary
of State
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department of the United States is represented in the Kingdom of Italy, that the Government will, in due time, be informed in the proper diplomatic channel of the fact.

I do not consider it necessary to enter into a discussion of the reasons which have induced the United States, and Italy, to send Ambassadors to each other instead of Ministers, as heretofore. Both countries are republics, and both are governed by constitutions which are very similar. Both countries are equally interested in the Mediterranean Sea, both profess to have a Republican form of government, both have extensive colonies, both have been estranged by wars, and both have been reconciled by them. Under these feelings and circumstances, Mr. Stringham has thought that Ambassadors at Rome and London would be more influential to urge upon their Governments the great anxiety that it is that of Italy and the United States, and the establishment of a friendly feeling between the two Republics, and that of the Secretary of State would be desirous for the interposition or mediation of the Government of the United States for the purpose of bringing about peace, he would state that such interposition or mediation would be cheerfully granted. So long however, as either party shall be disposed to continue the war with the other, and both parties shall request the mediation of the United States, the President would not feel inclined to interfere.

I am also instructed to say to you on the part of the Government of the Netherlands that you may be assured to comply with the demands of the Secretary Government to suppress any offensive military operations which may be in contemplation against Morocco, it does not appear that the object of the negotiations with Mr. Stringham does not contain anything to warrant

With assurances of high regard
I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant

Lewis Cass

Legation of Texas, Paris
Aug 13. 1842

Hon Anson Jones
Secy of State.

Sir

Since my last Dispatches Nos 13 and 14. dated July 30 and August 1. a debate occurred in the British Parliament on the affairs of Texas and Mexico, originating in an interpellation asked by Mr Cobden of the minority concerning the Mexican Steamers. A Copy of this debate as reported in the London papers is annexed hereto and marked document A

On my conversation and correspondence with the Earl of Aberdeen on the subject of the Mexican Steamers, as appears in my previous Dispatches, Lord Aberdeen took the ground that the building and sale of these vessels and the export of arms are lawful acts, and that if unarmed they cannot be prohibited by the Laws of England from leaving British Ports. I then took occasion subsequently by a direct application to the Lords I might almost say dwelling and was assured that such application could have no beneficial result. I had, too, before me the case of the two Schooners which were built in New York last year for Mexico, and libelled before the Courts of that City. The libel was dismissed. I have however referred the subject again to the consideration of legal men in England who will not fail to institute such legal proceedings as facts will sustain. Whether their opinion has been adverse to the utility of any recourse to the laws to arrest their sailing at the important crisis does not appear. I subjoin as portion of my correspondence on the subject where you will find the opinions of Mr Pringle, a Nottinghamshire Solicitor, and of Dr Addams an eminent practitioner in the Admiralty Court.

The Belgian Minister has been recalled from his functions at this Court. Mr Rumpff the Minister from the Low Countries of Germany and the Spanish minister Mr Olozaga are absent at this time from Paris. Early after their return I shall invite their attention to the growing importance of Texas.

It was stated to me on respectable authority that Spain has sent a Frigate to the aid of Mexico. This appears to me quite unfounded; but should any inquiries more nearly concerning the report I shall address a note to the Spanish Minister the same mode also to Mr Washington Irving the American Minister at Madrid. I repeat however that the report appears to me quite unfounded.

M. Guizot has appointed, I am informed, an interpreter to the Court of France residing with England in the Mediterranean between Texas and Mexico. I shall endeavor to forward you an account of the conversation by the present conveyance.

Permit me to urge respectfully on your

Department the necessity of any long discussion with the Texan agents
on this question.

That was the reason of Commodore Stockton's visit
to Washington & through Texas to Mexico. Mr Calhoun's object was
the protection of Texas against Mexico, with which Texas is at war
& not against England. Texas is at war with Mexico & not with England
Mr Calhoun

Mr Pakenham said he believed the Texan agents were about to
call upon Lord Aberdeen with a view to ascertain whether Her Majesty's
Government would be disposed to mediate between Texas & Mexico
& procure Texas to be received into the family of Nations. Texas
was fully entitled to be so received & Mexico could not object to it.

I am sure the House will
agree with me
in thanking you
for the Paper

Department of
Statistics of Commerce & Navigation of the United States
Year ending

Mr Gladstone began to refer to the accounts which he had laid
last night with respect to the trade & navigation of the United
States

Mr F Baring said he believed the Hon Member was about to call
the attention of Parliament to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury
of the United States on the Subject of Commerce & Navigation. He
is prepared to be moved with Mr Gladstone that the Papers
have been ordered. He (Mr Baring) had hoped that no other Member
would have risen but that the Papers might be allowed to lie on the
table. He (Mr Baring) thought that it was of the highest
importance to maintain a friendly understanding between England
& America & he trusted that no hasty expression of feeling should occur
during the present Session of Parliament which might lead to
misunderstanding between the two countries

Lord Palmerston said he believed the Hon Member
was perfectly right in the view he took of the Report

Mr Gladstone said it was impossible for him to
think the same

Lord Palmerston said that the Report
had already caused the suspension of diplomatic
with the United States of America, with France & the Netherlands
and the question came to this, whether the communications between England
and Texas should be placed on the same footing as the communications
between Texas and other Countries or whether it should be expected
to do advantages to which other States were not entitled

Mr C Buller said that if such was the case he thought it would
be proper to require the State to alter its internal laws or interfere with
the treaty with another country.

Mr Labouchere thought that the House had not
business to interfere on such questions as the present, till some definite
step for the consideration of the government of the country.

Mr Hume said he thought considering the state
that our government should institute to find out whether the United States
and the Texan Republic would remain with peaceful & good
and the question came to this, whether the communications between England
and Texas should be placed on the same footing as the communications
between Texas and other Countries or whether it should be expected
to do advantages to which other States were not entitled

Mr C Buller said that if such was the case he thought it would
be proper to require the State to alter its internal laws or interfere with
the treaty with another country.

Mr Labouchere thought that the House had not
business to interfere on such questions as the present, till some definite
step for the consideration of the government of the country.

Mr Hume said he thought considering the state
that our government should institute to find out whether the United States
and the Texan Republic would remain with peaceful & good

[illegible] Sir R. Peel said that the discussions between those two countries unfortunately attended with the worst effects. They carried on their hostilities with the bitterest animosity. Pirates were encouraged to enter into their service; they destroyed each other's commerce; they prevented the growth of their natural prosperity. Those evils in addition, interfered with their communication with those countries which were the first to recognise their independence. But, it was principally on the ground of the fatal consequences to these States themselves, that these hostilities were to be deprecated. Every effort in the power of the British government would be made to contribute to the restoration of tranquility in those countries.

Document B

Letter accompanying Dispatch to Secretary of State, dated Augt 4. 1842
Mr Unwin To Mr Pringle

Hotel Manin
Rue de Ricoli 42
July 31. 1842

My Dear Sir

Since the date of the 29th Inst enclosing a letter from Mr Jones has gone to hand by the Post-man. I am sorry to see that the Telegraph is not on the road to Texas by your attention to our interests. Do we possess no power to procure such legal evidence as would enable us to prosecute for violating The Montagu and should such power exist in what Tribunal would such process be instituted. The Chancellor under the decision of the case, or would the be permitted to sue in an inferior court and thus render the process very lengthy? Under The 7th Geo. 59 George III Cap 69 by force of the words "Cannot furnish fit out or arm" are the export of arms and ammunition actually as merchandize, in the hold of the Montezuma be prevented? What advantage can be drawn from the fact of a false destination having been given to these vessels by asserting that the Guadalupe is intended for the East Indian service?

Since the date of Aberdeen in conversation with me assumed as the essential fact in regard to the sentence for which these steamers were built to their future employment in the American service against Texas. And Aberdeen said Mr Stuart Mackenzie would not have asked of him permission to arm these steamers in British ports. Could we compel Stuart to testify in the case by bringing an action against the builders. Mr Stuart Mackenzie or by an action in Texas?

Please make the enquiry and inform me whether legal proceedings would result in anything but the retailing on us families ex parte?

It would be inconvenient on many accounts to leave my business at Paris, but if necessary I could come to England & may add to that I do not wish to be in England before next winter

under my presence that should be given necessary
very sincerely
Signed Robert Pringle

Document C
Mr Pringle to Mr Smith

London 4 Aug 1842

My Dear Sir

I received your letter of the 2nd inst
opinion in so much importance that I am glad
to avail myself of an opportunity of a little conversation with Sir Geo.
and on the subject of the Steam in Heaven. I intend to be leaving
home for the Admiralty Court Saturday evening & wished to have
the pronounced facts of the case relating to the Steamers in
the House of Commons and to may conference with you on
him, after he had time to reperuse the act. Few persons think any
attempt to stop the vessels under the powers of the 5th Vict would not
be successful and all the Lawyers than can be little if any doubt but
that the detainment of our vessels will occasion much Serious injury to
with the arrest of the ships on Trades will suffering, it would
be different to get quit of it and to think that under all the circum
stances of the case if he were called upon to act in the Colonies under
tions he should give it as his opinion that they should not make the
seizure under the act. I am very glad to be able to give the report
of my conversation with Lt Adams for he is a man of Experience
in that Department of the Profession

I remain my Dear Sir
Yours very faithfully

(Signed) Wm. Pringle

Document D
Mr Pringle to Mr Smith

London 5 August 1842

My Dear Sir

I have reason to believe the Americans have
consulted the Attorney & Solicitor General, on the point whether the
American Steamers could be detained or not under the Foreign En-
listment bill and that they have given their Opinions that they could
not. The ships belong to British Subjects who have their Owners to bona
fide with no Cargo of Gunpowder, and there is nothing to
prevent the ships and cargo being sold when they get out. If we
can not stop them here, the Texans must stop them when they get out
but they will. Although this investigation of the powers of the

Foreign enlistment bill has not resulted in the manner it would have been wished, There is a degree of satisfaction personal to yourself and relieves you of responsibility in having ascertained that nothing can be done. I shall continue to do my best to keep you advised as far as I possibly can of the movements of these ships. It is also well to know your friends in London would be of no use in this particular matter

I remain My Dear Sir

Yours very faithfully

(Signed) William Bingle

London 13th Aug 1842

To

The Secretary of the

Legation of Texas

Sir

I promised to Mr A.T. Burnley when in England that I would procure for the use of the House of Assembly any Public Papers that might be considered useful to them in forming their proceedings: and on Mr Ashbel Smiths arrival I requested him, attended by Mr Kennedy to go to the Library of the House of Commons, and having looked over all the Papers, to make out a list of such Papers as would be useful to you

The Earl of Aberdeen approved of my proposal and a Box full, containing the entire list, as selected by Mr A Smith, has been addressed to you and you will please to present them to the assembly in my name.

Wishing that you may remain at peace and by the introduction and free Trade, united to your State advance in wealth and happiness. I remain

Your Obd Servt

Joseph Hume

M.P.

Legation of Texas Paris
15 Aug: 1842

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State
Texas

Sir,

I had an interview with M. Guizot this morning. He stated that the Government of France will readily act in concert with the United States and England in mediating between Texas and Mexico. He suggested that the unfriendly feelings subsisting between the United States and Mexico might form a reason why that Government would not join France and England in making a joint representation on this subject. He requested me to address him a note on the subject of our conference - and he stated he would instruct the French Ambassador in London to transmit the subject of joint mediation to the British Cabinet.

I adverted to the Consular Establishment of Texas in France. He remarked, there are great objections to Mr. Castro. I replied that my Government cannot necessarily in every case possess all the information that would be desirable in making its Consular appointments. - That an intimation from him, that M. Castro is not acceptable to the Government of France would be followed by my withdrawing his Commission. - Mr Guizot stated in reply that Consuls be sometimes made from inexperience information; - that he was glad to hear my intentions in regard to the withdrawal of Mr Castro's Commission, but still requested me not to do so until after the close of the present short session of the Chambers.

The Consulate Office in Paris again becomes vacant. I am not now prepared to recommend any person as suitable for this appointment. My acquaintance with Mr Barbey is of course limited. Mr MacGregor is very decidedly of opinion that he should not be reappointed. I have heard him highly spoken of by the Secretary of the American Legation here. I must add that the little I have seen of Mr Barbey has not prepossessed me in his favor. - I transmitted to him his letter of recognition from your department, in May last; notwithstanding which he declines the Consular functions on assurances from some quarter unknown to the Legation here, that he will be reappointed. - In view of all the circumstances regarding the Consulate here, I have not deemed it best to signify to the Foreign Office the revocation of his Exequatur - but I shall do so shortly unless I receive positive instructions from your department. - I shall look around for some eligible person to discharge the Consular duties here and keep his name for the consideration of his Excellency, in my Despatches by the Steamer of the 30 September from Liverpool.

I have no reason to recall the commendation with which I mentioned Lachlan McKay Esq our Consular Agent at London. The interest which so very respectable a house as that of M. Ray in London takes in our affairs has had a materially favorable influence on our reputation in England.

I am not informed that Mr Bourgois has made any progress with our Loan here. I am quite sceptical whether any money can be raised in France for Texas. Unfavorable as would be the money markets of London, I believe it better than that of Paris. London and Amsterdam are the only money marts in Europe,

where a foreign loan can be negotiated. American credit is at an extremely low ebb and still declining. I doubt whether a Loan can be negotiated on any Terms for Texas. But if deemed desirable to make a trial; transmit to me a detailed statement of the existing liabilities of the country its revenues through the custom house and from other sources for the last 18 months, with the project of a Loan, its terms and the means to be hypothecated for its guarantee; and I will inform you promptly whether the monied men of London and Amsterdam will take it.

Has His Excellency considered the propriety of issuing Letters of Marque, in case war continue to be waged with Mexico? The rigid enforcement of the blockade more than any other measure will impel the European powers to mediate efficiently between Texas and Mexico.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
your Obedient Servant

Ashbel Smith

Copy of Letter
Enclosed to the Secretary of War

London, 21 July 1842

Alexander Dallas Esq.
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
Paris

Sir

Since we had the pleasure of seeing your General Hamilton has arrived here from New York and are enabled to inform you that of the 25 y Texian Bonds in our possession 156 - value £ 20.250 belong to our Mr Stapleford - and the remaining 101 - £ 10.000 - are the property of other parties.

We remain
Sir
your most obedient servants
(signed) Stapleford & Co

Legation of the United States
Washington August the 16th 1842

Sir Joseph Hopkins acting Secretary of State

of The Republic of Texas

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of The 30th July in answer to mine of the 27th, relative to The claims of Captain Means against this Government, for the use and damages of The Brig Retrieve impressed into the service of Texas by order of the President.

In connection with this subject, the Undersigned Chargé d'Affaires, feels it To be his painful duty to call the attention of the Honorable, The Secretary of State of Texas, to the outrage committed by the authorities of Texas, upon the persons of the Master and Second mate of The said Brig Retrieve, by an armed force [illegible] them after they had abandoned the said Brig. and compelling them to return and perform seamens duty from Galveston To this Port, and there to this hour, both of them being Citizens of The United States. It must be remarked That such acts of violence upon the rights of citizens of the United States, would (without Unitarian redress) be well calculated, to impair the amicable relations, and good understanding which ought and has subsisted between The United States and Texas.

The undersigned will however remark that from The sincere desire which he has upon all occasions declared, manifested by the President of Texas, To maintain the friendly relations existing between The two Governments, he cannot forbear to doubt that he will reprobate the act, and give such redress as may be within his power. I herewith enclose you the protest of Captain Means, 2 the affidavit of R Burton The mate, 3 The order of U.S. Rhodes the United States Consul To A. F. James and S Delesdernier Port Surveyors, 4 The report of A. F. James and S Delesdernier, 5 The affidavit of Capt Appleman, 6 the affidavits of R Burton D McNitt first, and second mate, 7 the account of R Burton, 8 the account of D. McNitt, 9 the account of J Treadwell, 10 Capt Means account, 11 Captain Applemans certificate, 12 Colo Pinckneys certificate and 13 Capt Boylans certificate.

You in your note say, that the President had agreed to pay Captain Means $25 per day, for the use of the Brig Retrieve, while it should be in the service of Texas. I refer you to the certificate of Captain Appleman, Capt Boylan and Colo Pinckney, all of which go to prove that the Brig was in the service of Texas 36 days which at $25 per day, amounts to $900 The sum claimed by Captain Means. The same price was agreed to be paid The Colo Hansen by the Secretary of War of Texas, which shews the charge of Capt Means is right because the same price was given another Brig for similar services, and Especially because the President agreed to give him that price before the Brig was impressed into the services of Texas. The undersigned cannot therefore harmit himself to believe, that there will be any hesitancy on the part of the Government of Texas, to pay Captain Means $900 for the use of his vessel. The only difficulty then is the amount of damages that Capt Means is entitled to on account of the injury his vessel received, while in the service of Texas, you ask in your note, what was the situation of the vessel when she left Galveston, the amount of damages done her and whether the mismanagement of the transport Officers was the cause of her being damaged,

you also say it is important, That facts should be clearly ascertained to
how the President can acknowledge any claim for damages.

To this opinion the undersigned must respectfully
dissent. It was clearly the duty of the authorities of Texas, from not taking
Means it is evident that this vessel was in good condition when they took posses-
sion of it. When it is recollected that it was forcibly taken from him,
and sailed immediately from the Port of Galveston could Captain
Means have been dispersed to do so have had his vessel inspected, so
as to be able to show that it was not worthy. The reasonable and fair
presumption is that the Government of Texas could not have risked the
lives of two hundred and Eighty volunteer soldiers, upon a vessel that
was not in good condition, and entirely sea worthy; with this view of the
subject, it is believed that the report of A. T. Jones and S. Delacroix
to which you are referred would be amply sufficient to show that Captain
Means is entitled to damages for the injury which his vessel sustained,
while in the service of Texas. But the affidavit of Captain John Appleman
who commanded the Brig, shows the right of Captain Means to claim dam-
ages beyond all doubt what the amount should be is not yet ascertained.
In the true discharge of the means to repair his vessel, and claims $500.
Where not exceed his account, and now proposes to the Honorable Secretary
which he would like hereafter to receive to settle the amount of damages
his Government might make all the circumstances to pay Captain
Means to which account the most regard on the part of Capt. Means will
agree to abide, believing that to be the best most amicable mode of
settling this matter.

By reference to the enclosed accounts the Hon.
Secretary of State will see that Reuben Barton the first mate of the Brig
Means, claims $300 for having been impressed, and forcibly detained in
the service of Texas from the 23d of June to the 23 of July, and that Dimitt
claims as Second mate of said Brig $200 damages for having been impressed
and detained forcibly in the service of Texas, the same time. I consider myself
me to say that I think these claims high. Yet these men were forced into ser-
vice by Officers of the Government, and it is or always ought to be expected
by Governments, as well as by individuals, that where they engage in acts
of force and violence to pay an adequate compensation in damages to the
party injured, with a commensurate with the injury sustained, but
what is sometimes called Cash money. The account or claim of Timothy
Crandall amounts to $23.30. he charges $15 per month and claims to have
been in the service of Texas, one month and eight days as a sailor on
said Brig

With renewed assurances of high regard,
I have the honor to be,
Your Obedient Servt

Orceneth Cone

Legation of Texas
London 15th May 1842

Hon Abel P. Upshur
Secretary of State
Texas

Sir

The undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of Texas has the honor to remind the attention of the Hon Abel P. Upshur Secretary of War of the United States to the fact, that several Citizens have signified through the Agency of this Legation their desire to conclude a treaty of Peace with the Government of the United States for the free admission of Texas produce into the Ports of the United States, for the mutual navigation of the Rivers of Texas, for an Extradition, and for the Settlement of Boundaries, and that the Government of Texas will be disposed to enter into such Treaties as may be deemed to conduce, not only to the benefit of both Countries, but also to establish certain principles as may secure its observance. Should this desire, and these objects have been determined upon, and should it not be out of place or impolitic that the Government of the United States should enter into Negociations with the Government of Texas for the purpose of effecting the same, the undersigned is instructed by his Government to express its readiness to enter into such Negociations, and to propose that they take place in the City of Washington.

The undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of Texas avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Hon Abel P. Upshur Secretary of State of the United States of America the assurance of his high consideration.

Legation of Texas
August 16th 1842.

Sir

The undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of Texas has the honor to remind the attention of the Hon Abel P. Upshur Secretary of War of the United States to the fact, that several Citizens have signified through the Agency of this Legation their desire to conclude a treaty of Peace with the Government of the United States for the free admission of Texas produce into the Ports of the United States, for the mutual navigation of the Rivers of Texas, for an Extradition, and for the Settlement of Boundaries, and that the Government of Texas will be disposed to enter into such Treaties as may be deemed to conduce, not only to the benefit of both Countries, but also to establish certain principles as may secure its observance. Should this desire, and these objects have been determined upon, and should it not be out of place or impolitic that the Government of the United States should enter into Negociations with the Government of Texas for the purpose of effecting the same, the undersigned is instructed by his Government to express its readiness to enter into such Negociations, and to propose that they take place in the City of Washington.

The undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of Texas avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Hon Abel P. Upshur Secretary of State of the United States of America the assurance of his high consideration.

signing of said treaty.

With sentiments of high regard

(signed) James Riley

To
Hon Roberts Spencer
Secretary of War
&c &c &c

Copy of Secretary of War

Department of War
Washington August 18. 1842

Sir

Your letter of the 16th inst has been received and laid before the President. You state that several of the Indian Tribes on the South west have expressed their desire to conclude a treaty of peace with the Government of the United States, and you enquire that as several of these Tribes have signified their desire to send a deputation to this City for the purpose of negotiating, this Government would feel desirous that such a treaty should be formed, but that this should be done in concert & agreement with such authorities as may be best adapted to ensure the observance, and you suggest the propriety of the United States receiving parties to such treaty and sending commissioners to attend the Council at which it should be discussed.

The President is sincerely desirous to adopt such measures as may be expedient to put an end to the Indian wars in the South west, or the wild Indians of the South west upon our own settlements, but it seems to him the first and great object of our more civilized tribes to be collected together in the same quarter. There are many tribes of Indians in these States who are to be found sometimes within our own boundaries and sometimes within those of Texas, and who take advantage of every disturbance in the one or the other Government as suits their convenience. Of so very atrocious character have these combined outrages of the two races been, as to call for extraordinary exertions in defending their hereditary country and the most shocking barbarities have been practiced upon our Indian neighbours. Cruelty and good will to these people to our own citizens and to each Government in the Union, demand that arrangements to this end should be made, as a great object to be attained.

The Secretary is directed by the President to say that upon the receipt and perusal of the proposed treaty with the Chiefs as soon as they arrive, he will be prepared to give, on the part of the United States, such instructions to the negotiators, to make the United States as happy to do, every thing necessary to obtain such provisions as will secure their Government & citizens from the future depredations of these Indians in whose behalf he feels such interest & solicitude as to desire that they may be stopped.

It will not appear necessary that a formal convention should now be concluded between the United States and the

Government of Texas, on this subject. This communication will be accompanied with evidence and pledge on the part of this Government of its readiness to mediate with the South American Indians for the purpose here specified. The actual mediation it is suggested shall take place after the Council grounds and with the concurrence of the Commissioners on the part of Texas. And in the meantime, the terms of armistice may be the subject of a discussion between the two governments.

Permit me to avail myself of this opportunity to express the high respect with which I have the honor to be Sir your most obedient humble servant

(Signed) Samuel Cooper & Secretary

Hon. Samuel Rhoads
Chargé d'Affaires
of Texas

Legation of Texas
August 18th 1842.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge your note of the 17th inst. for the prompt and kind manner in which you have answered my letter of the 16th inst please accept my most grateful acknowledgements. The plan which your proposes will most certainly obviate the difficulties under which Texas labors from the incursions of the wild Indians, and no doubt will obtain the approbation of my government for which consideration I shall with great pleasure dispatch a copy of your communication.

As the representative of Texas I must express the hope that a sufficient number of troops will be kept along the frontiers of Louisiana and Arkansas bordering upon Texas, to prevent the citizens of the latter government from the hostilities of the numerous Indians already concentrated and still concentrating in that region. They are the only enemy which I have to harm, Texas feels the least apprehension about. That they will be vanquished I have no doubt, whilst the Department of War remains under your supervision, returned, as I feel satisfied you are by the highest motives of justice and humanity.

I most sincerely reciprocate the complimentary sentiments towards myself personally contained in the conclusion of your note, and cordially wish that you may be blessed with all the prosperity due to the gifted and patriotic.

With sentiments of great respect
Yours
(Signed) Samuel Rhoads

To Hon. S.C. Stevens
Secretary of War of United States.

It remains for the government of Texas if attaching as much importance as I do to a treaty made under the guarantee of the government of the United States, with the wild tribes who have professed it to the government, to take such steps as may be necessary to carry out the views contained in the above correspondence. A treaty could be made with these migratory Indians who hold themselves responsible to neither government by which the United States could be committed to Texas, to see that the treaty stipulations were observed, and authorize Texas to call upon the united States to punish the Indians for any violation of the terms. This I consider a most desirable matter. It would have a good effect not only upon the wild Indians themselves, but upon the Indians resident in the United States upon our borders and whom the United States by an article in the Treaty just concluded are bound to restrain within her own limits from all acts of hostility towards Texian citizens, by seeing the government of the United States backed and sustained by her great power, requiring peace from the wild Indians towards Texas, and stipulating to pursue and punish wherever found the violaters of the terms agreed upon in council. From the Indians placed contiguous to our frontiers within the limits of the united States we have nothing to dread such as the Chickasaws Creeks Cherokees Choctaws &c &c, inasmuch as by treaty stipulations this government is bound to keep them quiet. The Government will remember that it was advised, that at my earnest and urgent request, upon the rumored invasion of Texas in March last by a large Mexican force, nearly two Thousand United States Troops had been ordered to the Arkansas and Louisiana lines bordering upon Texas, for the purpose of preserving neutrality among the Indians. This force the Secretary of War has assured me will be kept up along those lines. I have not failed upon all proper occasions to impress the mind of the Secretary of war with both the necessity and justice to Texas (independent of its true policy towards the United States) to concentrate a sufficient force along the lines in the south west, to overawe the Indians and to charge the various agents to keep a most strict inspection of their temper and movements. Satisfied of its justice and policy, he has assured me it shall be done. The celebrated John Ross now here has informed me that Texas has no cause to fear any interruption from his Tribe, and that the remnant of the Cherokees lately in Texas, was with a few exceptions. That they hoped still to find settled in the Cherokee nation in Arkansas. Col Pierce M Butler one of the United States Agents among the Indians in Arkansas has told me the same and further, that he has a petition signed by great number of those driven out of Texas to this government, asking leave to be again admitted into all the privileges of their Tribe in the United States. He gave me the additional information that the Caddoes had been incorporated among the Chickasaws. He gives it as his decided opinion that Texas has nothing to dread from the United States Indians and that the wild tribes who have intimated through him and Mr Logan, their disposition to make peace with the Texian government are sincere in their demonstrations and approves most highly of the plan proposed in my letter to Secretary of War of the 16th inst, believing that it will secure the peace and safety of our frontier.

I trust my efforts to obtain the cooperation of the United States government in assisting Texas to obtain peace and quiet on her exposed frontier and under guarantees which will render it permanently safe from Indian aggressions will meet the approbation of the government, and if they do, that so soon as the enemy

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

The 16th Inst. relative to the claim of Captain Bean upon this government for damages which he sustained while in the service of Texas. With as he intends meeting the City of Houston in a few days, when he can have a full, free and candid and interchange of opinion upon the subject with the members of the Executive Department of this Government, he will forbear for the present, to urge any further reason in support of his former position.

The undersigned takes pleasure in expressing to Judge Jewett, the perfect satisfaction which the assurance of the President has given him, that the force used towards the first and second mate of the Ann Alexine was unauthorized by him. The prompt and candid disavowal of the act of impressing those individuals into the service of Texas, as well as the chagrin and mortification expressed, furnishes new evidences of the kind and friendly disposition of the President towards the government and people of the United States and is a fresh incitement to the Undersigned to cherish corresponding sentiments, and to omit no occasion on his part of manifesting their sincerity.

The Undersigned feels perfectly assured that the friendly feelings expressed in your note for the government and people of the United States will be properly appreciated by the President of the United States, who upon all fit occasions has manifested the kindest disposition and most sincere desire, for the peace prosperity and happiness of Texas.

With sentiments of high regard
I have the honor to be.
Your obedient Servant

Joseph Eve

Legation of Texas. London
August 31. 1842

The Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Sir

Agreeably to the course suggested by the Baron de my conference with him on the subject of the triple intervention of France, the United States and Great Britain to mediate a peace between Texas and Mexico, I addressed his Excellency a note on the 25th of August. Having been informed by the Earl of Aberdeen that the British Government had already transmitted instructions to its Minister at Mexico in accordance with the suggestion of mediation concerted between Texas and Great Britain, it appeared to me proper to communicate to the English Cabinet the note I had addressed on this subject to the French Cabinet. Copies of my notes to M. Dugat and to the Earl of Aberdeen are herewith transmitted.

On my arrival in London, the Earl of Aberdeen

being absent from Town, I saw Mr Addington the Under Secretary of State. Mr Addington stated that Lord Aberdeen had intimated the opinion, that perhaps the sole mediation of England promised quite as much as the Triple interposition" proposed. This was the opinion of Mr Addington previously entertained.

The most amicable relations subsist between the British and Mexican Cabinets and Mr Packenham is stated to have much personal influence in Mexico since the bombardment of Vera Cruz in 1839 by the French Admiral Baudin. very friendly feelings cannot exist in Mexico towards France: And the hostility of Mexico towards the United States has been recently manifested in a signal manner, in the notes of Mr Bocanegra to Mr Shannon. And it may appear to your Department that Mexico would be unwilling to make a grant of concession to the friendly regard she professes for England which she would be reluctant to yield to a more formal interposition especially coming from the United States and France. If Mexico shall decline the mediation of England already proffered, the Triple interposition may then be presented. To perfect the Triple representation, the cooperation of the United States is wanted. Mr Everett the American Minister at London informed me that he had received no instructions on this subject from his government. Has it been offered by Mr Polk?

Consulate of Texas at Paris. Texas has at this time no consul in Paris. I wished to transmit by the present opportunity the name of some person to be proposed to the Secretary the President for this appointment; but I have yet found no one whom I can confidently recommend. The credit of Texas abroad is greatly influenced by the personal character and local consideration of persons exercising its consular functions. Permit me respectfully to advise through your Department the propriety of deferring for a short time, the appointment of a consul at Paris, until not only an unexceptionable but also the most eligible person can be selected. Our affairs will not suffer much in the mean time, certainly less than by an prompt an appointment.

Belgium. I had a conversation with Mr Jumin Rogier, Chargé d'Affaires of Belgium at Paris, on the establishment of Treaty relations between Texas and Belgium, which conversation I communicated to his Government. I have received an reply, very friendly and complementary assurances of the disposition of Belgium to establish relations with Texas. It was further stated, that a treaty has just been negotiated between Belgium and Mexico, which is not yet ratified: and were Belgium at this time to open negotiations with Texas, it might endanger the ratification of its Mexican Treaty. Belgium requires therefore a short delay for the ratification of the Mexican treaty after which it will very readily enter on negotiations with Texas.

General Cass proffered to introduce me to Mr Rumpf the Minister of the Hanse Towns, immediately on the return of the latter to Paris. General Cass stated that Mr Rumpf would be happy to establish on the part of the Hanse Towns diplomatic relations with Texas.

Let me ask you to forward at your earliest convenience authority and instructions to negotiate Treaties with Belgium and the Hanse Towns.

The Russian and Spanish Ministers were still absent from Paris when I left that City. It has moreover appeared to me advisable to endeavor to establish treaties with Belgium and the Hanse Towns, previously to presenting the subject to the notice of those powers which may be disposed to regard our claims less favorably.

In regard to the Loan, we must repeat that it is in my opinion extremely doubtful whether Mr Bourgeois will be able to accomplish any thing.

Nor do I think our public lands can be made in any manner available in Europe at the present time. While lands can be obtained by the settler on the terms of the contracts made with Messrs Castro, Kennedy and Bourgeois, it is not probable that they will have any available value in the markets of London and Paris. While the contest remains unsettled with Mexico, we must not look for many emigrants from Europe - When peace shall be established there will be emigrants who will gladly pay a fair price for the public domain.

I communicated in a former Despatch a request from the Earl of Aberdeen that the West India Mail Steamers be exempted from the operation of the blockade of the Mexican Coast. I have received no reply from your Department. I have recently learned that Gun Brigs are shortly to be substituted for the Steamers. The same reasons would exist for exempting the Gun Brigs as the Steamers - both being mail Boats.

Through the politeness of Mr Hume M.P. I have procured a large number of valuable Parliamentary Papers for the Library of Congress. They will be forwarded to Texas in the course of the ensuing month. In return for those Papers, the Congressional Papers of Texas are expected for the Library of the House of Commons.

The Vicomte Jules de Cramayel who succeeds M. de Saligny as Chargé d'affaires of France in Texas, expects to leave France on his way to this post in the course of the month of September.

Mr Packenham, English Minister at Mexico has leave to visit England. He will be supplied by Mr Adams, formerly Chargé d'affaires of England at Bogota. I am unable to express any opinion concerning the influence which this change of representatives at Mexico will have on the negotiation undertaken by England between Texas and Mexico.

My last dispatches from your Department were of the 3d of June.

I shall make up a separate despatch hereafter concerning the Mexican Steamers.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect
Your Obedient Servant

Ashbel Smith

Mr Smith to M. Guizot - Copy.

Legation of Texas, Paris
August 15. 1842

The undersigned Chargé d'affaires of the Republic of Texas, has received instructions from his Government to invite the Government of His Majesty the King of the French, to act in concert with the Government

of Great Britain under the Decree of [illegible] Texas and Mexico.

The Government of [illegible] will [illegible] any efforts which may be made by Great Britain or any other power to induce Texas to [illegible] Mexico.

[illegible] Texas has [illegible] Mexico [illegible] has done so without [illegible] Texas [illegible] Mexico [illegible] by Texas [illegible] Texas [illegible] by the Texian Authorities

[illegible] all the elements of the [illegible] Mexico in 1836, and [illegible] Texas can have no fear of being [illegible]

[illegible] one defeat to be [illegible]

[illegible] expects and desires to [illegible] the arbitration of her [illegible] on the [illegible] against Mexico, she is willing to [illegible] Mexico, only in good [illegible]

[illegible] chiefly by sea and on [illegible] the force of her energy. [illegible] which [illegible] country. France, the United States of America and [illegible] which Texas desires to cultivate, the most [illegible] in the Gulf of Mexico, which may be [illegible] Mexican Ports.

Under these circumstances the Government of Texas [illegible] the mediation of France, the recognition of Texas by Mexico and the United States to put an end to the war between Texas and Mexico and [illegible] nothing to gain however little she may [illegible] the result of war [illegible] the high consideration of Sovereign, by the reciprocal good [illegible] Texas, and by a regard to the commercial interests of the nations.

The undersigned avails himself

Signed [illegible]

His Excellency M. Guizot.
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Copy The Chargé d'Affaires of Texas to the Secretary.

Paris [illegible] 1842

The undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of Texas, has received [illegible] Government, in which it is stated that a treaty [illegible] France, England and the United States [illegible]

between Texas and Mexico, would appear to be proper, and it is conformable with the entertained character of the war as well as the interest of those countries generally. The undersigned is authorized to suggest the propriety of such a course to the Minister for Foreign affairs respectively of Great Britain and France. Accordingly the undersigned addressed a note on this subject to the Minister of Foreign affairs of the Government of France. As Her Majesty's Government has already entered into the same friendly offices to effect a peace between Texas and Mexico, equally to the Convention of Abolition concluded between Texas and Great Britain, it has seemed proper to the undersigned, to communicate to Her Majesty's Government, a copy of the note addressed to the Government of the King of the French. A copy of the note is accordingly herewith enclosed

The undersigned was informed that the subject of your communication would be forwarded to Her Majesty's Government by Mr Ellsworth the Texan Ambassador at London. Should it be deemed necessary by the Earl of Aberdeen, the undersigned will repair to London at such time as may suit his Lordships convenience.

The undersigned avails himself &c

Signed Ashbel Smith

Signers of Texas

Secretary of the United States
Washington City December the 5th 1842

The Hon.ble
J. C. Calhoun
Secretary of State
of the United States of Texas

Sir

I have the honor to enclose to you, a copy of a letter which has been addressed by the Hon.ble Secretary of State of the United States, and by him to me, whereby are attempts on the part of the British Officers of Texas, to stimulate the Choctaws and Chickasaw Indians residing in the United States, to make war upon Indians within the bounds of Texas. I also enclose you a copy of the Indian Agent's letter to the chiefs, warning them not to go to war under any pretext whatever.

I am instructed by my Government to represent to this, that the unprincipled act of the British Officers of Texas in tampering with the Indians of the United States is presumed to have been done, without the knowledge of the Government of Texas, & cannot therefore, be afforded off by it, and that it is conceived the occasion calls for some signal mark of the disapprobation Government feels, which the government of the United States expects will be manifested. The principle which the government of them has always shown to be the duties of the Indians of the United States, have no more tendency to cause the hazard of doing any thing calculated to excite the passion of those savages for war, to commence [illegible]

your Chargé d'affaires at Washington, that on the manner of the invasion of Texas by Mexico, he applied to the government of the United States for its interposition to prevent the Indians from pulling upon the exposed territory of Texas, on the expected absence of its male population to repel the threatened invasion from Mexico.

You are aware of the precipitude with which the government of the United States collected a military force of two thousand men on the boundary line, in order to restrain the Indians from crossing into Texas, and of the happy result of that measure.

It will be impossible to restrain the Indians from violence and outrage, if they are permitted to be employed within any army or for any purpose by the Texian authorities. I am therefore instructed to say, that if such a course is pursued the government of the United States will not consider itself for the consequences.

With sentiments of high regard and respect
I have the honor to be,
Your obedient Servant
Joseph Vance

Copy. To the Chiefs and principal Office of the Cherokee and Cherokee nations

I have received intelligence that a band of the united tribe of Indians upon Red River, supposed to be those who committed the recent violent robbery on the western frontier of Texas and the people of the Cherokee and Cherokee nations, having no regard to the laws of our land, and having not the fear of God before their eyes: we must arise and pursue them to the extent as they are a people who have forgotten God.

I intend to give immediate intelligence to the Brigadier General and advise a campaign about the first of July next, and we want all the assistance we can get from your side of the river. I will endeavour to let you know the further arrangements on the matter.

Rub up your guns prepare yourselves well ammunition, have all your warriors by your Bugles, and it will teach those Rogues and Murderers that their policy is bad, and we will let them know that we will protect our citizens rights.

Yours with respect.
(signed) James Bland
Major of 2 Militia Body Brigade
Texas Militia

Copy

Near Fort Inman July 5th 1842

Friends & Brothers

I have just this moment received the communication directed to the Chiefs of the Cherokee and Cherokees, by the Major of the 4th Regiment and 4th Brigade of Texas Militia, inviting you to join him with your warriors, for the purpose of fighting the Seminole western Indians

which are usually called wild Indians. I not only advise you to pay no attention to the insolations; but direct you must positively not to do so, without you wish to bring upon yourselves the severest displeasure of your great Father, the President of the United States, who has always looked upon you as his favorite & children and will continue to do so

There is no other nation or government on Earth, that has or ever will have that same feeling for your prosperity and happiness, as the government of the United States has, and will continue to have.

Tell your warriors that whenever they are wanted to fight, which occasion no doubt will never be, that the President of the United States will call on them, and that they must not go to war until he does call on them. Tell them if those disaffected band of Indians who have been prowling about the south western part of your nation, should come among you and commit any depredations, all that is necessary for them to do, is to give immediate information to myself, or the Commanding officers at the Military posts situated on the Sabine, or Red River, who will take the necessary steps to recover your property. Tell your warriors to stay at home, and listen to the talk of no white man except their agent, or a special messenger from their great father the President of the United States authorized to talk with them.

Tell them to stay at home and attend to the cultivation of their corn and cotton, plant enough, attend closely to their horses, cattle & hogs, use no ardent spirits, and in a few years they will become independent & prosperous and happy.

Signed A. McArthur Col

Lieut Colonel Cherokee Rifles I have read the letter to each of the Chiefs whose names are signed hereto in the above [illegible]

Geo W. A. C. U.

Legation of Texas, London
September 8. 1842

The Hon. Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Sir,

Having been assured from a source on which I place reliance that the Spanish Government had requested their intervention to force upon Mexico the recognition of the Texian Independence, & the Spanish Minister at this Court, in order to accomplish the object, stated to him that should Mexico refuse to accede to the request Spain would feel herself bound to declare war against her, that I deemed it proper to address a note to Lord Aberdeen on the subject, and that I received the reply of which I have the honor to enclose a copy. I shall be happy to receive your instructions in relation to the matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant

Ashbel Smith

Sir,

Having been assured from a source on which I place reliance that the Spanish Government had requested their intervention to force upon Mexico the recognition of the Texian Independence, & the Spanish Minister at this Court, stated to me that should Mexico refuse to accede to the request Spain would feel herself bound to declare war against her, that I deemed it proper to address a note to Lord Aberdeen on the subject, and that I received the reply of which I have the honor to enclose a copy. I shall be happy to receive your instructions in relation to the matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant

Ashbel Smith

Legation of Texas, London
September 8. 1842

The Hon. Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Sir,

Having been assured from a source on which I place reliance that the Spanish Government had requested their intervention to force upon Mexico the recognition of the Texian Independence, & the Spanish Minister at this Court, stated to me that should Mexico refuse to accede to the request Spain would feel herself bound to declare war against her, that I deemed it proper to address a note to Lord Aberdeen on the subject, and that I received no information on this subject from the Govt, that it is one of those cases in which the Legislative General of Cuba acts according to

These recommendations have been made on receipt of a. conversation with Mr Kennedy, and a perusal by myself of the Secretary. Mr Kennedy who will leave in a few days for his post of Brigadier General at Galveston will bring out the references and letters of recommendation however or by the gentlemen above mentioned to His Excellency's consideration.

From some circumstances I have had to think that some delay is experienced in the receipt of my Despatches to your Department. I do not know where it exists. My Despatches are always registered by myself in the Post Office in London and the Postage to the United States regularly paid. They are uniformly forwarded from Liverpool within 48 hours after they are received in London.— The delay must occur in the United States.

I am still without instructions from your department.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Your obedient Servant

Stephen Austin

Copy—

Legation of Texas, London
September 7. 1842.

His Excellency
General Santa Anna
Minister from Texas
&c &c &c

Sir

Agreeably to the promise made by me in the conversation I had the honor to hold with your Excellency on the 5th Instant I address you a note concerning the Republic of Texas.

I shall mention only a few facts and briefly, for your Excellency's acquaintance with the history of the Texans, with the response on my part the necessity of entering minutely into details.

On the 2d of March 1836, the Citizens of Texas for reasons set forth in their Declaration of Independence declared themselves forever separated from and independent of the Republic of Mexico. At that moment General Santa Anna was fast approaching with the invasion of Texas, at the head of a numerous, well disciplined and well appointed Army. On the 21st of April following, the Mexicans were defeated in a pitched battle, and the President Commanding in Chief with his staff, and the flower of his Army, were taken prisoners by the Texians. In accordance with the humane spirit of the age; General Santa Anna and the other prisoners were permitted to return to Mexico unharmed in their persons or lives.

On Independent Government was then organized by the citizens of Texas, and from that moment to the present time, they have held their territory in entire and undisturbed possession, and have exercised therein all the attributes of Sovereignty in the fullest manner. Enjoying stable institutions at home, they have rapidly increased in

population and all the elements of strength. In view of the above facts, of the efforts made by Mexico in 1836, and of the exertions she is capable of again making to subjugate Texas, it is clear Texas can have no apprehension of the result of any future contest with Mexico.

As an evidence of the capacity of the Texians for self-Government, I may state to your Excellency, that since the organization of their Government, no internal disturbance or commotion has occurred, nor have any changes been made in its administration, except by the civil electors in the form and peaceably to the forms prescribed by their Constitution and Laws.

Your Excellency's acquaintance with the histories of nations would spare me in dilating, that since the establishment of its Independence, the increase of Texas in population, its progress in the industrial, commercial and agricultural arts are unexampled. Since 1836, its population has augmented many fold. Its products for foreign commerce, which, at the period mentioned, were almost nil, are already of great and rapidly increasing. The crop of cotton grown the present year is deemed, on estimated on moderate calculation, at one hundred thousand bags. I mention the Cotton Crop only, as an example, a favorite one, it is admitted; for your Excellency's knowledge of the physical features of the State renders it unnecessary for me to point out the corn, and other staples which that country will furnish for export.

A brisk little commerce has already sprung up between Texas and the Havanna, which in view of the rapidly developing resources and increasing products of the former country, will, if fostered by the establishment of friendly relations with them soon become important to both the Governments as well as to the peoples of the two Countries, and be productive of great mutual advantages. The proximity of Texas and the wonderful diversity of climate and soil produces many articles of consumption reciprocally needed by the inhabitants of the two countries: and an exchange of the hardy other woods, the cereal grains, the live stock and numerous other products of Texas for the various productions furnished in abundance by the Spanish Islands, would be highly convenient and profitable on both sides.

The establishment of friendly and diplomatic relations between Spain and Texas, would not only augment their commercial intercourse but also place it on a secure basis: it would give to Texas another power whose interests of foreign intervention which she may need, and open another market to the surplus products of the industry and skill of her subjects: it would strengthen and cement that friendly regard for Spain which the associations of History and numerous objects in Texas are well calculated to inspire in the minds of its citizens.

I do not deem it necessary to mention to your Excellency that the Flag of Texas has been recognized as an Independent Power by the twelve United States of America, France, England and Holland; nor to specify more than in relating the circumstances of these recognitions I am induced to suppose that the subject to the satisfactory of the Spanish Government, which I am sure and Texas would be highly gratified in receiving.

I have the honor to subscribe myself

am The Gentlemen Of great esteem
Your Excellencys
Obedient Servant,
The Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
-Signed- Ashbel Smith

Copy. Mr Ashbel Smith to Hon Lt Huntington Dec 1842

Legation of Texas, London
Dec. 1842

Sir

I had a conversation some days since with Lieutenant Sancho The Spanish Minister at this Court, respecting the recognition of Texas by Spain and the establishment of relations by treaty between the countries. At General Sanchos suggestion I addressed him a note on this subject. Have the conversation, which note, he has since informed me, has been communicated to his Government.

In reference to the unfriendly and contraband relations existing between the United States of America and Texas, it has occurred to me probable that your opinion as the American Minister at Madrid, might be directly sought concerning Texas. And I am well aware that any opinion you may express on this subject to the Spanish Government, will deservedly have great weight. I have therefore taken the liberty of writing to you at this time and annexing a copy of my note to General Sancho.

The right of the Republic of Texas to be recognized as one of the family of Nations, by the other Powers to which she shall make application, rests on her just claims which are to be supported with numerous facts. I feel intire confidence that you would aid in obtaining a due consideration of these claims, at all times, when it would be proper to see to do so. I feel too, that an appeal for your kind offices on this occasion, to the powerful motives which bind Texas and the United States so closely together, would be as little complimentary to you, as it would be wholly necessary.

I have the liberty of mentioning here, altho' this fact has no very direct relevancy to the foregoing matter, that one principal object I had in calling on General Sancho, was to inquire into the truth of a statement I received from a respectable quarter, that the British Government had been notified of an intention on the part of the Spanish Authorities in the West Indies, to send a naval force to break the blockade of the Mexican Ports by the Texian Navy. The Spanish Minister declared himself possessed of no information on this subject. The Government of Texas would view such a step taken by Spain, with regret, and I trust even the Spanish Government would not authorize it, except under a great misapprehension of the condition of affairs in the Gulf of Mexico.

I have the honor to be
with great respect

Your Excellency's
Obedient Servant

Signed. Abel Smith

3 St James Street
London

His Excellency
Washington Irving
&c. &c. &c.

London September 16th 1842

The Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas has the honor to address Mr Jarnett upon the subject of the notification of Blockade of the Eastern ports of Texas proclaimed by the President on the 26th March last.

Since he had the pleasure of seeing Mr Jarnett on the 28th ult. he has received from his dispatch from which he gathered the Texian Government on most of the recommendation of Her Majesty's Government there expressed, advised the Suspension of an earlier date not at that time received, and he obtained from making any written communication upon the subject. till he should be in possession of those instructions; which is now the case.

The Earl of Aberdeen had already represented verbally to the Texian Chargé d'Affaires in London, the sentiments of Her Majesty's Government concerning the proposed blockade, and they have no doubt been communicated in the President through that channel: But His Lordship has also charged the Undersigned to represent to the ill will which a continuance of it would excite in Foreign nations, and especially among the Mercantile population of the higher commercial powers, whose friendship it must be so great an object for the Texian Government to conciliate in the infancy of their sovereignty & independence.

To such considerations the Undersigned may add the opinion of His Majesty's Government, that a blockade of the Mexican ports has become particularly inoffensive, since the final completion of the Treaties between Great Britain and Texas, since it is now the duty of the British Government, conformably to the provisions of one of those Treaties, to endeavour once more to mediate a peace between the two Countries, with a view to the recognition of Texas by Mexico - It is scarcely to be supposed, that such a mediation can be undertaken with any rational hope of success when an obstruction is opposed by Texas to the commerce of Mexico with other countries, which could under any circumstances be considered but little in unison with the character of the existing relations between the two Republics.

There is no reason, on the opinions and suggestions of Her Majesty's Government, founded upon the supposition that an actual and effective blockade, properly supported by an adequate

[illegible] armed force in the area was organized by the date of [illegible] troops have remained established and maintained, under the [illegible] of the 26th March last

And although there is not the slightest reason [illegible] thereon, still the undersigned has considered it necessary to make a fresh exposition of the facts relative to the [illegible] movement regarded the Reynard's case, and the reasons [illegible] That the Blockade had not been duly enforced [illegible] Her Majesty's Government, and the [illegible] to that point.

[illegible] months [illegible] notification of the 26th March, without a [illegible] being the case Mr Seward knows that the [illegible] has always been wanting. [illegible] what it certainly is, [illegible] not knowledge of the circumstances [illegible] necessarily entails undue and [illegible] the proclaimed Ports

[illegible] been the case on the previous occasion [illegible] fidelity commits it to the Washington Government [illegible] to direct such an answer to be given to this [illegible] immediate effect of increasing all further [illegible] subject.

The undersigned avails [illegible] of that satisfaction, of the first occasion of [illegible] offering [illegible] respect of that on for the [illegible] which, respectively and each being entered fell on the honor, welfare and prosperity

the [illegible] to be [illegible] to accept the assurances of [illegible] and high consideration with which he has the honor to remain Dear Sir Your obedient and faithful Servant

Edward Cecil

To
The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Attorney General
charged ad interim
with the duties of Secretary of State
of the United States

Signature of the Minister Envoy
Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary

The Hon. Mr
Joseph Mayo
Secretary of State
of the United States

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 22d Inst. in reply to mine of the 2d of Sept. upon the subject of the Blockade of the Mexican ports, and the capture by the authorities of Texas of a Trading vessel under the Flag of the United States, on its passage from New Orleans to a Mexican port, sailing under the flag of, and cleared by the Master to belong to citizens of the United States.

The legality of the capture of this vessel afterwards being before the court of admiralty in the city of Galveston four months has been decided by an order of the court for a restitution of the vessel and cargo, except a few articles of contraband, which the master offered to surrender at the time of the capture.

The injury which the owners of this vessel and cargo have sustained in consequence of the detention and sacrifice of property is sufficient to show the annoying, perplexing and obstructive effect which the supposed blockade has upon the trade and commerce of the United States upon the Gulf, without having produced any benefit to Mexico or any beneficial effect to Texas

The undersigned does not (under the government of the United States) deny the right of Texas, as a free sovereign and independent power, to treat Mexican citizens and property and vessels as lawful prize of war. But he denies the propriety and right of the belligerent to harass and embarrass the trade and commerce of a neutral friend, by a blockade unsupported by an adequate force to keep off neutrals. He is constrained to declare (though respectfully) that the officers assumed by the acting secretary of state, when he signed the decree of the meeting of the Cabinet council, does not confer a right on the Texian authorities or officers to capture and confiscate the vessels and cargoes of neutrals engaged in a lawful trade with Mexican ports.

He must remind that since the existence of the blockade (which is nearly two months) there has at no time been at any one port a sufficient force to prevent the entrance of vessels. Texas has to prevent the entrance of vessels and yet it has made the same pretensions and inflicted the same penalties upon the trade and commerce of the United States as if the blockade had been most rigidly enforced. To constitute a lawful blockade, regulations are required to prevent the entrance of vessels, and a force adequate to the extent of the port, to render the regulations effectually secure to prevent communication.

The right of a belligerent to blockade the ports of his enemy, it is conceived should be both actual and continuously exercised, always keeping and maintaining a sufficient force, actually present, or within a convenient distance, to render the blockade effectual, by the usages of nations, and the rules established upon legal principles and practice.

The undersigned has yet to call the attention of the Secretary to the fact, that Texas claims a right to search vessels on the high seas, and to capture and confiscate the vessels and property of a neutral power, that is found in the ports of the United States, or on the high seas, with goods contraband of war.

I do not mean to dispute the right, nor do I suppose it to be denied by the government of Texas, the policy of

ought to prevent upon the or any other subject, but from the earnest wish to keep relations which have hitherto existed, upon a basis of the most liberality & friendship, forever continue to exist between the governments & people of the United States and Texas. The hearty interest which the President of the United States manifests for the peace prosperity and independence of Texas and his disposition to become the mediator between the two countries for the purpose of settling all the differences existing between them, will be duly appreciated by the Texian Government & people, and will be met on their part in the same liberal & friendly disposition which the President manifests, and as often and as speedily as may be consistent with the honor & interest of the people of Texas. The President's proclamation of blockade will not be considered by the Undersigned to have the pleasure of communicating that it is to be discontinued. With renewed assurances of high regard and esteem I have the honor to be Your Obt Servt

Jno Hunt

Genl Fine

Copy

Department of State
Washington 19th May

Sir Hanson Lyons
Secretary of War

Sir

I enclose a letter from Diego Montezuma, whose detention I have communicated in former despatches, was released by an order from the Secretary of the Treasury under the 15th Instant. This order stated that the Lords of the Treasury were pleased "to allow the vessel to proceed on the voyage, after the proper documents now on board and the military stores contained upon it have been landed and the crew reduced to such a number as may be sufficient for the proper navigation of a vessel of such a size and employed in peaceful commerce."

Proceedings have been commenced upon the vessel & such one order, addressed to the Collector at this port, which will be sufficient to authorize the delivery of his release from there. A copy of the order is enclosed for the information of the Lords of the Treasury, and will be found to contain the reasons for the detention of the vessel. Should the circumstances of the case be considered sufficient to justify the detention of the vessel, would it not be proper that the owners should be required to give security that the vessel shall not be employed in any manner contrary to the laws of the United States? I have the honor to be Sir Your Obt Servt

Jno Forsyth

On reference to my Despatch of the 2d Instant, you will discover that I clearly foresaw the release of the "Montezuma" by a "Executive order" and in anticipation of it, that I wrote To Lord Aberdeen; requesting that the Montezuma shall be brought for trial before the courts of Justice of the country, where her acquittal or condemnation shall be decided judicially according to the Law." To answer To my request has yet been received - The order of release is a refusal to my representation.

My unremitting attention will be given to obstruct or delay the sailing of the Montezuma. The disposition so clearly manifested by this Government does not warrants me in being sanguine of success. Your department shall be kept promptly informed by me, as heretofore, of the progress of events here which may concern Texas.

Although the British Government, in my opinion has inclined very decidedly in favor of Mexico, I am persuaded it sincerely desires the establishment of peace between Texas and Mexico; and that its good offices are actively exerted in this behalf. I have frequent evidences too, that the cause of Texas is viewed with increasing favor here. A large and very respectable portion of this people clearly perceive the present and future importance of Texas.

Early in July last we stated in my dispatches of that time, instructions were transmitted to the British Minister at Mexico to urge on the acceptance of that country the mediation of England. I am unable the result of the proffered mediation has not been received in this country. I have not been informed whether the United States Government will unite in the "triple representation."

In consequence of complaints concerning erroneous titles to lands in Texas, offered for sale in England I have addressed a circular letter to our Consular Agents in Great Britain, a copy of which is hereto annexed. I have also annexed a copy of my letter to His Excellency Washington Irving, American Minister at Madrid, covering a copy to him of my note to General Sancho, the Spanish Minister.

A private letter from Hamburg, to me states that the Hanse Towns would willingly form a Treaty with Texas.

In a former Dispatch to your Department I stated that Messrs Morrison Sons & Co held Bonds of Texas to the amount of £132.126.13s 4d. This was the amount as stated to me by Mr Thrasher of this house. I learned yesterday on an examination made at their counting house, in company with General Hamilton and Mr Burnley, that Mr Thrasher had remitted an sum of Twenty seven Thousand five hundred, towards which there is credited Twenty-£27.500- whereby the amount held by them is reduced To one hundred and four Thousand, six hundred and twenty six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence. £104.626.13.4.- Sterling.

I have the honor to be w
with great respect
Your obedient Servant
Asbel Smith

Copy

Legation of Texas. London
September 14th 1842

The undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas has the honor to state to the Earl of Aberdeen, that he is informed the Mexican Frigate Montezuma has been ordered to be released by the Lords of the Treasury, and that she will be permitted to sail for Vera Cruz, after having removed from on board, her armament and warlike stores and reduced her crew to the number of men usually employed in mercantile vessels of her size.

The undersigned is informed that this circumstance has created in this Port a surprise.

The character and views of the Proprietors of the Montezuma have been notorious; and they were specifically avowed to the Texian Government by the Mexican Agents in the negotiations of the purchase. They made for permission to arm her and muster a Mexican Crew at the Texian Ports. Notwithstanding this "application was refused," the Proprietors again proceeded to "equip, furnish, fit out and man" the Brigate Montezuma in the Port of London, not only "without the leave or licence of" Her Majesty's Government first had and obtained," but in order to elude the Laws of this Realm in relation to the 59th Geo. III Cap. 69. Full proof of these facts was furnished to Her Majesty's Government. And the undersigned further submits that the discharging of a number of the crew and the reduction of the Brigate Montezuma, and the reduction of the number of her crew, as proposed, are most clearly a confession of overt acts of guilt in fact of a violation of the Laws in question.

The undersigned further states, that in his opinion, the Foreign Enlistment Act would be a mere nullity, and the impartiality of the British Government departed from, by the sailing of the Montezuma, were after the transfer of her armament and ammunition and the reduction of her crew she has been avowedly built and is fitted up as a vessel of war, from decks to her truck, and on her excellence on these respects, her value & efficiency essentially depends. Her ammunition, armament and crew may at any moment be shipped on board of her, and thus the Montezuma may be employed in the service of Mexico against Texas as effectually as if her armament had been mounted in a British Port, contrary to the intent of Her Majesty's Government.

In view of these matters and of other information laid before Her Majesty's Government, the undersigned in the name of his Government most solemnly protests against any compromise, whereby the Frigate Montezuma shall be permitted, after having once violated the British Laws, to evade those Laws and be employed in the service of Mexico against Texas. Such a course the undersigned respectfully contends, would have the appearance of departing from that impartiality which the British Government has maintained between the two countries.

All that the undersigned seeks for his Government is, that, the Montezuma having been detained for a violation of British Laws, her case may be disposed of in the same way, as other violations of the Laws of the Country. That is to be said to the Courts of Justice for final adjudication according to the evidence produced.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen &c.

(Signed) Isaac Lamb Kenedy

His Excellency The Earl of Aberdeen.

Copy.—

Mr Abbot Smith to Mr H.U. Addington

Mr Abbot Smith presents his compliments to Mr Addington and requests that in view of the absence of the Earl of Aberdeen from London, Mr Addington would open a note this day addressed by Mr Smith to His Lordship, for the purpose of taking such action as the importance of the matters treated of in the note may render proper.

Jeffreys Square 14 : 1842.

2 St James Street

Circular Letter to the Texian Consuls.

Legation of Texas. London

Sir

The sale of spurious titles to land in Texas by persons in Europe, having become a subject of frequent complaint, I am under recommend the following rule for your official guidance, until the Government of the Republic shall have organized a system under which foreign purchasers of Texian Lands may receive accurate information and obtain satisfactory guarantees

Intimate to all parties who may consult you respecting the purchase of lands in Texas, that they will not be justified in buying unless the persons with whom they propose to deal is prepared to give them a reference to some individual of known credit resident in Great Britain, on whose assurances they feel they may rely.

I am

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant.

A.S.—

To Mr— —

Consul of Texas

at —

Legation of Texas, London

September 14. 1842

Hon. Anson Jones

Secretary of State

Sir

I had the honor to

Transmit yesterday by Lieut Lord Hamilton was entrusted despatches which
I forward you that the Admiralty Steam Despatch Vessel Magicienne had been ordered
by order of the Lords of the Treasury. That Lieut Hamilton, on arrival on my
former communication.

Having obtained today a copy of the order of the Lords of the
Treasury, I have deemed it a proper occasion to make another communication to
the Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, a copy of which I beg to enclose
Given, that the parties are abandoning the Enterprise
of the Mexican, and expect to land on Thursday. The Lieutenant
I have the honor to be
very respectfully
your most
Obedient Servant

Michael Seymour

Right

Signature of Stead,
September 13 1824

My Lord

The importance which is attached on the landing of the Mexican Emperor Iturbide and the great magnificence displayed upon his Majesty's Government by the Commander who has been pleased to order the Guadalupe, induces me again to address your Lordship on the subject
In your letter of the 16th July, with to my Letter of the 14th June and 1st July concerning the Guadalupe and Montezuma, your Lordship was pleased to say - "The undersigned has in the name of Mr. Pakenham Chargé d'affaires that an application was made to His Majesty's Government by the Mexicans to whom the vessels belong for permission to arm them vessels on the high Seas and that the application was refused. He has also stated that Measures cannot be made upon the subject & has received the answer in the case of the vessel the Guadalupe has just left the Port of Liverpool unarmed, and that the other is expected to sail also unarmed."

Notwithstanding this assurance since to your Lordship the Guadalupe did sail from Liverpool "armed to the teeth," in concert with the British Officers, Officered and commanded by persons who are actually holding commissions in the Royal Navy. In proof of the armament of the Guadalupe, and consequently of what credit is due to the Individuals making the assurance to your Lordship, I have the honor to annex a copy of a Mr Francis's Letter to Officers, the original of which was communicated to Her Majesty's Government since I have in my possession and the above may be of the same class, that the production at this time would be attended with no obvious advantage to any country.

Your Lordship is undoubtedly aware that the order for the release of the Montezuma was given by the Lords of the Treasury, inasmuch as their Lordships were induced to believe that the Master had been led unintentionally, as they alleged, into a violation of the Laws, and as they have declared their readiness to abandon her armament, the vessel will be allowed to proceed on her voyage, after the great quantity of Gunpowder and the military stores connected with them shall have been relanded

and the crew reduced to such a number as may be sufficient for the proper navigation of a vessel of such size and character as engaged in peaceful commerce.

Your Lordship will perceive two very important points in the order of release. First, the violation of the British Flag by the Parties is expressly admitted and declared:- Secondly, the violation of the Law taken in connection with the application made to Her Majesty's Government for permission to arm these vessels, together with the assurance given that the Montezuma was proceeding to sea also unarmed, was neither unintentional as alleged, nor ignorantly done. I conceive it must be clear to your Lordship that this violation of Law was wilful, deliberate and known on the part of the Individuals who armed and fitted out these vessels, and that an atrocious attempt has been made by them to deceive and mislead Her Majesty's Government, and to compass its departure from its friendly relations with Texas and prove its impartiality in the contest between Texas and Mexico.

The application made to Her Majestys Government by the Mexican Agent, for permission to arm these vessels, and other facts which have occurred their destination notorious, can have left; I presume, no doubt in your Lordship's mind that they are to be employed in the service of Mexico against Texas.

Should the Montezuma be permitted under these circumstances to sail and with the Guadalupe to ravage the Texian Coast - Strong as will be regard of the Citizens of Texas for Her Majesty's Government and confident as in their reliance on its justice and impartiality, they will I fear be drawn to the conclusion that Her Majesty's Govt is disposed indirectly to aid Mexico in its endeavours to subjugate Texas.

I have the pleasure My Lord in renewing &c.

signed Ashbel Smith.

His Excellency, The Earl of Aberdeen.

Galveston September 26th 1842

The Undersigned Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas has the honor to acquaint Mr Jones that he has been instructed by Her Majesty's Government to press the settlement of certain claims preferred by British subjects, arising

First, out of the illegal detention of the British Barque "Eliza Russell" by a Texian naval force in the year 1837.

And, secondly, out of the condemnation of certain British property, captured in the Mexican Schooner "Urrea" by the Texian armed vessels "Brazoria" and "Invincible" on the 30th June 1837, on the ground, urged in the act of having the British Schooner "Little Pet" then lying case away on the Texian Shoals, and for the benefit of whom the "Urrea" had been captured by the carrying off from the "Little Pet" of the property then last on board when the "Urrea" had been captured by Mexicans

The Undersigned has learned with pleasure since his arrival here, that the claim on account of the "Eliza Russell" has already been acceded to by a joint resolution of both Houses of Congress (January 25th 1840)

appropriating the sum of $3840 in satisfaction of it, and she has therefore only to request upon that subject that the Government will be pleased to order the same immediate payment into his hands for remittance to England on account of the Captors.

With respect to the other claim, the undersigned is well aware that the course in accordance with the Spirit of the Decree would have been the protection of friendly property in the condition of the cargo of the "Little Ben" whether already on board ner in the employed steamer or lighter "Land". It will readily be admitted that the property on board of the Steamer and from part of the Cargo of the "Little Ben" or taken from the wreck itself by the boats of the Steamers

consequence of such disposition on the part of the Government, and considering the length of time which has elapsed since these Transactions, without redress, no doubt has exasperated the Americans. The undersigned entertains the confidence that the Government will take proper steps to report to Her Majesty's Government the satisfactory and favorable expectation on the subject.

The claim on account of the sinking Cargo by the seizure of the property out of the "Little Ben" amounts to the sum of $2636.14½ and The Undersigned will beg to add that it has been deemed through the correspondence of Her Majesty's Government to the United States, that neither Officers or Soldiers are to be entitled.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer Mr Jones the assurances of higher consideration with which he has the honor to remain,

Sir most obedient

Humble Servant,

Charles Elliot

The Honorable
Anson Jones
Secretary of State
&c &c &c

Galveston September 30th 1842.

The undersigned Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires &c &c has the honor to bring the following case under the notice of the Government of the Republic.

It appears from a Memorial of certain British subjects dated on the 25th April 1839 (Messrs Coltesmith, Boyer, Mc Cormac, and D Egerton) addressed to Viscount Palmerston, then Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, that the Memorialists possessed themselves and others of various grants of Lands in Texas, under the Colonization Laws of the General Congress of Mexico of the year 1829, however modified under particular laws of Texas, at that time forming one of the States of the Mexican union.

They declare that on receiving these grants they had taken measures for fulfilling the conditions annexed to them, and were on the point of completing them by the breaking out of the War of Independence in the year 1835.

not adverting to the enlarged date of declarations between this country and Mexico from that time till the date of their Memorial, they submit that they ought not to incur a forfeiture of these grants, although the time allowed for the settlement of the lands, may in some instances have elapsed, since the commencement of the war in 1835.

But they represent that the lands have been confiscated by the 4th article of the penal Law of this Republic of the year 1833, setting forth that "all empresarios" or such having ceased on the day of the "Declaration of Independence" (March 1836) all "the sum & lands of Texas are the property of the Republic and subject alone to the dis-" "position of the Government." And therefore they pray the interposition of Her Majesty's Government, with that of the Republic, to the end that their rights, lawfully acquired, may be restored and secured to them.

On a communication from the under Secretary of State to these Petitioners dated on London 30th October 1839, it is mentioned that Lord Palmerston had addressed a representation in favor of the Memorial to General Henderson, and that General Henderson on reply had stated, that He understood that the grants to said lands obtained by British subjects from the Mexican Government were identical, that Government reserving to itself the right to arrest at any time the settlement of those lands, upon giving compensation to the parties for the parts they might have settled; and that such compensation either had been given, or would be given by the Mexican Government to all those who were prevented from settling by the breaking out of the war.

The Memorialist rejoined that General Henderson was mistaken in the impression that the Grants contained any reservation of right to resume the lands: and insisted that at all events they had received no compensation.

In a dispatch from Mr Packenham to Lord Palmerston, 29th May 1840, the undersigned finds that that Gentleman had satisfied himself that the Memorialist had taken measures to fulfil their contracts with the Mexican Government, that some of the parties actually settled on the lands and that others had proceeded to Europe and the United States for the purpose of engaging all the stipulated number of emigrant families: But all these operations were brought to a close by the breaking out of the war in 1835.

The Undersigned entertains no doubt that the Government of the Republic, manifesting its usual spirit of justice, will at once admit that such a cause of interruption of the enterprise of the Memorialist should relieve them from the consequences of the non fulfilment of the conditions annexed to the Grants. But considering, But considering that it is not in the power of the Executive to apply adequate remedial measures of its own authority, & trusts the President will be led to recommend such a course to the wisdom and justice of Congress. It should be stated that Mr Packenham had not been able to point either in the grants, certified copies of which were before him) or in the decree of the Congress or that Government any thing to support General Henderson's impression that the Government of Mexico had reserved the right of forbidding the further settlement of the lands in question.

Whilst the undersigned is upon this topic he will also briefly request your Excellency attention to the case of the settlers in San Patricio, subjects of Her Majesty.

These unhappy persons driven by the tide of war from their possessions, and people ruined have also solicited the interposition of Her Majesty's Government. Their petition would be an act of tribunal justice and respect worthy the enlightenment of the nation, most honorable to the character of the Republic & to the estimation of foreign Nations, and the undersigned earnestly

recommends the subject to the support of the Government

I take this occasion to renew to Mr Jones the assurance

of the high consideration with which I have the honor to remain

Sir your most faithful servant

[illegible]

To

The Honorable

Anson Jones

Secretary of State

&c &c &c

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sir

I have the honor to enclose herewith Copies of my despatches Nos 20 and 21 communicated to your Department the information that the Steamer Montezuma after having been detained for some days by the British Government was released by an order of the Lord of the Treasury, on condition of embarking her cargo guns and carriages and the military stores connected therewith. This was on board done and the Montezuma sailed from Gravesend on Thursday last, the 27th of September last for Vera Cruz. She still had concealed on board a considerable quantity of ammunition and small arms. Her heavy armament and the rest of her military stores could undoubtedly be sent after her and reshipped on the way, or might have at the Havana and taken on board there. The Guadaloupe, a Mexican steamer of Saturday last this, arrived in the Gulf of Mexico.

I have received a note from the Earl of Aberdeen stating the detention of the Montezuma and the grounds of her release, in reply to my protest on this subject.

My reply to the Earl of Aberdeen last note, as well as the whole correspondence in regard to these vessels will be handed to Mr Commerell who leaves London this day, on his way to Texas.

The Earl of Aberdeen has also addressed me a note stating that Her Majesty's Government will hold the Blockade by Texas of the Mexican coast, as well maintained as Texas has failed to maintain this Blockade with an efficient force. Mr Commerell will carry out a copy of Lord Aberdeen's note.

After closing the correspondence concerning the Mexican Steamers with the Earl of Aberdeen, I shall repair to Paris to attend to my duties at that Court.

I have the honor to be.

very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Archibald Smith

3 St Swithins Street
London Oct 3. 1842.

Sir,

I have the honor to introduce to your favorable regards Stevenson Esqr

Stevenson gentleman of this country of great wealth who is desirous to introduce emigrants into Texas, within the limits of a Colony said to be established near the Red River in conformance with the terms of a contract made under a Law of Texas on which the name of Daniel Harrison is mentioned. As I am unable to give them any information either as to the contract or share of D. Harrison in the contract or as to what progress has been made in complying with its conditions they have deemed it best to dispatch a confidential agent for the purpose of obtaining the requisite information in Texas.

Messrs Barclay now in London as well as other gentlemen connected with Texas, have informed me that considerable progress has been made in the settlement of the Colony under the contract above alluded to. I have deemed it within the line of my official duty to state to the Gentlemen that D. Harrold not being present in Texas at the time of concluding the contract, it is probable enough that his name may not be embraced in it; and, moreover, that I am unable to inform them what rights or interest D. Harrold may have in the Contract.

My recent and highly respectable standing of the parties in London, as well as my personal acquaintance with some of the gentlemen offer in my opinion a sufficient guaranty for the efficient and faithful performance of whatever they shall undertake, and justify me in recommending to the favorable notice of the Texian Government. I may also add that the Hon. Charles Stuart Moore has united in wishing me to forward a letter to you favorable admission.

I have the honor to remain with sentiments of great respect

Your most obedient servant

Archibald Smith

Hon Thomas Jones
etc etc etc.

Boston Oct 5th 1844

(Private)

Dear Sir

I have to announce to you my arrival in this port in the Steamer, having sailed from Liverpool on the 20th of Sept

Your Excy. will not have objected [illegible] of the release of the Steamer Montezuma on the execution of her being discovered, a decision made by the Lords of the Treasury, about a week previous to my embarking.

The imminent probability that both of those Steamers will be down on the coast of Texas in the course of a few days, renders me feel anxious both for the safety of your fleet and Yourself. I have written to Mr Bee to meet me in New York, to ascertain whether any Packages have been sent to Texas Government from the United States and generally the expenditure of your expedition of war, as you may be satisfied that you are likely to have wants much before many months are over your heads.

I may further add on account of the Embargo imposed and seizure of the Steamer to arrive for the Embargo in the United States, could not write Genl Houston fully on my arrival in this City. I will be in Texas during the session of Congress. I remain

very respectfully

Your Obt Servt

S. Swartwout

The Hon.ble

Anson Jones

Secty of State

Texas.

U. S. Mr Archer informed me that on the 15th Sept he had addressed you a letter correcting an error of 2 $500 in the account of Texas Bonds held by the Bank of the United States on examination. Mr Archer states Mr Burnley and myself made to the Texan Government unofficial in all respects correct. Be so good as to communicate Mr Swartwout's letter to yourself to the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom I write by this days mail. respectfully

J. M.

Copy

Department of State the 15th 1842

Anson Jones

Secretary of State.

Sir

I have the honor of acknowledging your the Duplicate of my dispatch no the date of the 15th of September.

I continue to be without any answer to the several letters that I have been written since the month of May last. I think this very discourteous manner from you towards me. Perhaps you will answer to this?

It has for object to give you notice that I send two first rate ships for Texas loaded with Passengers to go to occupy the Naval Forces to be by the Government according my contracts in the vicinity of St Domingo de Guzman.

The first is the fine ship Elen Capt Perry of 500 tons burthen sailing from Rhen the 1st of November

The 2nd is fast sailing Ship Carrier of 300 tons, sailing

from Dunkerque the 30th of November I calculate to continue my easy deliberate pace, about a month

All my settlers are cultivators intelligent well provided of every thing with a complete armament, together with money The Director will be the bearer of the personal state, I must also carry my dispatch to your address

You may see yourself my actions, and no words which have no value This is the way I revenge myself from my enemies - They have stabbed me in the dark, no one would otherwise dare do it on my face.

I beg you to obtain for me from Congress a prolongation of an year, to fulfill the engagements only of my contract - It is more than necessary I should have it, on account of certain rumors of War between Mexico and Texas, which renders negotiations different.

I hope you will together with Mr Smith do your best as to encourage the use of railroads.

From the Protection that the government shall give to the first settlers will depend entirely a large and successful emigration to Texas the relations and friends of my settlers are wanting to know the result of the reception made to them in the foreign Metropolis to give notice to their relations to come to assemble themselves all together.

I recommend the institution I ask for my emigrants the only grand assistance powered to them for the beginning of their settlement.

With sentiments of Esteem

&c&c

J. Kinsloe

Legation of Texas, London
October 17. 1842.

The Hon Alcee Jones
Secretary of State

Sir

Mr Addington under-Secretary of State communicated me a note, by desire of the Earl of Aberdeen, inviting me to call this day at the Foreign Office. The following documents were then entrusted to my perusal: a Dispatch of the Earl of Aberdeen dated July 31st communicating to Mr Packenham Britich Minister at Mexico, copies of the ratified Treaties between Texas and Great Britain, and instructions to proceed to the acceptance of Mexico the mediation of Great Britain between Texas and that country. Mr Packenham's Dispatch dated August 30th communicating the rejection by the Mexican Government of the proffered mediation. And a Dispatch from the Earl of Aberdeen to Mr Packenham dated at Paris on the proposed bases of intervention of the United States, France and Great Britain in the affairs of Texas and Mexico.

The reasons which Lord Aberdeen submits Mr Packenham to present to the consideration of the Mexican Government in favor of their accepting the mediation of Great Britain on the basis of the independence of

Texas, may be generally regard under the following heads: In case of the success
es which Texas can, and in the event of a continuance of hostilities, will ensue
from the people - not the Government of the United States - Mexico must inevitably be over
come, notwithstanding her early efforts should prove successful: The acquiescence to
Mexico of having an Independent State like Texas, entirely lessens that security
and the American System: The advantage of friendly intercourse between Texas
and Mexico after the hostile feelings between the two countries shall have subsided:
and, the danger of the annexation of Texas to the American Union.

Such was the general scope of the Earl of Aberdeen's
communication to Mr Packenham as well as since ascertained.

Mr Packenham's Despatch states that the mediation
of Great Britain was refused in the most explicit and decided manner by the
Mexican Government.-

Mr Packenham mentioned that the communication
of the proffered mediation was listened to by the Mexican Ministers with attention
tion and without remark, that he was not however therefore dissatisfied with any
favorable anticipation; and further, that a conversation with Almonte the
most influential member of the Government confirmed his apprehensions of the
"utter hopelessness" of Mexico's accepting the mediation. Mr Packenham, that General
Santa Ana's Government was purely military that it was against Texas, he conceived a
good pretext for keeping up a large army on which depended their power, wealth, and
that he would not willingly deprive himself of this "means"; that many of the Mexi
cans felt very sore on the subject of Texas, and that we must all the head of us Mexicans
however disinterested or enlightened could entertain the question of recognizing the
Independence of Texas, and moreover however powerful the friend that he
mediated embarrassments of Texas and its dependencies must be interposed from
The United States were known in Mexico, and it Mr Packenham believed the Mexicans
to be a favorable opportunity to recognize the country, not [illegible] that the
Mexicans were determined to prosecute the war effectually and to commence
hostilities early the ensuing Spring.

From the Despatch of the Earl of Aberdeen to
Lord Cowley, it appears that the French Government have proffered with
alacrity to unite their good offices with the other Powers in the proposed Me
diation. The British Government however declines acting in conjunction
with the American Government, for the alleged reason of the unfriendly relations
subsisting between the United States and Mexico. They would however be pleased
to be aided by the good offices of the French Government in the affairs of Texas
and Mexico.

The fact undoubtedly is, as Mr Addington distinctly intimated to me in conversation, that the British Government wished to act solely in this matter and not conjointly either with France or the United States.

It is not perhaps unworthy of note that in the instructions of Lord Aberdeen to Mr Packenham touching the Mediation, the British Minister is also instructed to say to the Mexican Government that the good offices of the British Government would be tendered to Mexico to mediate between that power and the United States.

Mr Addington did not think the British Govern
ment would continue to urge their mediation on the acceptance of Mexico.
On my enquiry whether the Mexican steamers, the "Guadalupe" and "Montezuma"
would be recalled, he replied his own confident opinion was that nothing
would be done by the British Government to prevent their cruizing in

the Mexican service, but, that the Officers would be recalled, and if they should refuse to leave the Mexican service, they would be deprived of their commissions in the Royal Navy. It remarked that such a course appeared to me to fall far short of maintaining a strict neutrality; and that as for the recall of the Officers, when British Officers had been deprived of their commissions under some circumstances, they had in most instances, been subsequently restored and sometimes promoted.

From a careful observation of the Tone of Mr Packenham's Despatches and such as from his very positive Statements, I am authorized to assure you that the British Minister in Mexico believes the "Mediation" of England to be utterly hopeless; and that early in the ensuing Spring, Mexico will endeavor to make a great and decisive effort to conquer Texas.

Great Britain declines to join with the United States in a Naval Intervention.

The Brigade Guadalupe and Montezuma which were built, equipped, armed and manned in violation of the neutral relations of England towards Texas will be allowed to cruise against Texas without molestation.

Mr. Addington mentioned to me that Despatches had been received from Capt Elliot since his arrival in Texas, which were very satisfactory.

The present Despatch will be sent out by the Steamer of the 25th instant from Liverpool. By the Great Western Steamer which will leave on the 22d December I shall send out a Copy of all the correspondence on the Mexican Steamers, and important Despatches or other matters

I omitted to mention in its proper place, that it appears from the Despatches of Mr Packenham submitted to my perusal, that the Mexicans are expecting active aid from Old Spain - but he does not consider whether he regards this expectation as well founded or not.

Has His Excellency decided on the propriety of transmitting the new Authority to grant Letters of Marque? -

I am still without Dispatches from you.

I postpone to leave London for Paris immediately after the sailing of the Great Western on the 22d instant.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
your obedient servant

Ashbel Smith

Legation of Texas
London, 3 St James Street Oct 19. 1842

The Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State,

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that on the 9th instant, I had the honor to meet the Rt. Hon. Mr. Stratford Canning, His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, & explained to him the encloses opinion of Thos. The British Merchants and ship owners the Dimensions Measures the Guadaloupe and Montegueras, are to be ships of the Line of Guns of Seventy four Guns, and to be employed in the Service of France against Texas & should the Texian Government be disposed to purchase them, they may be converted into Frigates of the largest class, & fitted out in the Ports of France at a less expence than they could be built in the Ports of Texas.

On receiving Confirmation of Texas entering into the Blockade of Mexico, I shall proceed to Texas & fitting out the Ships of War, & Privateers, for the service of Texas against Mexico. I will then endeavour to procure Engineers to take charge of the Ships & Vessels of War, & Officers & Seamen to man them, & to proceed to the Coast of Texas, where they may be employed as the Government of that Country may direct.

I have the honor to be Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant

Memorandum of Conversation with Mr. Stratford Canning on the 9th instant.

Mr. Canning Confirmed to me that Two Ships of War, Frigates to be called the Guadaloupe and Montegueras, were fitting out in the Ports of France & that the Government of France against Texas. I will endeavour to procure Engineers to take charge of the Ships & Vessels of War, & Officers & Seamen to man them, & to proceed to the Coast of Texas, where they may be employed as the Government of that Country may direct.

On the 9th inst. at an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen, I made a statement of the Texian Navy, and the hostility against that Country by preventing the Ships of War building in the Ports of France for the purpose of commencing hostilities against Texas.

He stated, that their Ships entered not to know whether any such hostile arrangements were preparing or not, and gave me general, hypothetical answers which were duly communicated to your Department.

On the 14th of Oct. I received a private Letter, in the name of the Government of Texas, of which

In a conversation I had on the 21st inst with Lord Aberdeen shortly after the date of my Letter, he acquainted me that he had been informed on all the circumstances connected with the Texian Navy and destined employment of these vessels.

Not long subsequently I received visits from the names of the Officers, Captains Cleveland and Thornton who were to command these Steamers; and Texas moreover followed by a gentleman of respectability, who desired his information from the Admiralty, that these vessels had been built under the directions of the British Admiralty who had supplied the models and plans for building and arming them, and that they had been built and constructed expressly for our opposed Texas.

This information came to me on Tuesday night authority that I communicated to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who desired me to inform Lord Aberdeen that the Texian vessels was expected to sail from Liverpool on the 30 Instant (July), & it would on the 4th of July.

On the 4th of July, the Captain of Steamer returned me a note in reply to my Letter above mentioned, in which I was informed the Steamers that the Guadaloupe had sailed from her port assigned and that the Montegueras was hastening to sail also tomorrow. This Remark was greatly strengthened on by this circumstance

Lieutenant Lord Aberdeen admitted to me in our conversation, the full knowledge that these steam Frigates were built by the Mexican Consul, Mr Legarde, and avowedly for the Mexican Service against Texas, which fact was distinctly explicit in the Londonderry subsequent Note, and on these facts on which my Protest were based, were not alleged to be Incorrect, there seemed no good reason for my again crossing his attention to this subject.

That both advice of two distinguished legal gentlemen whether under the Foreign Enlistment Act, I should avoid the seizing of the Mexican Steamers.

They were clearly of opinion that as the Foreign Enlistment Act did not confer a discretionary Power on the Crown to enforce its provisions or not, according to the pleasure of the Government, an advantage could be enjoyed by an appeal to the Law on question, in opposition to the wishes of the Ministry. It also reflected that my only mediums of communication with this Government or the Powers of this Country is through the Foreign Secretary, that after having made to him a representation of facts showing that the neutral relations of England towards Spain had been violated, if the Government should refuse to enforce the observance of their neutrality, any attempt on my part to seek redress through another channel, would be fruitless and unfounded.

Being fully persuaded that the British Government would interfere as not obtrude to the seizing of these vessels, I determined to repair to France, to see if any aid could possibly be obtained there. On reaching Boulogne, I communicated the facts connected with the Mexican and the views of the Government as certain to them, & some friends in Paris strongly advised me to leave directions for the

The Budget was afterwards brought out in the Chamber of Deputies, and the debate which ensued, seemed to have rather a favourable effect on the subject of our appeal. A Copy of that Debate as reported here, I enclose herewith for your Perusal.

The public attention was then directed to the Mexican Steamers and it seemed that the Ministry however unwilling, would be compelled to take some notice of their detainment.

On leaving London I authorized some gentlemen, interested, even Consuls, I have to take such steps in regard to the Steamers as might be deemed advisable. A Note accordingly in my absence addressed to Lord Aberdeen which has been communicated to your Excellency.

On reaching Paris I found further information communicated by the honourable Mr the Duke of Malakoff, which arrived the day before my arrival. The Spanish Steamers were ordered to leave the Belgian ports and it appeared sufficiently evident as well as important for me to remain at Paris to watch the proceedings of the Government, to know the opinion of others on the subject of the Spanish claim, however flattering they might be disposed to grant them.

The case as it appeared to me, submitted to the Spanish Government has been misunderstood by France, the United States and England, on the opinion of Lord Aberdeen. The Spanish Government would frequently, since been Spain, regard the subject with friendly eye.

Spain referred to France. Drawing my attention to the Spanish Steamers and their detention by the Government, I found that the Spanish Government was not disposed to grant them. Upon my representation that the Spanish Steamers were detained by the Government, and that they were not to be released, I was told that the Spanish Government was not disposed to grant them.

[illegible] it would be unnecessary to offer any observations upon the [illegible] of the Treaty of Ghent, and other documents which may be laid before the House, and which will necessarily call for their serious attention.

[illegible] by an early Return of the Number of Seamen and Marines voted for the Service of the present Year, and of the Number employed on the 1st of February last; and also, an Account of the Ordnance and Ordnance Stores which may be required for the Service of the present Year, specifying the Quantity of each Description of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores which may be required for the Land Service, and the Quantity of each Description of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores which may be required for the Naval Service.

[illegible] Estimates for the Service of the present Year, will be laid before the House; and I am commanded to acquaint the House, that the Number of Seamen and Marines, for whom Provision will be made in the Estimates, will not exceed the Number which was employed in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen.

[illegible] Estimates for the Ordnance Service will be laid before the House; and I am commanded to acquaint the House, that the Number of Men for whom Provision will be made in the Estimates, will not exceed the Number which was employed in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen.

[illegible] Estimates for the Service of the Ordnance

manned with officers of Lord Erskine's Squadron, had on board a thousand stand of small arms and ammunition of war. She was commanded by Capt Cleveland of the Royal Navy. She sailed on the 29th Ultimo from Lisbon for Porto Praya.

The Seamen of both the Brigade were entitled for the service of Marine against Spain.

The two vessels sailed without cargoes, except, that their Shot and ammunition were considered into cargoes.

I have the honor to communicate to your Department the following copies of Protocols addressed to and correspondence held with the British Government concerning these Spanish Brigades.

I have also had an voluminous correspondence with different persons on this subject which will at some future time be presented to your Department

I have the honor to be,
with Respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Robert Smith

The Earl of Aberdeen to Robert Smith

The undersigned, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr Robert and Mr Stuart, from Mr Robert Smith, charge d'affaires of the United States, relative to the equipment and armament, at British Ports, of two Steamers, the "Blanche" and "Mondego", which are stated by Mr Smith to be under orders to proceed to the British Ports, and destined to be employed in the service of Spain against Peru.

The undersigned has the honor to state to Mr Robert Smith that no application has been made to His Majesty's Government by the Spanish Agents to obtain the usual Clearance for Vessels about to leave British Ports, and that the application had refused. As regards the Blanche, that having cleared previously to the Treaty, she has received the clearance, and one of these vessels, the Guadalupe has since left the Port of Liverpool, manned, and that the other is proceeding to sea, with armament. The undersigned feels bound to consider this application as unfriendly, inasmuch as it concerns the orders to proceed to sea issued, in English Ports, the English laws in existence, and the British Government cannot but feel surprise that persons should have recourse to such means which appear to Spain, to procure what is legally refused to them. The British Government are determined to maintain strictly its neutrality in the contest between the two Powers, and not to give to the one a preference to the other, which is most speedily executed to the other.

The undersigned thinks it right to add, that no English Officers belonging to His Majesty's Government are to attempt to serve on the Spanish Service against Spain

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity, to renew to Mr Robert Smith, the assurance of his high consideration.

Foreign Office
July 16. 1842

(signed) Aberdeen

The Earl of Aberdeen, to Addl Smith

Foreign Office
September 21st 1842

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have received a dispatch dated the 21st of June last from Her Majesty's Minister at Mexico, stating, that according to the latest advices from San Blas, and from Tepic, of the 10th and 16th of that month, no vessel had appeared off either of those ports, to enforce the blockade, proclaimed by the President of Texas, on the 26th of March preceding, and that Mr Ward also received a letter from Captain Elliot of the 26th July last, from the same Harbour, stating that the naval force on those Mexican Ports, do not exceed the appearance of a Schooner and two boats, on any part of the Coast. Mr Ward adds, that down to the 21st of July, no such blockade had been established by the Government of Texas, or proclaimed in the Gazette, made by them, on the 26th March, and it therefore became the duty of His Majesty's Government, to notify to Her Majesty's Subjects, that the obligations declared, on the 26th March, to be held by Her Majesty's Government, to be null and void after the 1st of November next, unless in the meantime, a notice to this purport will appear in the Gazette, such as is in the London Gazette, of Friday next, which is all that is legal, there to appear now, for the information of your Government.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration,
Sir, your most Obedient, humble Servant.
(Signed) Aberdeen.

The Earl of Aberdeen, &c. &c. &c.

The Undersigned, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. Ashbel Smith, Chargé d'Affaires from the Republic of Texas, dated the 14th instant, as well as of his letter of the 19th instant, in which he prescribes a declaration and protest against the release of the Texan vessel "Montezuma" from the detention to which she had been subjected by the authorities of the Customs House, on an information laid against her owners, for an alleged contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

In replying to the observations contained in the note and letter of the Texan Chargé d'Affaires, the Undersigned thinks it expedient, in the first place, to remark, that judging from the tone and terms of Mr Smith's communications, he seems to be under some error with respect to the object and intents of the Foreign Enlistment Act. That Act had originally and still has for its object, not to give to Foreign Powers Belligerent rights against each other, the right of checking and controlling each others warlike designs and preparations in British Ports, or on British ground, but simply to give to the Crown of Great Britain, the power of controlling, if it see fit, the acts of its own subjects in regard to Foreign States. In this view, therefore, it is the same thing that any individual, whether Englishman or Foreigner, may under the act, lay an

information for any suppose infraction of it, whether by filling our vessels of war, or in any other manner, a discretionary power is left with the Mexican Government to determine, whether or not such alledged infraction, is of a nature to be prosecuted before the proper Tribunals.- On the case of the "Montezuma," circumstances which, in the opinion of the confederated authorities were of an extenuating character, presented themselves to the persons concerned in fitting out that vessel, satisfied the authorities, that it was under an erroneous impression of the extent, to which the trade in arms in Great Britain is free, that they had embarked arms on board of the Montezuma. They had suppose that arms, being placed in the hold of that vessel, instead of being placed in position on deck, did not bring her within the scope and operation of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

This representation was considered by the authorities to amount to what was satisfactory; The "Montezuma" was therefore released from detention, on condition that the arms, which she had on board, should be withdrawn, and the crew reduced to such a number as might be fairly required, for the navigation of a merchant vessel.- But the release had no reference to the contest existing between Mexico and Texas, any more than the original refusal, on the part of Her Majesties Government, to grant permission to Messrs. Elgardi & Co to arm the "Montezuma" and "Guadalupe," had reference to that contest. That refusal was founded simply on the inexpediency of allowing Armed individuals, for whatever purpose, to arm vessels of war, in British Ports; and the release of the "Montezuma" was equally founded on the inexpediency of exercising with undue and unusual severity, the provisions of the foreign enlistment act, to the great detriment, and perhaps ruin of an Individual who had infringed that act, unless an erroneous impression of the extent of the power allowed by its provisions. Nor did Her Majesty's Government entertained any intention of favouring Mexico at the expense of Texas, as Mr Smith seems rather gratuitously to suppose, it would have been easy for them to have given effect to that intention, by advising Her Majesty to grant at once to Messrs. Elgardi & Co the permission which they solicited, to arm the "Montezuma" and "Guadalupe." It was perfectly competent to Her Majesty's Government to take such course, nor would any person or Government have had any just title to call their conduct in question.. They however refused that permission.- On submitting the foregoing considerations to Mr. Ashbel Smith, the undersigned thinks it right to repeat distinctly, that Her Majesty's Government are determined, and have already given a public proof of their determination, to act a strictly neutral and impartial part in the unhappy and fruitless contest which is now raging between Mexico and Texas; a contest which they earnestly desire to see terminated. No advantage will be given to the one Power, which is not equally enjoyed by the other, in the Ports of Great Britain.-

But Her Majesty's Government do not suppose to enjoy the benefits or foster the spirit of enterprise of British ship builders or British manufacturers of arms, by unduly restricting the power of either of the contending parties to resort to the British Markets for supplying their wants in either ships or arms. All that they propose to do, is to give equal facilities to both parties.

It has so happened that Texas has purchased ships of war and fitting out ten vessels of war, in the United States; but, had the Mexican Government been in Great Britain for that object, the same facilities and the same measures of interference would have been extended to him as to Mexico.

The undersigned begs to refer Mr Ashbel Smith, the assurance which he has already given him, that if after the arrival of the "Montezuma" and "Guadalupe" at Vera Cruz, to which Port it is understood that they are to be respectively conducted as private merchant vessels by their

Admiralty and Charlewood, those rebels should assume the character of Officers of War, and Captains Blanchard and Charlewood should continue to serve on board them, or should serve on board any other vessels of war in the American Service, those Officers will on due evidence of the fact being given to the Admiralty be recalled, and in the event of their refusal to obey that order, they will be removed from the list of Officers in Her Majesty's service

The Undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Mr Archibald Smith the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

Edward Everett

Foreign Office
September 24. 1842

Archibald Smith to The Earl of Aberdeen

The Undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note dated the 24th Ultimo, from the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesties Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and assures he regrets the decision of Her Majesties Government in regard to the American Frigates, The Guadalupe and Montezuma, he cannot but observe that he finds by the renewed assurance of the Earl of Aberdeen, that the British Government are determined to act a Treaty made by part of the United States, Texas and Mexico, and that they earnestly desire to see this ordeal terminated. The Undersigned will have the pleasure of transmitting this communication to his Government.

Although the Tenor of the Earl of Aberdeen's note leads the Undersigned to apprehend that the decision in regard to these vessels, is final, he feels it due to himself, and more especially to the interests of those engaged, to submit some further observations thereupon to the Right Hon the Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, that silence might imply acquiescence in the British arguments.

In inviting the attention of the Earl of Aberdeen to the hostile expedition which has been fitted out in British Ports against Texas, the Undersigned has not imagined that the object of the Foreign Enlistment Act was, to give to Foreign Powers at variance with each other, the right of checking and controuling each others warlike designs and preparations, in British Ports, or on British ground; but to enable the British Crown to regulate its domestic police, and to enforce the observance of its neutrality within its own dominions. Nor in alluding to any infringement of it, has he ever supposed that this Act, with the discretionary power conferred by it on the Crown, either deprives what neutrality is, or settles in any manner, the Law of Nations on the subjects embraced in its provisions. The request that the case of the Montezuma should be laid before the Ordinary Courts of the Country, was prompted by his profound confidence in British justice, and his conviction that ample legal redress was possessed to have the equipment of the Montezuma to be in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act, as well as an infringement of the Law of Nations. The Undersigned therefore, believes the case of the Montezuma to be more free of a British Law of positive enactments, as invested the Lords of the Treasury in their order for her release, than declared it to be. He chose to invoke the adjudication of the Magistracy of the Country, as the surest, under this form of law, as well as the

reference to the question of neutrality, inasmuch as his purpose of guarding the rights of his own Country, might thus be effectually accomplished, and in a manner, as he believed not less acceptable to the British Government, than by an appeal to their obligations as a neutral power, under the Law of nations. He has not however asked any further interference by the English Laws than he conceived the Law of nations entitled him to demand in behalf of his country.

The undersigned is unwilling to pass without notice the doctrines which the Earl of Aberdeen, by the remarks contained in his note, appears to hold as to the extent, and under what circumstances, the trade of neutrals in arms and ships is authorized by the Law of Nations. He must also beg to declare his dissent from the opinion his Lordship has been pleased to express, that "it was perfectly competent to Her Majesty's Government to grant permission to Messrs Ligardi & Co to arm the Montezuma and Guadalupe, and that no person or Government could have had any just title to call their conduct in question".

The exportation of arms as merchandize, and the employment of neutral vessels as such, it is conceded, are lawful acts, and being made equally free to both the Belligerents, cannot be complained of by either, as a departure from strict neutrality. But the undersigned cannot consent to regard a Brigate like the Guadalupe, built for warlike purposes, fully armed, manned with British seamen, commanded by British Officers, and notoriously destined to act against a friendly power, merely in the light of the exportation of arms and only as peaceful commerce in buying and selling ships.- Neither can he admit that the Montezuma is to be considered merely as a Merchant Vessel, seeing that she too was built for a vessel of war, is manned with British seamen, and commanded by British Officers, the former of whom, if not the latter, have agreed to enter a foreign service at war with Texas, and have received an advance in money for the service which they have entered.

In support of the opinions entertained by the undersigned on the subject under consideration, he begs leave to appeal to cases in point. During the war between France and other Powers of Europe, in 1793, Mr Hamond the British Minister to the United States, presented memorials to the American Government, complaining of the purchase of Arms and Military accoutrements, and of the equipment and armament by French Agents, of vessels in Ports of the United States, to cruize against British Commerce.- The subject of neutrality was at that time discussed at much length. It was then held that, "the original arming and equipping of vessels in neutral "Ports by any of the Belligerent Parties for military service either offensive or "defensive, would be unlawful: that Equipments of Merchant vessels by either "of the Belligerent parties in neutral Ports, merely for their accommodation as "such, would be lawful: that Equipments in neutral Ports of vessels of "war, in the immediate service of the Government of any of the Belligerent "Parties, which if done to other vessels would be of a doubtful nature, as being "applicable either to commerce or war, are deemed lawful".

In reference to the hostile armaments alleged to be their preparing in the United States, to be employed against Great Britain, Mr Jefferson the American Secretary of State under President Washington, in his correspondence with Mr Genet, the French Envoy, stated. "The case in question "is that of a vessel armed, equipped, and manned in a Port of the United "States, for the purpose of committing hostilities on nations, at peace "with the United States.- And the American Government thought themselves

that the arming and equipping vessels in the Ports of the United States, to
"cruise against nations with whom they are at Peace, was incompatible with
"the Sovereignty of the United States. - That it was to be considered as the
"annoyance of those nations, never thereby Intended to commence Hostilities:" He
said that permission to do so, was inconsistent with a Friendly neutrality: It
was also argued, at the same time, by reference to the doctrines laid down by Vattel
and Wolf, that, If the neutral Power may not, conceded with a friendly
"furnish men to either party for their aid war, no little can another assist them
"in the neutral Territory, by the Law of Nations." And further, that, if the United
"States have the right to refuse the permission to arm vessels, and arrive
"men within their Ports and Territories, they are bound by the Laws of Neutrality
"to exercise that right - and to prohibit such Armaments and Enlistments."
It was also declared by the Attorney General, that a subject of the United States, who
had embarked in a vessel, fitted out in an American Port, by a Person Agent, to
cruise against England, "was entitled to the protection of that"

These doctrines were Respectfully observed, on many to arm
vessels which were Supplied to be fitted out in American Ports, and they appear
To have been fully acquiesced in by the British Government, even when
loss and damage had been sustained by the Captures of British Ships and
Merchandize, made by vessels originally armed by Private Agents, in the United
States Ports. The American Government was held bound, "to conformity to their
neutrality," To make compensation.

The undersigned, therefore, has not Personal propriety
in appealing to the above decisions, as the Points arise upon the Remonstrances
of His Majesties Minister to the United States, and were argued, exclusively on
questions of International Law, and before any Precedent Cases had been created
by the American Government to enforce the observance of their Neutral relations
within their own Territories.

The Undersigned would also appear to be free of
conduct pursued by His Majesty's Government in the midst between Don Miguel
and Donna Maria, in 1829 - particularly in what was called the "Terceira Affair"
and to the opinions afterwards maintained thereon, by the Majesty's Ministers,
in the House of Lords, as fully sustaining the position, that the organization of Hos-
tile forces, or fitting out of hostile Expeditions, in any part of the Territories, or Neutral
Territories, to act against either of the Belligerent Parties or Powers, is incompatible with
The Law of Nations. He begs also to refer to this case, as showing to what extent, the
neutral power is bound To intervene, in maintenance of the neutrality.

The undersigned need not enforce the Case of Aberdeen
under what circumstances, a number of Portuguese subjects arrived in England in 1829,
after the affair at Oporto, and were assembled and organized at Plymouth. - Their
assembling in a British Port was deemed inconsistent with the neutrality of the British
Government on the contest between Don Miguel and Donna Maria, and they were
ordered to disperse. - They consequently left Plymouth, in unarmed vessels, chart-
ered, themselves unarmed, and unaccompanied by any naval force such a step
appearing to Persons, then governed by authorities civil and Military in allegiance
to Donna Maria, whom they respectively acknowledged to be their Legitimate Sovereign.
There was reason to suspect that Arms were in store for them at Brest. On their
arrival at the shores of their own country, they were surrounded from landing by His
Majesty's naval forces and sent back for that purpose; they were fired into and compelled
under a threat of a further use of force, again to put to sea.

In a debate on this subject, in the House of Lords,
it was maintained by the members of His Majesty's Government, that the assembling

and organization of these Portuguese subjects, although unarmed, on the Mozambique dominions, was a violation of their neutrality, in respect to Don Miguel; and that, in maintenance of their neutral relations, it was incumbent on the Government, not to permit these men, though unarmed, and sailing in merchant ships, thence to proceed by direct route to their own country, but to dispatch a naval force, to prevent their landing, even after reaching their own shores.- The undersigned begs to address the following language held on that occasion by his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as he conceives some of the doctrines are applicable to the Mexican Brigade.- "Since it could not, be apprehended, be doubted, that we had a right to dispose "these troops on their arrival in England, and that moreover, we had a right to "prevent their departure from this country on a hostile expedition to any part "of the Portuguese Territory, the only question was, whether we had a right to prevent "them from doing that by fraud, which it was our duty to prevent them "from doing openly.- If we had allowed them to do this, we should indeed "have acted in violation of the Law of nations.- He contended we were fully justi- "fied in doing that, which if we had not done, would have exposed this "Country to a just cause for war". The Minister also argued, that "the fact of "these men sailing without arms, did not alter the character of the expedition". The undersigned need not intimate to the Earl of Aberdeen, that the Ministry were sustained in these opinions, after mature consideration, by a large majority of the Lords in Parliament.

The undersigned would, therefore, respectfully submit, that the building, manning, and arming of the Mexican steamer Guadalupe, in a British Port, and her subsequent equipment with munitions, in a British Port, and her enlargement with a view to her neutrality, agreeably to the Law of Nations, irrespective of its being a violation of British municipal Law.

He would also submit, that the appearance of the Guadalupe, not being fit for accommodation as a merchant vessel, nor of an doubtful character, as officials either to commerce or war, but being those of a vessel of war from the mounting of her guns and plan of armour, hostilely to Mexico by her first and last completion, an avowed anticipation of the obligations of neutrality would be by her entire in violation of them; even after her departure, and sailing by those were released.- The essential fact is, that the Guadalupe departure as a vessel of war, and not as a merchant vessel.- In the Persian affair it was contended, by the British Ministry, that the distinction between the Portuguese Troops being armed or unarmed, was perfectly untenable.- The force of this argument being conceded, by parity of reasoning, the distinction of armed or unarmed was little applicable to the Mexicans, as it was to the Portuguese subjects; inasmuch as her armament might be lawfully exported to be mounted on the way, or to meet her, on her arrival at Mexico.

The undersigned also submits, that, as it was deemed by the British Government, to be in contravention with its neutrality, not to allow the unarmed Portuguese subjects to proceed direct from England to their own country, it would be a flagrant infringement on the British Government to prevent the departure of British Seamen, to engage in hostilities against a country at peace with Great Britain.- The number of men, deemed to be greater than necessary for the navigation of a merchant vessel, and not after the Americans evaded.- it surely will not be contended that eighty seamen, and a gunner were necessary for the peaceful navigation of the Guadalupe, as a merchant ship.- The undersigned confidently trusts, that the Queen's Government will not permit that to be accomplished by fraud, and a false "assurance," which they would not allow to be done openly.

The undersigned would respectfully submit whether it would not be proper for Her Majesty's Government agreeably to the course pursued in "The Pereira affair," and as clearly coming within the principle then acted upon, to dispatch a naval force, or to employ such other means, as they may deem proper, to prevent the Blockade and Hostilities, from proceeding against Texas, in contravention of that neutrality which Her Majesty's Government have determined to observe in the recent Contest between Texas and Mexico

Should the Blockade and Hostilities commence

Spoliations on the Texian Coast or on Texian Commerce, the Undersigned, respectfully submits, that a just claim would accrue to her Country for compensation therefor upon Her Majesty's Government, in conformity to the principle upon which the United States of America, stipulated in their Treaty with Great Britain, anno 1794, to make compensation for the aid they were declared by certain Treaties which were made by "vessels originally armed in the Ports of the United States."

The Undersigned takes this occasion to renew to His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen the assurances of his very high consideration.

Signed Ashbel Smith

Extract from the order of the Lords of the Treasury for the release of the Montezuma.

"I am directed to acquaint you that you Lords are induced to believe that the Master has, as they suppose, been led unintentionally into a violation of the Law, and as they have expressed their readiness to abandon the armament of the vessel, they are therefore pleased to authorize you to allow the vessel to proceed on the voyage, after the small guns and carriages now on board and the military stores connected with them shall have been unlanded and the crew reduced to such a number as may be sufficient for the proper navigation of a vessel of such size and character if employed in peaceful commerce."

Legation of Texas, London.
October 21. 1842

The Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Sir,

From the facts contained in my previous Dispatches particularly those numbered 23 and 24, I think it may be confidently assumed, that Texas is no longer permitted to hope for peace with Mexico through the mediation of England, that Mexico is using every exertion to make an effective attack on Texas the ensuing Spring

of such earlier accession that, the augmentation of her naval force by the Frigates Guadalupe and Montezuma demands our serious attention.

To cope with Mexico, Texas needs steam vessels of war which can only be obtained with money.

I find no reason to change the opinion expressed in my former Despatches that money cannot be obtained by the Texian Government in Europe on the way of an ordinary Loan. In order that any bonds of Texas may find sale they must have the guarantee of some European Government. There appears but a single means in the possession of Texas, wherewith to obtain such a guarantee, and that is some commercial equivalent.

The question then presents itself whether the Government of Texas are prepared to concede an equivalent of this nature for a moral guarantee of their Loan. If they are, I am convinced that any application to the Government of France would most likely prove successful. This Government it is thought, would guarantee a Texian Loan on some such basis as the following.

An introduction into Texas of French manufactures, or all objects of French manufacture or production, or only certain specified articles, at a very low rate of duty or free of duty - for a specified number of years, as the redemption of the Loan - and, The granting of such terms of Credit as usual on the facilitating the sale of French goods in the adjoining countries who should wish to come into Texas to trade.

I would suggest for example that certain and specified articles of French Manufacture or production should be subject to entry at one third, or some such, of the custom House duties, and payable in the same manner as are paid on the above goods as are paid by the manufacturer or producer of other countries. The arrangement might also accede special facilities for a Term of Credit to French engagements.

I am aware that this plan has no merit of novelty, and that it is defect has already claimed the careful consideration of the Government, and I therefore enter into details.

I have had some conversation on such a plan with the Count de Saligny, the French Chargé d'Affaires to Texas, now in this Town on his way to our country. He appears to think it feasable, and will no doubt give you his opinion, should you think best to entertain the consideration.

For other commercial arrangements I am fully sensible to any late. But as any thing of the nature above proposed cannot be carried into effect without money, and I have thought perhaps that in the peculiar situation of our country, it might be deemed advisable to resort to it.

I have the honor in these days and there fore until the subject to H. M. consideration of the Imperial Government, hypothetically and to be carried into effect or modified according to my instructions from your Department.

I received a letter from M. Bourgeois a short time since stating that he had made no progress in effecting his Loan.

London is in fact the great money mart of the world, but the present condition of American credit here and the unsettled state of our Foreign Relations to discredit every thing american so long as the repudiating States refuse to pay, as well as our own much

Inclosed application on Executive blanks for one Notary Public of each Board of Examiners will be granted after Examination Fees as usual

The Executive of Virginia, Georgia & Indiana have

Issued to Boards, have Written to say for the Same

Shall the Same to be

duly registered

Your obedient Servant

A. K. Smith

Legation of the United States
Salvador Central A. 29th 1892

The Hon. A.
Joseph Singleton
Notary Public of Maine
of the Hospitals of Chicago

Sir.

I enclose you a copy of a letter from Hon. R. Adams Secretary of War of the United States to A. K. Smith, relative to a boy, said to be about 16 years old, supposed to belong to Board, who has been rescued from Apache Indians through the agency of General Taylor, on command of the Troops of the United States of Fort Bliss.

From conversation by Mr. Smith with the Headquarters to give publicity to the circumstances of the case as soon as to the identification of the boy and the restoration to his friends.

I also enclose you a copy of the Proceedings in order that this Government may proceed such measures as it may deem most advisable. I have requested the Editors of the papers published in Galveston to send back this boy's case and to request all other papers throughout the Union to do the same.

I have received a communication from the Secretary of State of the United States, A. K. Smith Esquire, of Washington, Consul, of this Port at Galveston, and now have the honor to request an Exequatur for Mr. Smith, inclosed is one, in this letter.

With renewed assurances of my high regard.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient Servant

Sam H. Cox

Legation of Texas, Paris.
Dec 31. 1842

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I arrived in this city
day before yesterday, the 29th Instant.

I called on Mr Bourgoin to learn the prospects of
an Italian loan. We had not accomplished any thing, nor is it likely to
be done under present circumstances. A gentleman connected with financial
matters and well acquainted with Capitalists and official men, in a
conversation we had yesterday on the subject of a Texan Loan, observed
that the new coal mines might be attended here & Texas with the guarantee
of the French Government, for which concessions are to be given
on moderate terms to the party, the negotiator would require to be connected with
and determined upon the negotiation would produce full returns to commence.
I, believe much capital could be made known to conjecture.

The two last Sheets of the Constitutionel received on Sunday
contain nothing, nothing of importance that the Mexicans are preparing to invade
Texas by sea and land with upon a broad a force under General Santa Ana
wherein reported also to believe. Although these threats and exaggerations
are frequently well understood, yet as these accounts seem to be credited by the
ministerial editors, they will produce some doubt and hesitation here in regard
to Texas. The above report not too late for the Paris papers of today; it will at
least have some tendency to counteract any unfavorable influence that
may result from the intelligence that may be received.

The renewal of hostilities by Mexico leads me again
to suggest that Texas be fully united and to grant letters of marque to arm
against their enemies

The refusal of England to enter into a Treaty with Texas
seems to be the subject of comment and Mexican officers to have left are said among
other things to be that England will not be satisfied to Mexico recognizes Texas
but wishes Mexico to acknowledge that the Government of Texas is under the great
influence of the former Government, & wishes to see Mexico reconciled with the United
States, as that Republic then may be ready to open the Ports of Texas to British
Products.

I have not informed this mission at the Office for
Foreign Affairs that the recognition of the Queen had been confirmed.
I have never thought necessary that Communication be Communicated.

Mr Bourgoin is in Mexico at this time, Mr Pierre Cuvillier
the Consul, Mr Lawrence appointed Secretary. Mr the last article he has made
a Treaty with Mexico by which Texas is to be given up and this merchant
seems to have considerable influence to execute the conditions of this "Contract."

I have not yet done as to signing the Contract
Negotiations are kept at this moment a secret from Texas.

My last communication from you Dated

was dated early in June, since which time I have received neither intelligence nor instructions.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Your obedient servant

Ashbel Smith

Galveston (Texas) 31st 1842.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr Jones's note of the 16 Instant, received yesterday.

In conformity with the President's wishes He has already endeavoured to convey to Her Majesty's Government the views and objects forming the subject of Mr Jones's note. But his own opinion was necessarily less conclusive, and it is a relief to him that sentiments which must interest the interests of the Republic should be communicated in the express language of the Government. He is sure They will receive the attention and friendly consideration of Her Majesty's Government, but rather it would be unbecoming on his part to enter upon the general topics of Mr Jones's communication. He will beg to say a few words upon the revocation of the orders of blockade of the 26th March last, incidentally mentioned at the close of Mr Jones's note.

The objections of Her Majesty's Government were directed against that particular character of hostility under existing circumstances, not in pressing those views, as affected with reference to what appeared to Her Majesty's Government to be for the interests of Texas; as well as for those of their own subjects, The Undersigned confined himself to an attempt to establish the ineffectiveness of the blockade, if it were enforced, and the undue consequences of the existence of a notification, as it was not enforced. He would have been unwilling on his part either to submit any thing on recommendation of other modes of warfare, or to speak disparagingly of any course except that under consideration then. He did not fail to express to the President the hope that nothing that fell from him might have the effect of relaxing any measures which the Executive might think necessary for the safety and advantage of the Republic.

To do what the President considered best for the interests and convenience of this Country, with just regard to the rights of Neutrals, must of course have been the predominating motives, on the occasion of issuing the Notice of blockade of the 26th March last. Her Majesty's Government could have neither wished nor expected that there should be any enforcement of such a principle in the reasoning which led to that measure. But the Undersigned cannot perceive that there has been any sacrifice of the advantages or convenience of Texas in the revocation of the notice of blockade of the 26th March, He is persuaded it will be cordially acknowledged by Her Majesty's Government that beyond other considerations there was also a spirit of very friendly readiness to accede to their recommendation, and make

He will immediately transmit Mr Jones's note to England, and pending the reply it is most gratifying to the Undersigned to record this mark

names of the claims of Her Majesty's Government for an early and amicable adjustment of the difficulties between this Republic and Mexico: and he can add, with equal gratification, that every effort will be made to harmonize that object consistent with the preservation of the strictest neutrality between the contending parties.

He avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr Terrell the assurances of esteem and high consideration with which he has the honor to remain his faithful Servant

Charles Elliot

Hon Alexander

J W Terrell

Attorney General

&c. &c &c

Washington on the Brazos

November the 1st 1842

Anson Jones

Secretary of State.

According my last dispatch, the Ship Alex. Capt Berry sails tomorrow from Hull to Galveston with about you, all good Farmers with their families.

This Emigration is the beginning of the execution of my contract with the Government to introduce 100 french families to Texas.

The 30 of November another Ship will sail with an equal number, and so on every month till March next.

I have delivered a contract of 640 acres of Land to each Family and 320 to Bachelors above 17 years of age, free of expences. They have deposited 20 £ or one 100 fr as a guarantee that they are going to the place allotted for the emigration, which 20 £ will be returned to them when established on the Spot. Consequently they have obtained their Land free.

I enclose you a regular Statement of my first settlement I will send you as soon knowledge of the capacity, quality, means of subsistency the views of every Emigrants.

I have solicited Henry and Another persons to settle their Lands I have spoken with them or expect to obtain that important point

I Shall and there the arrival of this dispatch and the Directions of this Corporation. I recommend him and the Emigrants to your Care.

Please the protection given to the Commencement will depend entirely the future emigration of a number of with large property. If they are pleased for may make it not fail a Barrels.

This result must be expected from my cautions and the success and confidence of my friends.

I remain Sir very respectfully Your

Hy. Castro

Legation of the United States
Galveston November 9th 1842

The Hon.
Joseph Waples
Acting Secretary of State of Texas

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Honorable D. H. Terrell's note to me, of the 15th October, upon the subject of the war between Mexico and Texas, and the manner in which it has been waged by Mexico. Expressing the confident hopes of the President of Texas That the Government of the United States, will not merely gratified, but even called upon to interpose its high authority to arrest this course of proceeding, and to require of Mexico, either the recognition of the independence, or to make war upon her according to the rules established and universally recognized by civilized nations.

It was not received until today or it would have been answered sooner, in reply to which the undersigned would briefly state the force of the sentiment avowed, that war in its mildest form is a most dreadful calamity, to be deprecated by the Philosopher and the Philanthropist, when waged in all its terror by nations rushing upon each other in gratify feelings of revenge, for real or supposed injuries and perfidies, regardless of the laws of humanity and the usages of civilized nations, it then becomes the greatest scourge that can befall any people.

As a friend to humanity, to Texas and Mexico he would feel much gratified to see a permanent peace and friendly intercourse established between the two governments, but he is not authorized to give any opinion, as to the course the government of the United States may take upon this momentous subject. He will avail himself of the first opportunity to transmit a copy of Judge Terrell's Letter to the Secretary of State of the United States with the full confidence that the government will do every thing in its power, consistent with the position in which it stands towards Texas and Mexico not only to mitigate the horrors of war, should Mexico persist in carrying it on, but to promote a permanent peace between them.

With renewed assurances of high regard and respect I have the honor to be,
Your Obedient Servant

Joseph Eve

Paris Nov 2. 1842

Sir.

[redacted]

On my return to Paris I received a letter from Mr Castro who is now at Havre superintending the embarkation of some Emigrants for Texas, in which he wishes me to give the Emigrants such aid and protection as shall be in my power.- Accordingly I write to you.

The list of these Emigrants, which I have seen, shows them to be persons of respectability and means; and that we have good reason to believe they will be a valuable accession to our population and deserving the fostering care and protection of our Government.

I am aware that nothing is necessary to recommend these Emigrants to the favorable consideration of the Government of Texas, and that their importance as the commencement of a numerous emigration will be duly estimated by the people of Texas.

It appears to me that Mr Castro's success in despatching a respectable body of Emigrants at this time, when the idle threats of Mexico are so industriously circulated in Europe, is quite creditable to him, and would seem to be the earnest of important operations under favorable circumstances.-

I have the honor to be with great esteem
very respectfully
Your most obed. servant

Ashbel Smith

Hon Anson Jones
Etc. Etc. Etc.

Paris, Place Vendome No.
November 12.. 1842

Sir.

Allow me to present to you Messrs Laude and Pheve who are proceeding to Texas as Directors of the Colonization now carrying on by Mr Henri Castro. I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with these gentlemen; I am however assured by Mr Castro that they are worthy of every attention, of confidence.

I am sure that the Government will perceive at once and without any observations on my part, the great importance of the expedition of Colonists now proceeding to Texas under charge of Messrs Laude and Pheve, in reference to future emigration from France. I am aware too that the Government will accord to these colonists every proper facility for their advantageous settlement in our country.

Should it be impracticable to occupy the lands set apart for Colonization in the county of Bexar, Mr Castro desires that other lands should be conceded to his colonists for their purpose; as by this means he will be able to fulfil the terms of his concession.

Should the report of the present exploration be favorable, I am instructed to believe that Mr Castro will be able to introduce at an early period a numerous body of valuable emigrants.

I am with great respect

Your very obedient Servant

Ashbel Smith

Hon Anson Jones
Etc. Etc. Etc.

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Sir.

I have letters of for the purpose of accrediting Mr Etienne Mercier who proceeds to Texas, having charge of the second company of Colonist sent out by Henry Castro Esq.

I have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Mercier personally - he is highly commended by Mr Castro.

I am with great respect

Your most obedient Servt

Ashbel Smith

Paris Place Vendome No 26 December 1842.

Anson Jones Esqr
Secretary of State

Sir,

The bearer of the present despatch Mr Etienne Mercier which accompanies sixty four emigrants going to Texas by the way of New Orleans, is also going to meet my first expedition on the Land of the Concession given to me by the Government.

I come to ask you Sir, full protection for my emigrants - They are all good People with means and of sober habits - They are going to Texas to cultivate Land and for no other purpose.

I have the honor to enclose you Sir, an exact copy of means, worth, Profession, age and sex of my emigrants. Those who are batchelors, are belonging to large families, which proposes to follow them, as soon as they will learn they are satisfied - Those of emigrants in the course of six months will amount to two hundred if they find Protection and happiness -

I remain Sir with much respect

Yr ob Sr

Hy Castro

Paris Jany 10th 1843

Legation of Texas, Paris.
Place Vendome. No 1. Nov 11. 1842

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Sir.

Information has been asked of me concerning various persons and matters in Texas. I am well aware that you have no leisure to make the necessary inquiries and write answers; but it occurs to me that one of the clerks of your Department might do this. Such a course would relieve some anxious friends in Europe and show a disposition in our Government to look after and protect their citizens.

The Chevalier de Baccourt late French Minister at Washington transmitted to me the following memorandum from the Minister of Baden.

"Charles Blittersdorff born in Charlsruhe, Grand duchy "of Baden, Germany the 21st March 1821, brown hair and eyes. His father is Philipp "Blittersdorff, his mother Carolina Blittersdorff, the names of his brothers "and sister are Leopoldinas and Frederic, Fanny and Philippiad"

"In the Spring of 1840, he left Havre for New York and from there "went to Texas with money sufficient to settle himself. - etc

"Since his arrival in Texas he has not been heard from. His re- "lations are anxious to know if he is yet in life, where he lives and what "is his present situation. - etc.

"He is reported to be very well informed and enterprising young "man.

"Is it possible to obtain some information about him without "employing the newspapers." -

A letter from Henri Girond of Berne attached to the Netherlands Legation at Rome makes inquiries concerning Frederic Girond of Berne who embarked at London the 13th November 1839 on board the Northern Castle for Galveston where he arrived on the 1st February following. He wrote shortly afterwards that he was on the point of leaving for Victoria with some persons named Gray, Keetels, Kelly and Stewart. This is the last intelligence of him, and his friends are very anxious on his account.

A letter from a lawyer of the Royal Court, named Aronsohn makes inquiry after a Scotch Surgeon who left New Orleans for Texas in 1836 to join the army.

Mr Nightingale son of Lady Nightingale of London left New Orleans for Texas in 1837. Lady Nightingale desires if possible to obtain some information concerning him.

Mrs Power of Dublin, widow of Tyrone Power Esqr who was lost on the Steamer President," wishes to know the condition and validity of title of a "certificate No 16 for 11 Leagues of land issued by the State of Coahuila and Texas to Colo. J Mason." Genl Mason sold this certificate purporting to be a title to land, to Robert Emmet of New York and Tyrone Power... Mr Power the son informed me that the subject had been submitted to

General Rusk also forwarded the contract to be a good one and claim
ed the quantity of land named. I explained the nature of General Hamm's
transaction to Mr Power and stated, that while the Government of Texas assigns
every title which under the Mexican Government was good, claims of persons
that General Hamm never had a good title to the lands purported to be sold by
him. I promised to refer the subject to the Government each for an answer.

I think that information concerning the individuals in question, if they are still in Texas might be readily obtained from some of our citizens of European origin.

I have the honor to be.
very respectfully
your very obedient Servant
Isabel Sweet

Legation of Texas, Paris
November 23. 1842

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State.

Sir. In relation to
the capture of San Antonio and the threats of the Mexicans a report bodied
ied on a large scale, caused by the last Invasion has evidently
attracted some attention on England and France. Most persons however, are
beginning to understand how little reliance is to be placed on the promises
& threats of our enemies, and by producing proper representations in certain
quarters, I do not find much difficulty in keeping the matter correctly
understood in regard to all its relations to Texas. I am now about to place
a disagreeable position by being left wholly without any news from home
of the events as of your affairs except no Sheen & Hose. The assumption
on the part of Mexico that a commission with
the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Guizot, which took Record chiefly on the
refusal of England to concede with France and the United States on the subject
of "Visite mutuelle," must on the part of each of these Powers cause
new Treaties on this matter.

M. Guizot stated that the French Minister at
Mexico had been directed, since the refusal of England, to use his influence by the
good offices of the French Government in Mexico for the establishment of peace
by mutually advantageous Treaties and to give every facility to United States, with-
out the necessity of Bylaws, in making representations to Texas and Mexico,
there is no doubt now be this effect. In this after stating to M. French Gov-
ernment, M. Guizot replied he was not prepared to answer definitely. Sup-
posed from his remarks that the French Government would take this course
under present circumstances but would reconsider it, in case all efforts proved
be regarded as likely to prove effectual in England

In our conversation I represented to Mr Guizot at length how England seems to have consulted only her present commercial interests in the line of conduct she has adopted in regard to Texas and Mexico. He appeared to contemplate the subject in this light, without expressing any opinion. In all my intercourse with this Government and in their prompti-tude to cooperate in a "triple mediation" I have had evidences of a very friendly regard and increasing estimation of Texas.

Mr Henri Castro has just dispatched a vessel, the Ebro with a number of emigrants for Texas. According to the list which he has shewn me of their occupations and means, they appear to be a de-sirable class of persons; and from his sending them at the present time, it is fair to presume that under more favorable circumstances he will be able to introduce a large number of colonists who would be valuable citizens. So much depends on the reports of these the first Emigrants, Mr Castro is very so-licitous that they should receive every aid and facility on their arrival, for making an advantageous settlement; and as it is quite probable that they cannot soon occupy the lands set apart beyond San Antonio he desires that another region should be appropriated for these colonists, and that an additional twelve months shall be accorded for fulfilling the terms of his contract.

So far as I am able to judge, Mr Castro has labored to execute the terms of his contract with promptness, energy and good faith. I think it useless to the opinion that the "objections" which rendered it proper for me "to withdraw the Memorandum" from the Foreign Office, were chiefly of a political nature.

Mayor Victor Pizzon has mentioned to me in terms of commendation, Mr Escudon of Marseilles as a proper person for Texian Consul of that Port. Mr Escudon is Consul of Belgium and Consul General of the Papal States, which in this country are evidences of respectability and fitness.

Mr Joshua S Groszwyck of Antwerp has been strongly recommended to me by very respectable authority as a very desirable person for Consul of Texas at that Port. "He is a merchant of good standing, thoroughly conversant with the Dutch, French and English languages" etc."

Mr Escudon and Mr Groszwyck have both signified to me their wishes to be appointed Texian Consuls.

The Count de Briey, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs has written to you, I am informed, sometime since, explaining the reasons he deferring to establish Treaty relations between Texas and Belgium.

Copies of Mr Guizots answer to the invitation to the French Government to unite in the "mediation" and of my correspondence with him on some subjects of minor importance have been transmitted to your Department by the hands of Mr Burnley Esquire.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
your obedient servant

Abbel Smith

Mr Ashbel Smith To His Ex.y M. Guizot

Mr Ashbel Smith has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of His Excellency M. Guizot, His Britannic Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated the 22d August, expressing the readiness of the Government of His Majesty to interpose their good offices in concert with Great Britain and the United States, to mediate a peace between Texas and Mexico. He also thinks it proper to mention that his absence from Paris has occasioned the delay hitherto in acknowledging the receipt of this note of His Excellency.

M. Guizot has undoubtedly been informed that Her Britannic Majesty's Government have refused to act in concert with France and the United States in the proposed mediation.

Mr Ashbel Smith has communicated to his Government the very prompt and friendly manner in which the Government of His Majesty the King of the French have responded to the invitation which he had the honor to make; and he has the satisfaction to believe that the friendly sentiments expressed in M. Guizot's Note and the promptitude which His Majesty's Government have manifested to employ their good offices in favor of peace on this occasion, cannot fail to be very highly esteemed by his Government and the citizens of Texas.

Mr Ashbel Smith requests the honor of an interview with M. Guizot at such time as may suit His Excellency's convenience.

Mr Ashbel Smith takes this occasion to renew to M. Guizot the assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

Legation of Texas, Paris
November 4. 1842

Ashbel Smith To His Excellency M. Guizot.

Mr Ashbel Smith, Chargé d'affaires of the Republic of Texas presents his compliments to His Excellency M. Guizot His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs and begs leave to withdraw the Commission of M. Henri Castro as Consul General of Texas in France.

Mr Ashbel Smith takes this occasion to renew to His Excellency M. Guizot that the appointment of M. Theodore Barbey as Texian Consul at Paris has been revoked by the Government of Texas.

Legation of Texas Paris
November 8. 1842.

To His Excellency
M. Guizot
Etc. — Etc. — Etc.

Ashbel Smith to His Excellency M. Guizot.

Paris, Place Vendôme, No 1
November 10. 1842

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the day of your letter dated 26. 8br. instant, stating that Mr Barclay formerly Texian Minister at Paris has collected of French subjects proceeding to the Republic of Texas, ten francs for the visés of their passports; and inquiring what are the Laws of Texas on this subject.

I have the honor to state that within the Territories of the Republic of Texas, passports are not required under any circumstances, neither for their own citizens nor for Strangers visiting that country; that, there exists no other law nor custom to this effect; and consequently that the collection of any sums for the visa. of passports is totally unauthorized by the Government of Texas, and I presume unknown to them.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the present date returning to me the commission of Mr Alexi Bacho.

I take this occasion to renew to your Excellency assurances of the very distinguished consideration with which I have the honor to be.

Your Excellencys
Very obedient and
very humble servant

-signed- Ashbel Smith

His Excellency Mr Barclay
Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Etc. - Etc: Etc.

Paris 15 Novr 15. 1842

To the Honorable Anson Jones
Secretary of State.
Texas

Sir

I had the honor to address you on the 25th October, last and to transmit by the Ship Cash Barry. She did not sail as chartered to carry to Texas 100 Emigrants, being for that portion of the terms of the grant made to me by Government in the County of San Antonio de Bexar.

My expedition is of the greatest importance, as being the commencement of an extensive system of emigration, well organized at great expense, and promising to be successful and permanent.

The Emigrants by the Ship and those who are to come the following months in ships chartered for that purpose are skilful agriculturists accompanied by their families, and having their implements of husbandry as well as means sufficient for the cultivation of the

have authorized me to grant them. Some are even sick. They take with them a part only of their property, and will send for the rest as soon as they are satisfied. My relatives friends have promised to join them as soon as they shall have heard that they are satisfied with their change of country. The most intelligent friends of this undertaking are satisfied that of these first emigrants report favorably we may count upon almost a crusade of settlers in Texas, and that within six months. If on the contrary evil rumors, and of these emigrants should be disappointed in their expectations, great and irremediable mischief would be the result. No one in France would consent to emigrate to Texas. The spirit of imitation is very strong among us and I can guarantee you several thousand families in the course of 1843. I am anxious to convince you that the establishment of an extensive french settlement in Texas depends entirely on yourself. The result of this first attempt of mine will decide the question - and the decision rests with you.

It seems to me Sir, that the Government ought not to hesitate at any sacrifice that may be necessary to attach forcibly to the country agricultural settlers in every circumstances, many of them and all of whom have served in our army and are accustomed to war and to all sorts of fatigation.

The most energetic exertions are necessary to establish this extensive system, at a time when the war with Mexico seems to assume a more serious aspect. The very day of the Elections ought to contend with the untoward news of the capture of San Antonio de Bexar. However the rebels will be soon put down and I hope to dispatch the others also. There will be another sheet the 1st December, and the 1st of January, February and March.

Though I cannot doubt but that the people of Texas will overcome the unworthy Mexicans, still the capture of S.t Antonio fills me with anxiety because it may not be prudent in the emigrants to form a settlement so near the frontier.

Sir That event I must rely on your and the President's Judgements to change the locality of my grant, so that these Emigrants, and those who may succeed them, may meet with no delay in establishing themselves on the lands I have granted them by virtue of your authorization. The stability of the country is a most important circumstance in securing a selection.

I lay before you sir, a copy of the Regulations I have made in favor of the emigrants, their publication I leave to your judgement.

Whatever sacrifice the Government may make on this most important matter, will be amply repaid, by the advantages accruing to the country: for the movement of population is followed by that of capital, and you may rely upon both as soon as the families now sent forward are settled in a safe position on fertile land, and encouraged to the sacrifices which Europeans stands in such need.

In any event I beg you to ask from Congress a year extension for the execution of the conditions of my grant, on account of the war which interferes with every undertaking connected with Texas. Such is on a matter of justice, and measure of precaution, for it is probable I shall send forward the 200 families required by my grant before the time specified.

I will not weary with whom I am on the habit of daily communication, with entire confidence I shall be able to judge of the difficulties of my undertaking, and also of the great advantage to Texas, in attracting towards that country the industrious population of France, and enabling Texas to avail herself of the disinclination to emigrate

to the United States, owing to their present unfortunate condition

I remain very respectfully

Your most obedient

Ty. Cuatro

Columbus (Miss.) Nov. 25th 1842

To the Hon. the Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas.

Sir,

Believing that it may be interesting as well as important to your Government to be made acquainted with the conduct and subsequent detention of the Steam Boat Yorktown, I proceed to detail the facts of the case as briefly as possible, so far as I am an agency in the transaction -

On my reaching Galena on the 18th of this last, I received a letter addressed to me there by the Captain of the Steam Boat Yorktown, informing me that a misunderstanding had arisen between us, when the gentleman informed me that there was nothing could be obtained at that port for American Steamers boats, that he thought we were detained by order of the Texian Government, he thought might easily be captured by sending out an expedition for that purpose. I enquired this gentleman, that I supposed was not authorized to use a term of Piracy, and had no official connection with your country at that time, but that I would write to the Texian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, requesting him to send me a communication to that effect. I accordingly addressed a letter to Mr. Bastrop which, from the circumstance the detention was urgent and important, I forwarded by the fastest conveyance in the Revenue Cutter, which arrived at Washington on board of the Steam Boat, so soon as the Messenger could get the letter ready. He returned by Baltimore & New York, and arrived at Galena in about a fortnight from the time he left. On his arrival he found that the Yorktown had been released, and was ready for sea. Mr Bastrop informed me that he had no blank commissions of letters of marque and no authority to issue them, but that if I thought I might easily procure bail for my vessel, he would issue a warrant to arrest the Steam Boat, and bring her to trial before the District Court, which would be assembled in a few days at Galveston. Accordingly I consulted Mr Hutchings of Galveston, Texas Counsellor, an American Citizen, who had long been a very thankful and most zealous friend of the Republic of Texas, and to whom I

"performance between the hours for the offence under the said act of Parliament
"and the contrition of the parties, by allowing the said Brigate to go out after heavy dis-
"charge of her guns and munitions - My Lords, I am ready on first the alle-
"gation of the matter of fact. and hereby solemnly undertake to prove before your
"Lordships and in a court of Justice if you will permit me to go into such a tribunal
"that it was clearly, unanimously, and undeniably the "intention" of the owners and
"agents of the Montezuma Steam Brigate to violate the said act of Parliament; that
"they could not, "in point of fact, arm, equip and furnish" said steamer without such
"a breach; and that the same parties did not only equip and furnish, but actually
"did commit the misdemeanor on board the Guadalupe, the consort of the Montezuma,
"in the port of Liverpool, prior to her sailing, in the month of July last, on the pre-
"text of the pretended refusal of Her Majesty's Secretary of Foreign affairs to permit such
"misdemeanor, a fact which presented the strongest corroboration of the intentional
"part of the parties to arming, equipping and furnishing the "Montezuma".

"I must moreover be permitted to remark to your Lordships, that
"the misfeasance after the owners or agents had committed an offence which renders
"the vessel liable to seizure and condemnation, does not appear to find any war-
"rant on the part of Portuguese state. They are either guilty or innocent; the vessel
"is condemnable, or not so. In condemnation. You have found them guilty,
"or you ought not to let them loose lightly that they may escape, provided the munitions
"of war are taken out of this vessel and transshipped on board of another, to be re-
"shipped the moment the Montezuma gets four Leagues from the coast of England, or
"some other more convenient place."

"Besides, My Lords, you do not by this Banishment alter
"the nature of the Montezuma. She remains ever with all her adaptation to war. Her im-
"mense accommodations for her officers and
"crew, her decks for the stowage of guns and magazine unaltered. I submit
"to your Lordships whether these circumstances are not temporary defects
"which a few days repair would remove from her. Armament is not a mockery of
"words, and a clause like the 7th section of the Act; more especially as
"I have not objected that your Lordships knowledge that, either you allow the vessel to
"escape, your power is subject to these provisions of law to condemnation."

"My Lords, although I appear before you as a common informer
"in which character I am by the necessary implication of the Act, yet I have
"been authorized on this occasion by the Lords Ministers of Her Majesty to state on
"further consideration of the subject, they have not presented abroad; in other
"words, to afford the utmost latitude. They have decided under a misapprehension which
"is only to be regretted, to forego the assertion of the most undoubtedly acknowledged
"to be one of Sovereign rights, other encroachments has been acknowledged by
"your own, granted by the Crown of Spain, and the sympathies of a common
"origin, also in the hearts of Englishmen with the Liberal forces, that Britain is
"thought that not duly in the discretion of Her Majesty's Government; but this cannot
"absolve you of your own sworn & moral responsibility for the observance which
"every state owes to a friendly branch of your own laws, or between states like the
"the force of that, further effusion of the United States of America which with some
"trifling anomaly and flagrancy to the Queen's behavior Spain and Mexico. Spain has
"been willing to assist peace work. Mexico on terms of the most perfect honor to both
"countries, and with the most strict justice to your citizens, who are the subject creditors
"of Mexico. Spain fears no contest with the latter in spite of the seemingly overwhelming
"deficiency of their numbers. She remembers the forces of Mexico whenever she meets
"them in field by sea or land. But she is not prepared for a contest with British
"whilst employed in protecting the multifarious of war, and the

"and acts in giving a fatal direction to these measures, or to the still lighter heed the
"most disadvantage of the apparently more favorable regards of Her Majesty's Govern
"ment to her enemy than herself."

"Therefore most earnestly pray your Lordship to review
"your decision. It was made I am sure with no wish to do injustice between the
"parties. But it has nevertheless been made without allowing either the Senior Enemy
"or myself to rebut the allegations of the owners or agents of the Montezuma by the abun-
"dant proofs we hold on our hands in confirmation of their fault. Either, for deny
"the allegation of the owners or agents of the Montezuma that they did not intend to violate
"the act of Parliament, by offering to prove that, from which intentions can alone be
"inferred, their acts, precisely the converse to ours: that they did contemplate and could
"have intended nothing else but to violate the act as their object could alone be an-
"swered through such violation. I pray your Lordship instantly to reconsider your
"order for the release of the vessel, and allow the Senior Officer and myself to go to trial."

"I have the honor to remain very respectfully"

"Your Lordship's most obedient"

"J. Stanislaus."

I have every reason to believe that, if Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen had not been absent from London at the time, although the Queen on her visit to Scotland, a decision so manifestly preposterous and unjust would not have been made. On the whole of this transaction I did not forbear to act as the accredited and official agent of your country, although in appearing in the character of a public informer, I acted throughout as its steadfast friend, in averting the seizure and condemnation of a vessel whose capture was perhaps likely to be the cause of such serious hostility and annoyance to you. In consequence however of the absence of the Earl on important official duties at Paris, I addressed Lord Aberdeen a communication during the pendency of the case, calling upon him most earnestly to cause the Admiralty to direct the Officer of the Naval Station on the West Indian seas to seize the Guadalupe, the convoy of the Montezuma, wherever she ought be found. This vessel left England about 10 days before my arrival. She was a far more flagrant case of the violation of the act of Parliament, than that of the Montezuma, for she had left Liverpool with her armament all mounted, her Paixhans guns on their slides, with her munitions of war all on board, without the slightest concealment of her hostile character and destination. If I had been in time to have moved against this vessel, no investigation or disposition on the part of the British authorities could have prevented her condemnation. To my application, calling upon Lord Aberdeen to direct the detention and seizure of the Guadalupe in the West Indian seas, I received the following reply.

"Foreign Office, August 17th 1842"

"Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the re-
"ceipt of your letter of the 13th instant, in which you request that Her Majesty's Govern-
"ment will take measures directing the Officer Commanding the Senior Naval Officer on the Cuba
"Station to seize and capture the Guadalupe Steamer, and to send her home for adjudi-
"cation. And I am to inform you in reply that vessels fitted out and armed
"for the purpose of being employed in the service of a Foreign State, as the Guadalupe
"is alleged to have been, are, by the Law of this Country (59 Geo. III. c. 69) liable to be seized
"in such places, and in such manner, and by such persons as vessels may be seized
"under the Laws of Customs, or under the Laws of Trade and Navigation, but not otherwise;
"and as your letter leads to the inference that the Guadalupe, is not, at present, in
"a situation in which she could have been seized for a breach of any of these Laws,
"it is impossible to comply with your application.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient

"humble Servant.

"W.H. Addington"

"Gen' Hamilton"

Nothing daunted by this answer of the Undersec., on referring to the Foreign Enlistment act, I discovered that the power of the Officers of Her Majesty's Navy, without the orders either of Her Majesty's Government or of the Admiralty were complete to seize and detain the vessel even if taken on the high Seas, and to send her home for adjudication. I accordingly addressed the subjoined letter to the Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Navy on the Cuba Station. Unfortunately, however, before my letter reached the Havannah, the Guadalupe was safely at anchor at Vera Cruz.

"London August 23d 1842"

"Private and confidential)

"Sir."

"Although I am unknown to you and you to me, yet I trust the nature of the information I give you, and the testimony "I will refer to the American Consul, Mr Cathcart, and Mr George Knight of the Havannah "can afford you of my character, will justify your reposing confidence in my statements. Whether the important and valuable character of the information I give "you, will be my apology for making you this communication."

"It was stated that the Guadalupe sailed about three "weeks since from Liverpool. She was built at that port for the Mexican Government, and intended to act against the Republic of Texas, with whom her Majesty's Government are at peace. The agents of the vessel, Lizardi & Co, and the Mexican "Minister here, applied to Her Majesty's Government to arm the said vessel, which "was refused, as will appear from the note of the Texian Minister to myself, marked A. Notwithstanding this refusal and in violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act "of George the Third, marked B. (which I enclose you) she was armed to the teeth before "she left the Mersey, her Carriage guns on their slides, and the other guns mounted, "with a full crew entered and commanded by Capt Charlewood of the Royal Navy. "This intelligence did not reach London until the sailed, otherwise I would have "instituted proceedings against her there, by which she would have been detained "and ultimately confiscated. I enclose you Mr F.B. Ogden's affidavit, marked C, late "American Consul at Liverpool, setting forth the facts of this audacious violation "of the Act of Parliament by the Steamer."

"She cleared for Corunna and the Havannah, at which "place she will doubtless rendezvous, and await the arrival of her Consort, the Montezuma, which has been fitted out at Bordeaux. But since the sailing of the Guadalupe, I have lodged information against the Montezuma, and she has been arrested by order of the Commissioners of the Customs. Now although the Guadalupe "has passed beyond the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Customs she has not passed "beyond the powers of Her Majesty's Naval Officers. She is a good prize whereon you "may find her, for violating the Foreign Enlistment Act. But I submit, whether it "would be well to make the capture until she has the Main Castle for fear of "the entire success of the Spanish authorities. After the capture is made, it would, I think "be best to take her to Havanna for adjudication or to send her home. The testimony "against her will be found in abundance on board but at Liverpool there will be no "difficulty in sustaining Mr Ogden's affidavit, and now in going very far beyond the "Sir, cost £80.000 a sum fair valuable and fine prize, if you strike at once. Keep however your own counsel until the Steamer makes her appearance, and

"have completed your arrangements to take possession of her"

"I remain with great respect,

"Your most obedient

"S. Hamilton"

"To the Senior Officer of

"Her Majesty's Navy at the

"Havannah, Island of Cuba"

"P.S. I ought to have added that the Guadaloupe being armed is liable "capture under the act, without she can show a permission to arm under the Treaty "Seal (See the 2nd section of the Foreign Enlistment act). Direct your reply to General Hamilton, Charleston S.C. late Minister of the Republic of Texas to Her Britannic Majesty, "and put it on board the U.S. Mail Steamer Magara. I leave for the U.S. via Halifax and "Boston on the 19th Sept. I have kept this packet open until the last to get the letter of "the Texian Minister marked A herewith enclosed, but for obvious considerations of "policy and propriety, he is not acquainted with the contents of this letter or the fact of "my having written you."

Thus have ended fruitlessly the efforts I have made for the capture of these two vessels. They were not however entirely unmeaning, as the Montezuma was detained upwards of six weeks on a British port, and may have been seriously crippled by her detention.

It is due to your Charge d'Affaires, to state that I should say that the moment I communicated to him the fact of the seizure of the Montezuma, he promptly repaired to London, and endeavoured by the most strenuous and able exertions to make it effectual. His communications with Lord Aberdeen, as you are well aware, were frequent, pertinent, spirited yet respectful, and his conduct entitles him to the confidence and approbation of your Government.

I fear in the narration of these facts, you will have to recognize a truth which is incontestably borne out by History, that Nations have rather to depend for their own security and defence, on their own means and exertions than on the justice so reluctantly dispensed by Nations, who choose to occupy in the equivocal relation of neutrality. This decision at least has one very important bearing. What is a principle of public law in Downing Street, is also, I presume, a principle of public law at Washington. It seems, by the decision of the Lords of the Treasury in the case of the Montezuma, that a party has nothing to do, but to allege that he did not intend to violate the neutrality of a country," to be exempt from the penalties of the law, enacted for its preservation. This will be a cruel comfort to Greytown, when the Clarion shall summons your brethren and Kindred on this side of the Tabian to the Rescue.

From all the events which occurred in relation to these Steamers, whilst I was in England, I was constrained to believe that you must perhaps for the active hostility of Mexico early in the ensuing Spring, unless averted by the prompt and friendly interposition of the United States. Place no confidence on the mediation of the European Powers. They are too distant from the scene of action to feel much interest in your struggle. Rely upon yourselves. After a close and anxious observation of public sentiment in Europe; with my own hopes and expectations so frequently baffled, my warning to you is in one word, be armed to the teeth and ready.

I have the honor to remain

Dear Mr. Kettlewell

Your Obt Servt

S. Hamilton

Legation of Texas
Paris, Nov 30. 1842

Hon. Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of August 20th, which came to hand the 14th Instant.

The American Newspapers brought by the last arrival has given intelligence of the defeat of the Mexican Army on our Western frontier by a Regular Encounter with a loss of 400 killed and 250 wounded and prisoners, and of their rapid retreat to the Rio Grande. By the attention of our friends, the details have been very generally copied into the French Journals with appropriate comments, and have produced a very favorable effect on public opinion here in relation to our country. Our Consul General in London has also taken care that this intelligence should be properly presented to the English public through their newspapers

I have availed myself of the effect of the favorable intelligence from Texas to renew my endeavors to extend our diplomatic relations in Europe.

The domestic condition of Spain is such that no negotiations can be now conducted with that country. Insurrections and revolutions are necessary and are again the order of the day. Barcelona is in possession of the insurgents. The power of Espartero appears to be somewhat precarious. His Ministers on account of the precedency of the Cortes was defeated by a large majority. The Cortes have been prorogued - a step usually preliminary to their dissolution - & it is not known we shall be able to form a Treaty where tranquility shall be restored to that country. The Prince of Peace, now resident in Paris, who is suspected still to possess considerable influence in Spain has promised his aid to effect a treaty.

I had an interview with the Swedish Minister on the 26th ultimo in reference to the establishment of diplomatic and commercial relations between Texas and Sweden. The matter had been prepared before I heard the King of Sweden, Bernadotte is understood to have expressed his willingness to make a treaty with our country. The Minister appeared also favorably inclined; and it was agreed between us that I should address him a note on this subject. I have done so, & he suggested that he should be furnished with powers to negotiate with the Representative of Texas in Paris a treaty conformable in general to those made between Texas and other Powers. I shall probably receive an answer in a short time. My general instructions it appears to me would enable me to negotiate the terms of a treaty, but to conclude it the requisite powers must be transmitted.

The Minister of the Hanse Towns has not yet returned to Paris.

My former Dispatches have communicated with more or less details, the negotiations of the mediation of Great Britain

Santa Ana's Government: The friendly zeal which the French Government manifested to unite in a "Triple representation" to Mexico; and the refusal of the British Cabinet to act in concert with France and the United States in this matter. The official communications, and still more at length my private letters to the Secretary of the President and to the Secretary of State have explained the motives of the refusal of England. The conduct of the British Government on this occasion has not been dictated so much by their feelings towards Texas as by their relations with Mexico and with the Two Powers proposing to unite with them in the "Triple representation" as well as by the relations of these latter Powers with Mexico. The relations of the British and Mexican Governments are very intimate, - in truth, England enjoys a considerable monopoly of Mexican commerce. France and the United States are believed to be held in decided disfavor in Mexico, and they will not attempt the Two Powers first named any pretext or occasion for changing their position to one of greater amity with Mexico. Nor will England assign pretexts or obstacles in their way, on the side of these two Powers, by interfering in any quarrel they may have on our affairs. - I may also mention that though the present French Minister for Foreign Affairs, Monsieur Guizot is supposed to have been highly esteemed in England. The relations of France and England are by no means very friendly; and while England with other European Powers is isolating France on many questions of European Policy, it will not embarrass this attitude by a confederation with France in matters which are deemed of less importance

I spoke of some expressions in my former Despatches that the danger of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain was at one time imminent and that it was from the determination of the British Cabinet to drag Mexico into the war, have received much confirmation since my arrival in France. The resolve of England to attack New York on the arrival of Steam's being furnished, was communicated to the American Government and this information emanated directly from the French Government Under these circumstances, facilities were afforded the Mexican Consul at London to build the Anglo-Mexican Steamers, Guadalupe and Montezuma - as I have said my only object was that they might be employed against the United States - and thus the British Government were stopped from any efficient action in relation to these vessels hostilities. It may appear singular that the British Government should manifest much complaisance to Mexico, but though aware of its feebleness when assailed, they entertain a high estimate of its usefulness as an auxiliary especially in a war with the United States.

The British Government readily desires to see established Peace between Texas and Mexico, but they will not urge their mediation in a manner or to an extent that may prove disagreeable to Mexico. The permission by the British Government of the Anglo-Mexican steamers to sail after they had avowedly violated the British municipal laws and with full knowledge of their destination, and their refusal to unite in the "Triple representation" must have already led the French Government to anticipate but little from the earnest proffer of their good offices to Mexico. We ought not to estimate too highly their professions of every friendly feeling.

The many favorable dispositions manifested here by the French Government & by their readiness to participate in a "Triple representation" may induce the Texian Government to propose a joint mediation by France and the United States. In this case it would be highly advisable on my part that such a proposition should originate with the United States Government, or at least that they should signify through their Minister at this Court or Texas Minister at Washington their readiness to act with France alone and without the cooperation of England; otherwise, France might be committing herself

the initiative step in any affair of some delicacy since the refusal of England..

On a review of our relations in Europe generally I have the satisfaction to state that frequent evidences are presented that our country and institutions are rapidly becoming more highly and more justly appreciated both in England and on the Continent. When the apprehensions created by the sailing of the Anglo-Mexican Steamers shall have subsided, and especially on the establishment of peace, there will be no lack of as many emigrants from Europe as we shall think desirable, consisting of persons of good character and possessing means to cultivate our soil and develope the other resources of our country.

From some disclosures recently made on Change in London it appears that Mr Lizardi the Mexican Consul has issued upwards of £ 600.000 of Mexican Bonds- about 3 millions of Dollars- more than he was authorized to do. It was stated in one of the London Newspapers that there was reason to believe these bonds were issued to cover the expenses of the expedition against Texas. Mr Lizardi states they were issued to cover his commissions, expenses &c. The transaction cannot fail to produce an injurious effect on the credit of Mexico, and to be indirectly serviceable to Texas by cooling the ardor of the friends of Mexico in England.

Mr Castro has communicated to me that he will dispatch a second ship of Emigrants to Texas on the 25th of December from Dunguerque and a vessel monthly for the three subsequent months. He appears to be actively and successfully engaged in introducing colonists, who, he states, are of good character and possessed of means. He is aware that the country set apart beyond San Antonio cannot now be occupied in security, but anticipates that another section of territory will be appropriated in lieu of that formerly designated.. It appears to me desirable that the reports of these emigrants should confirm the favorable opinions of our country and institutions which are now increasing in France.

I forwarded some time since the application of Mr Escudero to be Texian Consul at Marseilles- I send on a list of Texian Consuls the name of Lewis Grouseet for the same port. This list was made out by Mr Texian in Galveston.. Mr Grouseet informed me a few days since that he has not received his Commission.. Both persons are I believe respectable and competent; I shall await your decision.

Complaint was made to me some time ago that Mr Barkley former Consul at Paris had charged emigrants to Texas 10 francs for the visa of their passports. I stated in reply to M Guizot that Passports were not required in Texas and that the charge was unauthorized. I believe the revocation of Mr Barkley was satisfactory to this Government.

When in New Orleans on my way to Europe I left in charge of our former Consul Mr Edmunds a Box containing copies of laws besides other valuable public documents for the use of Texian agents in Europe and several of my private books of much value. This Box was to be forwarded to Mr Barney our Consul at Havre. It has not come to hand. Will you direct Mr Bryan our Consul to look after it and forward it when found?

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Your Obd Servt

Ashbel Smith

Legation of Peru
Washington City Dec 3rd 1842.

Hon. J. M. Porter
Sec. of State of the United States.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that Leonard i. this City on Sunday last, after having been driven to insanity by the ill treatment of surgery and the law, of which circumstance the Executive in my last communication stated. Whether from the cause, and extent of those cases safely to know. I regretted receiving by my predecessor the Executive of the United States of

I proceed on the first opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of those dispatches from your Department dated 30 August, 20 and 22 of October, the contents of which have been contrary to my wishes.

On December 1. H. I was placed on possession by the official, of your note and papers said to constitute the credentials of the Legation at this place. In course of which I shall transmit to your Department as speedily as practicable.

On Saturday morning I addressed to Mr Walker Secretary of State of the United States the following note, viz:

Legation of Peru
Washington City Dec 3rd 1842

To the Hon:
James Walker
Secretary of State
of the United States.

The undersigned having been officially charge d'affaires of the Republic of Peru near the Government of the United States, has the honor to make known to Mr Walker the arrival in this City and readiness to be received at the State Department, the credentials of his appointment, for the purpose of presenting his letters of credence.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Mr Walker the assurances of his high consideration.

Manuel Ortiz Zevallos.

On which I received a note in reply informing me that I would be received at the State Department at 12 o'clock M to day for the purpose of presenting my letters of credence.

Accordingly at 12 o'clock I proceeded to the Department & returned was received and treated with great civility by Mr Walker. We conversed about about three quarters of an hour, during which time the relations between Peru and America, our & British affairs and the Treaty concluded with Mr Walker were the principle topics of conversation. I inquired of Mr Walker whether the treaty would likely be satisfactorily ratified. I was informed, that a strong opposition was organizing against it who were desirous to prevent any

union from the holders of Texas debt, which consisted of bonds which he said he was informed had been refunded by Texas. That the party of Texas had worked much coggency to our cause; that it was our evidence that much bad management must have been had in our financial affair and such of course was well calculated to destroy confidence in our Government. These remarks though made in a kind tone of manner failed not to have their effect upon me. I felt there was truth and much force in them. I replied to Mr Webster that it was true that Texas was unable to meet her liabilities at this time in such manner as might be entirely satisfactory to the holders thereof, and that she had refused to receive them for duties or import dues, and that it was also true that we had determined to finally repudiate them, or refuse their payment when we became sure that the Government was doing not in its power to meet her engagements. He then proceeded to receive them on payment of land dues, or the holder might own certain land scrip for them under the laws of 1841, at low valuation prices. This arrangement I thought was advantageous one, especially to those who had obtained our liabilities at their reduced rate. I said to Mr Webster that I was sure, unless the matter was properly stated, it could not be ascertained to be the intention of the treaty. If she had fully repudiated the whole debt, which was also the case in this particular, it might be urged on either side, that we had no right accruing on either. Mr Webster said he thought much good would result, if it was generally known that we offered lands for our liabilities. The matter shall receive further attention as soon as I have leisure.

With respect to our Indian affairs I informed Mr Webster I was instructed to lay before him the facts in relation to the difficulties existing between the Indians living south of Red River and the Kings Bands and tribes Indians north of that River. That great inducement was held out to them to surrender the extensive tracts of our frontier, as these Indians were necessary for peace and safety to the frontier of Texas, as well as the United States; and depredations are to redress how we note upon that we might lay the same before the War Department for its action. This request I shall comply with as early as possible which I have no doubt will have the necessary effect to interest the Indians & induce them to refrain from depredations at the earliest period any action that may be had by the Government appears expedient.

The relations of Texas Government with Mexico were discussed by Mr Webster, and myself at some length. I stated that if he had been sufficiently informed upon the subject, to determine whether the friendly intercourse of the United States would meet any thing in connection with the differences of the two countries to restore, we then could enter upon something more than mere negotiation. I was sure that Texas on Mexico, but on former the restoration on both of our minister to ensure another effort to restore them to Texas would be necessary to make another effort to restore them to Texas. It was stated that we were now hard fight and if the war terminated in favor of Texas she would be ready under the new impressions and can be entitled to her own claims in the hand to fight and not under the order she would count of the war which that might be a termination of the war. the manner of that termination. She was willing to leave to the choice of her enemy. These I informed Mr Webster that I was instructed to lay before the Government

the manner of the war which for some time had been carried on by Mexico against Texas and to invoke the United States to enforce its right authority to arrest all species of aggression which were in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, & repugnatory to the established principles of international law and all the engagements to the age. He directed his attention to the different incursions which had been made upon our settlements for the last eighteen months, and the many flagrant outrages which had been committed upon our citizens who were taken prisoners), in violating the expressed stipulations of their surrender. He drew his attention to the fact that the United States were the first to recognize our independence and by that recognition many of her citizens were induced to emigrate to Texas, and were more exposed to the outrages in which it had intended. That Texas did not demand this interposition as a matter of right, but that such an interference the Government of Texas believed to be strictly admissible, and one that would meet the sanction of every civilized and enlightened nation. Mr Webster replied that the United States being the leading nation of the continent had ever been desirous that those high principles, so long established and so long followed by the wisdom of ages, should be strictly conformed to, by the respective powers, and that she had never failed to interpose a different course of proceedings, and that the subject should receive the favorable consideration. His predecessor & should early, during the next ensuing session on the subject. Should not fail to press this matter, with the best exertions which he can, and in the mean time shall present a written communication to the State Department, embodying the substance of the facts and arguments, received in the dispatches from your Department. What course the United States may, hereafter, on the matter I am unable to say. I am satisfied, however, that every thing will be done which can be accomplished without interfering with the friendly relations of Mexico. Mr Webster informed me that there was no prospect of any immediate difficulties of a serious character between his Government and Mexico. From this I am satisfied that nothing will be done which would likely produce a collision between the United States and Mexico. In concluding our conversation, Mr Webster remarked that he was of opinion, that in sixty, or at furthest one hundred and twenty days Santa Anna would attempt again to invade Texas, and that nothing would prevent it, without he met with a total defeat in Yucatan, or some revolution broke out in Mexico. That Texas must succeed he had no doubt; for whenever the struggle became severe, Texas would be sure to get aid from the South west.

I received from Dr Smith a communication, of which the following is a copy, which (if your Department has not been otherwise informed) will acquaint you of the failure of the British mediation and the views of Dr Smith in regard to the war.

"3 St James Street
"Oct 21st 1842

"Dear Sir

"Mexico has rejected the mediation of England in the most positive manner. Mr Packenham the British Minister at Mexico says the acceptance of the mediation by Mexico is entirely rejected. He also writes "that the Mexicans are determined to wage war with all their means against "Texas, early the ensuing Spring. The two Steamers which have been recently "sent out from England, with their other naval force will enable them to "annoy us very seriously. Texas must fight. The English Government have "refused to act conjointly with the United States in arming a British squadron "Calum" to Mexico in regard to the recent troubles Texas and Mexico. The British

"across accord" alleging as reason for their refusal the unfriendly relations subsisting between Texas and the United States. They have, however, commenced their operations in the American Government in relation to these unfriendly relations" which may be learnt on these facts on record and the despatches at the Foreign Office

"in great haste

"Believe

"Yours Faithfully

"Samuel Swartwout

"Jones revealed to the "high contracting" side necessary and friendly aid"

"I received also from Mr Power our Consul at New York on the date of 6th Nov a communication, more which I enclose the following England "and are no means to proceed the Treasury, Guilt, Cannon and Munition in England "from taking any action that offensive part for the revolted Texas against "or their united Foes."

"I have used every possible gentleness of light discussing how and therefore with our many friends of Texas, and who wish to take a deep interest in our affairs. Knowing these Texas to be under the greatest difference of opinion in regard to the parties Texas should pursue, the more prudent are in favor of pacific operations. Others again, think Texas should confine her operations to her own soil. Nevertheless from all quarters come to unite in this, however, that intrigues of a diplomatic character must cause in a great measure until our differences are settled. I have used every possible efforts which are devised to encourage to Texas, but who prefer to remain here until their profits, than seek their fortunes in Texas.

I must ask to suggest to your Department the fact that this legation has never been furnished with a full list of the Statute laws of Texas. The Statutes of 36, 37 and 38 are all that I can write to Texas. There is nothing here by which I might show the extent of our loss, amount of [illegible] or confirm the statement of merchants already here either claimed or entered for action: the fact that there is nothing here which would enable any thing in regard to Texas, save the acts above referred to, the Journals of the Congress of Texas, for two or three sessions and the Digest of Texas. Until this legation is furnished with either of the first Journals of the united Texas Congress, Digest &c of the different Departments, under every thing necessary to enable her to function. I first mentioned that of so early necessity to call your attention to these facts, when these complaints will be sufficiently enforced. I am confident to any Texas the unprincipled enactments that are daily made, and there are many measures pressed upon our consideration. While hope that I may be pardoned, for urging upon you the necessity of these matters. They may be unit to the Citizens, Treasury to a boundless case of Texas Commerce into our favour. Texas to see.

I have had no intelligence from any source, recent more or later, in relation to their campaign against Texas. Gen'l Houston from Nacogdoches, among those who went, not well informed on the subject, by a proclamation to the Texan Congress in which he informed the loss of Texas as amounting to several Millions Dollars and recommended the loss of Texas as amounting to several Millions Dollars and recommended that measures be taken for the defence of the frontiers, made from the well known resources of the Texan mind

Mr. Jones has again gotten up the subject

excitement in the House of Representatives. For three days have they had before them a resolution changing the rule which forbids their introduction—the rule will not be rescinded I think. I send you a copy of Breeden's Letter Treaty. The President is sick at this time, which circumstance has deprived me of seeing him yet.

I look with much anxiety for the Houston Treaty and trust I shall soon receive it. Mr. Webster said to me, in conversation he was anxious to see it, for he had great respect for the wisdom of the President of Texas.

Trusting that your efforts in the Department which is under your charge may result with eminent advantage to the country, I have the honor to be, with high consideration

your Obt Servt

Isaac Van Zandt

Legation of the United States
Galveston December 10th 1842

The Honble
Anson Jones
Secretary of State of Texas

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr Maples letter of the 10th of November, enclosing exequaturs for A M Brown, Esquire, United States Consul at the Port of Galveston, and for Brawbridge Harris, Esquire, United States Consul at the Port of Matagorda.

Also your letter of the 19th November acknowledging the receipt of mine of the 29th of October, relative to a white boy, rescued from captivity, among the Comanche Indians, through the agency of General Taylor, in Command of the Troops of the United States, at Fort Gibson, and with in accordance with your request, inform the Government of the United States, that this act of kindness, is highly appreciated by the Government of Texas.

With renewed assurances of high regard and respect,

I have the honor to be,
your Obt. Servt.

Joseph Eve

Legation of the United States
Galveston December 10th 1842

The Hon Mr
A Anson Jones
Secretary of State of Texas

Sir,

Since my return to Galveston I have received a letter from General Thompson, United States Minister at Mexico.

In which he says I received by the last mail, your letter upon the subject of the predatory war, now waged by Mexico against Texas - That he would in a few days have an interview with the President, upon the subject, but with little hope of accomplishing much, as the feeling there is unanimous against Texas.

He says on the subject of his advances made to the Santa Fe prisoners, but for the most fortunate appropriation, by the Government of the United States, and confidence in Texians and their Government would have ruined him. As it is, there will be a balance yet due of $3000, provided some drafts drawn by General Mexia are paid: if they are not paid, it will be ($6.500) six thousand five hundred dollars, for which he is liable - and to save which, he will have to sell his house and home. Will the Government and people of Texas permit this. All the prisoners speak in the most kind and affectionate terms of General Thompson's great personal exertions and large pecuniary advances to alleviate their suffering and without which they would not have been able to return home.

It is not to be forgotten that General Thompson was one of the earliest and most zealous friends of Texas - and that it was upon resolutions presented by him, in the House of Representatives of the United States, that Texas was recognized by that Government.

I cannot imagine a stronger claim than that of General Thompson upon the justice, the sympathy and magnanimity of the Government and people of Texas, and most earnestly call your attention to it, with the full confidence that an appropriation will be made amply sufficient to relieve him.

With renewed assurances of high regard
I am your Obt Servt

Joseph Eve

Galveston Dec. 12th 1842

Sir,

I have, accordingly, the honor to transmit the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation concluded between the Republic of Texas through the Secretary of State of the United States and myself. Early in the month of last it forwarded to the Department of State the duplicate of

Said treaty, but on any arrival in Orleans can they bring home the most sincere regret that the treaty, together with the despatches accompanying it, have been lost by the destruction of the Steamship Missouri. I have only to add on this head that the Secretary of War has directed the Quartermaster General at Washington to procure and forward immediately to the Gulf of Mexico, a copy of the last draft. and the Secretary of the Navy has instructed the naval officers upon that station to render every assistance in their power to the Commissioners. I can only say, in brief, that all the matters which could be ascertained on a mere social conference, have been discussed, which were deemed essential to a good understanding between the two Governments, and of advantage to Texas.

The treaty is reinforced on the basis upon the subject of Tonnage, I would remark, that while the United States can impose no Tonnage duties, Texas can impose whatever tonnage duties she pleases, so long as she makes no discrimination between vessels of her own and those of the United States, coming from foreign ports. The coasting trade is reserved to each nation expressly.

The question, that "free ships make free goods," and that "the flag covers the goods," has not been recognized in this treaty, considering it as impolitic at all times, but more especially situated as Texas is in regard to Mexico, with whom she is at war and much of whose trade with merchandize is carried on American bottoms, from whose vessels it could not be taken for which, there is annually shipped, valuable cargoes of gold, silver, specie &c under the American flag, consigned by the Mexican owners to their correspondents in the United States, as also to Europe

The free navigation of the Rivers Texas, from its source to the sea, and of the rivers Red and all rivers running through or constituting the boundaries of Texas and emptying into the Mississippi, and the Mississippi itself from the mouth or mouths of said Rivers to the Sea, has been secured. A concession upon the part of the United States of the greatest advantage to Texas.

By the terms of the treaty the right of selling Texas cotton in the ports of United States, free of all duty has been obtained. This is a most valuable privilege, inasmuch as it secures to Texas cotton planters and merchants from the loss and expense attendant upon the payment of the cash duties, now required by the revenue laws of the United States and saves them from the charge and delays necessarily consequent, even upon the bonding systems heretofore practiced. It opens up to Texas, the right of shipping cotton vessels of United States or Texas or any foreign vessels to Europe, without being subject to the conjunction on the shipping of their foreign, which would, from the low rates of English vessels can and must be done very cheaply, which operates to Texas, the benefit of the passage of Texas cotton either to England, under the American or English vessels. It is calculated to have a tendency to over merchants and planters. The right of exchange for exportation, after the expiration of the two years has been obtained, a most desirable demand, much to our interest. The other treaties were advanced into the heart of the various other treaties which negotiations are progressing satisfactorily by the Secretary of the Treasury. The results, as far as they have been heard from by the Envoys have been such as to have been regarded most favorable, and I trust by the 1st of next month, we may be most confidently in the receipt of them and their communications to the citizens

The citizens of the United States have been regarded in a way to secure their good will and interest, from a monopoly the citizens of the two countries. The Secretary is advised of the fact, that

early as the 3rd of last Feb. the ratification and time of exchange of the United States, to remember a large and efficient force of troops among the Comanches and Lipanians Indians to keep the Indians in subjection. This has long been wanted.

An extra additional article is entered for the surrender of fugitives from justice. This provision embraced in this and the treaty lately concluded between the United States and Great Britain. The confirmation by the Senate of Texas, of a treaty containing such a provision, would have a most beneficial influence upon our national character, and go far to vindicate us from the foul aspersion so often cast upon us, that our land is an asylum for Indians, and that Texas welcomes with outstretched arms, felons of the most base, and is ever ready to shield from the vengeance of outraged laws, the culprit who sets her soil, no matter how much dyed in crime.

It is not my intention to enter into a detailed account of the advantages of the treaty, but merely to touch upon the most important subjects after again enforcing my regrets at the loss of the copy forwarded and the duplicate accompanying, I have the honor to enclose for the consideration of the Government a duplicate copy which for fear of accidents I retained and am the honor to sign as

With sentiments of highest respect

Yours

James Reily

Joseph Waples Esqr

Chief Secretary of State

Republic of Texas

Galveston December 13th 1842

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Texas has the honor to request Mr Secretary Walker to accept assurances which he entertains of his distinguished consideration.

The undersigned has the honor to inform Mr Secretary Walker that the Texian Schooner Ellen Ann, Captain Hall, left this port on the 9th inst. bound to Mobile, and that Mr Samuel Swartwout, late Collector of the Customs at this port, is a passenger in the said vessel.

The undersigned has the honor to request Mr Secretary Walker to cause the said Mr Swartwout to be arrested on his arrival in Mobile, and to be detained in custody until he can be demanded by the undersigned, or some other person duly authorized by the Government of Texas.

The undersigned has the honor to inform Mr Secretary Walker that he has received information that the said Mr Swartwout has absconded from this port, with a large amount of the funds of the Republic of Texas in his possession, and that he has determined to take passage in the said vessel, for the purpose of escaping from the country

been pressed in such urgent terms by Her Majesty's Government, (no doubt exhorted to frequent and pressing solicitation by the parties concerned in England,) and the claim itself is so very forcible, and of such long standing, that it is his duty strenuously to request that it may be settled without any further delay.

In turning to the case of the "Little Pet" he has in the first place to thank Mr Jerrell for stating him his opinion upon the claim put forward by the agent of Mess Lizardi and Co. some short time before he arrived in this Country; and he should be wanting in corresponding frankness if he omitted to acknowledge that the case so stated and supported, seemed to present some difficulty. Upon the whole, therefore, he believes that he shall most satisfactorily discharge the task imposed upon him by a brief recapitulation of the circumstances, as he finds them laid and maintained in the papers before him, and he will then offer some remarks which he hopes may have the effect of removing the legal difficulties Mr Jerrell had found against advising the Government to admit the claim. The undersigned has said the legal difficulties, because (leaving technical requirements out of the question) he apprehends that there could be no doubt in Mr Jerrell's mind upon the substantial facts that the property condemned was taken out of the Schooner "Little Pet," that the Schooner "Little Pet" was bona fide a British vessel, and that Mess Lizardi and Co. were entitled to be considered British claimants.

Mr Jerrell prefaced his opinion by observing, that so far as he knew the claim had not been put forward on the part of the British Government. The undersigned, referring to his papers, would beg to observe that there has been some misapprehension in this respect. But at all events, that point is no longer material. Any difficulty in that particular has been removed by the claim which the Undersigned has put forward by the command of His Government, and the case therefore has now fallen within the description of "public claims," to be considered and adjusted agreeably to the rules and practice of international intercourse, and public Law.

Mr Jerrell's opinion was also prefaced by another remark to the appropriateness of which the undersigned could not but offer his full assent. It was said that the papers which accompanied the claim presented on the part of Mess Lizardi & Co contained many offensive terms, of themselves rendering it impossible for this Government to entertain a case so put forward, such as the pirate schooners of Texas, and the like. The undersigned considers it due to Messr Lizardi & Co. to state that they are not responsible for this unwarrantable language. He finds by the papers before him that it is the language of the Captain of the Port, and Notary Public at Campeche: And Mr Jerrell remembering that Campeche was at that time in the Republic of Mexico, and mindful of the hostile feelings of the authorities of that Country will neither be surprized at harsh terms, nor let them remain matter of imputation against Mess Lizardi and Co.

The case which the Undersigned has to put forward upon the part of Her Majesty's Government respecting the cargo of the "Little Pet" is this.

The British Schooner "Little Pet" David Pugh Master, was chartered in the month of April 1837, by the Partners of Mess Lizardi & Co for a voyage from Liverpool to the Port of Sisal in Yucatan. She sailed from England on the 3d May, same year, and pursued her voyage in safety till the 26th June, when she struck the Alacranes Shoal off the Coast of Yucatan. The Master, unable to heave her off sent his boat to Campeche for assistance,

and the Mexican authorities there, conjointly with the agents of the Consignees, instructed the Mexican Schooners "Oak" Captain Vanderveer, and "Alerta" Captain Reimers to afford all practicable aid. On reaching the shoal these two schooners were boarded with Cargo passed out of the "Little Pet" and the "Oak" was accordingly ordered to Campeche, and arrived there in safety. But the "Alerta" which had been last boarded, when about leaving the wreck was captured by the Texian armed Schooners "Brutus" and "Invincible" and sent to Malagorda as prize, where the hull and Cargo were condemned. The Master Leigh further alleged that the Boats of the Texian Schooners were sent on board the "Little Pet", and that what remained of her Cargo was taken out of her and carried on board of those vessels.

The undersigned finds from the papers in his hands, that the Government of Texas could detect no proof of the taking away of the Cargo remaining on board the "Little Pet" by the Boats of the Schooners "Brutus" and "Invincible": Mr Jarrett will feel that he would not offer an opinion that this Government had not been fully informed in that particular without great circumspection, but he is bound in candour to say that he believes that has been the case, and that the Statement of the British Master upon that point is entitled to credit.

The undersigned forwards herewith attested copies of "Invoices of goods shipped on board of the "Little Pet" at Liverpool, and a Specification of the Cargo for purposes of Insurance which was duly effected at Lloyd's Coffee House in London, upon the sum of £600. He also forwards an account of Sale of the goods landed at Campeche from the Schooner "Oak" deposited there for account of the Underwriters, and others interested, the proceeds being duly remitted to England: From all which it will appear that no more than the sum of £443. 9. 5. has been saved of the whole Cargo of the "Little Pet" amounting to nearly £600.

Mr Jarrett's chief difficulty, in the shape the case formerly came before him, namely, the claims of a foreign private Individual for redress against the decision of the Admiralty Courts at Malagorda) seems to have been founded on the failure of sufficient legal proof that the property was British; that is to say, proof of the kind required by the Admiralty Courts of that Country, or municipal merchandis, the Admiralty Courts of Great Britain, governed by the same rule of Law. The papers, it was said, shewed that the Cargo was shipped by a Texan Merchant to have an Mercantile Establishment in the Republic of Mexico, and consigned to a Don Pedro Sutro, not a British name.

It is to be remarked here that the case under consideration is no longer one of a Suit of a private individual against the decision of a Court of Admiralty, but the claim of one Government upon another, and surely undeniable therefore either way upon principle. Always however, remembering that it is necessary to establish satisfactorily that the Parties under Texas feel entitle the application of the admitted rule of practice.

This reflections brings the undersigned to the question that the principles with respect to foreign and British character recognised by Mr Jarrett, because cannot appear to have applicable to the case in question. Those principles and rules would no doubt have to be strictly observed, and the case tried by them, if this had been a suit of Mexican property, shipped in a Mexican Port, by a Mexican Merchant resident in Mexico, but they can have no earthly relation or bearing on business in Texas, but they can have no bearing upon a claim for British property, shipped in a British vessel in

a British Act, by a Commercial Establishment settled and carrying on business in Great Britain, and the claim was made upon the part of His Majesty's Government on a conclusive certificate that the Cargo of British Factory ships and the accumulated evidence of a British character were duly for British account.

And, in addition, the undersigned would by is named Memorial that this Honorable case of Cargo and Freight, could have received no additional force if His Majesty had and his Partners residing in Great Britain had an Agency of the Republic of Mexico, instead of agents, or Subjects of Great Britain, for it is a rule of Public Law that the subjects or Subjects of a Belligerent Power, residing in neutral territory, both by the neutral Government, and by the adverse Belligerent, are to be treated as the rest of the world.

The undersigned trusts that this explanation and these facts will be satisfactory to the Government of the United States, and that there will be no further difficulty in urging the above named claim at first forward on the part of His Majesty's Government, considering the Act of the 26th September, which can be used to take the Property, when there has always been every disposition to maintain and strengthen the cause of friendship and peace, and done as it should be for no other clear grounds.

He takes this occasion to renew to Mr Buchanan the assurance of his high consideration with which he has the honor to be

Sir

Your faithful Servant

(Charles Wyke)

To
The Honorable
J. M. Jarvis
&c. &c. &c.
Washington.

Legation of the United States
Washington December 31st 1859

Sir.

I forward by the Mail Steamer which sails from Havana on Wednesday the Memorial Dated Yesterday of the Secretary of the United States, enclosing a copy of a letter from General Taylor in command of the United States Troops at Port Isabel, to the War Department, and a copy of a letter from the War Department to the Department of State,

relative to the accomplishment of another which by their captivity among the Comanches.

I herewith enclose you a copy of Col. Taylor's letter to the Department of War, to enable you to take such steps as may lead to the identification of this boy, and his restoration to his friends in Texas.

I will cause a publication of his case to be made in the newspapers here and at Charleston.

With renewed assurances of my high consideration and respect I have the honor to be.

Your Obt Servt

Sam Houston

City of

Head Quarters 2 Mil. Dept.
Fort Smith Oct. 25th 1842

Sir

I respectfully report that another white boy from several years the Comanches, has been brought to Fort Gibson and ransomed for the sum of $200 dollars. This case is entirely similar to the one of Sarah Horton the 18th of September. She is about 13 years old and cannot speak English, though through the intervention of the first boy brought in, his name is Linder Hoar. For seven Winters. He was doubtless captured by the Comanches in some incursion into Texas.

I hereby am understood to be over pending between the Cherokees and the said Tribe on the Arkansa and North Western boundary. I shall therefore receive instructions from you, and shall endeavour that the depredations of the band alluded to, will make favorable for their return. The Delaware Indian who brought in this boy was authorized to exhort his people that in future such prisoners might be taken to Texas.

I trust that my course in this business, as well as the former efforts entrusted to me will be sanctioned by the Department.

I am Sir very respectfully Your Obt Servt

(Signed) L Taylor
Capt Aug. Com'd U.S. Forces

The Secretary of State of the Texas
Washington

Legation of Texas
Washington City Dec 23 1842

Hon S.M. Isard

My Genl and Actg Secty of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that on the 12th inst I enclosed to Hon Daniel Webster Secretary of State of the United States The Commission of William B Hamilton as consul of the Republic of Texas for the Port of Richmond Va., with a request that upon the recognition of that Gentleman as such by The President, he would send me the necessary Exequatur and return The Commission. My request was promptly complied with and I immediately thereafter enclosed and sent to Mr Hamilton the Commission and Exequatur with a short letter of instructions in relation to the duties of his office, not being able to send him a printed copy of instructions as instructions by The Department; the only copy belonging to the Legation being one which was brought by me from Texas, and which I retained necessary for my own reference. And here, permit me to suggest, that your attention to the necessity of supplying this Legation, with a sufficient number of Consular instructions, so that I may be enabled to furnish the Consuls, who have not yet obtained The same, as also, at least one printed copy of the Statutes. I was applied to a few days since by the Minister of the Netherlands, for a copy of our Laws for his personal and to my great mortification, was compelled to make known to him the inability of this Legation to comply with his request. This subject, though of minor importance, will, I hope receive the prompt attention of your Department.

In conformity with the instructions of your Department and in conformity with my intentions as stated in my last Dispatch, I addressed to Mr Webster, Secretary of State a communication dated the 16th inst, in which I called his attention to the situation of The Indian Tribes resident within the limits of Texas and bordering upon The United States, and the intercourse and trade carried on between those Tribes and The citizens of the United States adjacent to them; setting forth its detrimental effects upon the population of our Frontier and urging upon the Government of the United States the propriety of interdicting the trade and commerce alluded to. A copy of which communication is hereto annexed for the better information of the Department.

I called yesterday upon Mr Webster Secretary of State, who informed me that the communication above referred to, had been laid before The President, and that the proper Department had had its attention directed to the subject, and was preparing an answer; and that the United States Government would take such steps as would accomplish the objects sought to be obtained, so far as they might be enabled to ferret out the individuals concerned in the traffic alluded to. In connection with this same subject, I was informed by Mr Spencer, Secretary of War, that lately much complaint had been made to the Government of the United States, by several of the friendly Tribes residing on and near Red River, against several individuals, citizens of Texas, and residing in the Red River Counties, who had been engaged in carrying over, and selling to the Indians, whisky and other ardent spirits, contrary to the laws of the United States and the instructions given to their agents in that quarter; In consequence of which the War Department had issued orders to the Commandants of the United States forces, in that quarter, to adopt the most rigid measures

to enforce the traffic and bring to justice those violators of the laws and regulations of their Government. The Secretary of War also informed me that official information of these facts would in a few days be communicated to my Government, which would account for that these orders were decided by the President from the most friendly feeling towards the Government of Texas and not from a desire to interfere with the rights of her citizens. As soon as a written answer shall be received to my communication to the Secretary of State, I will immediately forward the same to your Department.

In my last dispatch I had the honor to inform the Department that on a conversation with Mr Webster Secretary of State, which I had had with him a few days previous, I had invited his attention to the existing hostilities between Mexico and Texas, and the character of warfare waged by the former against the latter, and the desire of the Texian Government to invoke the interposition of the United States to arrest this species of warfare by requiring of Mexico the acknowledgement of the Independence of Texas, or to make war upon her according to the usages sanctioned by the principles of international law. In order to bring this subject more formally to the consideration of the Government of the United States, on the 14th instant, I addressed to Mr Webster, Secretary of State, a communication in writing, upon the subject, couched in nearly the same terms as the communication from your Department, addressed to the Hon Joseph Eve, Chargé d' Affaires of the United States to Texas, with such additional reflections and arguments as seemed to me calculated to enforce the importance upon the Government of the United States, a copy of which no doubt accompanied for your information.

Since the date of the communication just referred to, I have had frequent interviews, both with the President of the United States and the Secretary of State, in which the correctness and propriety of the positions assumed by the Government of Texas were fully discussed, and in a conversation I had with Mr Webster Secretary of State, on yesterday he told me it was the determination of his Government to seize the earliest favorable opportunity to take some action thereon, although his Government had not finally determined what would be the proper policy for it to adopt, but that so soon as a decision should be made, I should be informed of the result. Mr Webster further informed me that he had just had a conversation with Gen' Almonte, the Mexican Minister resident here, in which he had intimated to Gen' Almonte, his opinion of the impracticability of the reconquest of Texas by Mexico, and that he had called to Gen' Almonte in consequence of his knowledge that Mexico must raise the necessary means or his had hardly pursued against Texas, and that Mexico would certainly relinquish the subjugation of Texas, or make war upon the United States. These latter remarks Mr Webster stated he had repeated to Gen' Almonte on two or three different occasions. Mr Webster suggested the propriety of the Government of Texas, accordingly a division squad of Great Britain and France, for their acquiescence with the United States in the interference invited by the communication of Mr Webster, that such a communication had been addressed to those Governments, with the hope that a united co-operation and action might result in favor of the attainment of the object sought. Mr Webster gave it as his opinion, that the proper time to urge this subject upon the Mexican Government would be as soon as the result of the expedition

against Mexico was made known, which from the latest intelligence we can led to believe is likely to result in a failure. Should this expedition prove unsuccessful no fear need be entertained of any formidable effort being made against Texas for the present. As soon as I shall learn the determination of the United States, in regard to this subject, I will promptly communicate the same to your Department. And here permit me to suggest the importance (if the same have not been done) of calling the attention of our Representative in Europe to this subject. A representation of which, made by them directly to the British and French Governments would be more likely to elicit a prompt attention on the part of those Governments than if the same had reached them through their Representatives residing in Texas.

Not withstanding the expectations of the Government of Texas, that the negotiation will be successful, (the expectations having been often raised and realized), Yet I would submit the propriety, if the same shall not conflict with the known interests of the Country, That the forces of Texas, until the result of the negociation shall be made known, should continue their operations to the defence of our own soil. In speaking of this subject in my last despatch, as well as in this, I have sought to confine myself rather to a narration of the facts as they have come to my knowledge, in conversations had with the President and Secretary of State here, than to give opinions of my own, which are perhaps immature and unfixed; satisfied, as I am, that the wisdom and intelligence of His Excellency The President and the Secretary of State of Texas will enable them to draw proper conclusions therefrom.

In my instructions of the 26th of July last, my attention was directed by your Department to such instructions as had been given to my predecessors near this Government. By an examination of those instructions I find that they were directed to ascertain the views of the Government of the United States upon the subject of the annexation of Texas to that Government as an integral part thereof. Accordingly since my arrival in this City, I have sought every opportunity, consistent with prudence and the strictest rules of propriety, and under the most perfect confidence, on all occasions to ascertain the views of the Executive, his Cabinet and Members of Congress, upon this subject, which I conceive so highly important to Texas. The President, as well as a majority of his Cabinet are decidedly favorable for the accomplishment of such an object, and so express themselves without reserve. The only difficulty is the fear of the rejection of such treaty (if made) by the Senate.

Mr Tyler said to me on yesterday that so soon as he might be satisfied that the Confirmation of the Senate could be had, he would be willing immediately to make the Treaty. I have to day conversed with some of the most prominent leading partizans of the Government in Congress. They are decidedly in favor of his making the treaty, believing it would render him Omnipotent in the South and West. The only question with them is, whether the treaty should be concluded during the sitting of the present Congress or subsequent to its adjournment and during the recess, so that the same might be discussed before the people and acted upon at the next session of Congress. I believe that the time will soon arrive when it will be in the power of Texas, through her Representative here, if such is now the desire of the Government of Texas, to accomplish this important object. I remain then with the Government to determine whether I shall be furnished with the necessary powers to

conclude such a Treaty, should the opportunity be offered. To enable me to do so a full power must be necessarily furnished for that specific object. The determination of the Government upon this subject, I hope will be communicated to me at the earliest day possible, so that I may act advisedly upon the same.

The Treaty concluded by Major Riley has not as yet received the action of the Senate. Some decided opposition is made to its ratification by a portion of that body. I have endeavored to press the importance of an early action upon it, but at the same time have labored under the singular misfortune, of not knowing positively, a single provision that it contains. Not having found either a copy or record of the same among the records or papers of this Legation, I applied to the Secretary of State of the United States, who promised me a copy, but upon examination discovered that the only copy which had been taken by the Department, was in possession of the Senate. I then at the suggestion of Mr Webster, Secretary of State, applied to the Senate, through Mr Archer Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, with a view to obtain a copy of the same, and was replied to, that the rules of Secrecy of the Senate forbid the communication of such matters, even to those who were presumed to be already cognizant of their contents. Mr Walker of Mississippi promised to make an effort to obtain me a copy by consent of the Senate; if this fails, I must continue to fight on in the dark. The failure of Major Riley to leave a copy of the Treaty upon the records of the Legation, I am well satisfied arose not from any culpable neglect on his part, but alone from the fact that the Treaty was concluded but a short time before he left Washington, and being without a Secretary I have no doubt, but that it was forgotten by him in the bustle incident to his departure.

It gives me pleasure, and I avail myself of this occasion to express to your Department the activity and zeal which it is universally conceded characterized Maj. Riley's action while here, and the highly favorable impression as to his talents and promise with which he has impressed those with whom he has been associated, while in the discharge of the duties of his station.

In your Dispatch to me of the 28th of August last, my attention was directed to the illicit trade carried on, by persons navigating the waters of Galveston Bay and Red, with a view of effecting a conventional arrangement with the Government of the United States, which would invest the Revenue officers of Texas with the power of seizing upon such individuals with their crafts as were found selling merchandize to the citizens upon the border which had not been first entered at the Texian Custom-house and the duties paid thereon. I have refrained from bringing this subject to the consideration of the Government of the United States, from the fact, that I was not aware (from reasons before stated,) whether or not, such a provision may not have been already incorporated in the Treaty concluded by Mr Riley. As soon as I am enabled to ascertain that fact, should a sufficient provision not have been provided, I will immediately urge it upon the consideration of the Government of the United States.

With sentiments of the highest esteem, I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your Obt Servt

Isaac Van Zandt

1. Mr Van Zandt to Mr Webster. 1

Copy

Legation of Texas
Washington City 16th Decr 1842

To
Hon Daniel Webster
Secretary of State of the United States.

Sir.

The undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas, desires respectfully To call the attention of Mr Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, To the situation of the various Tribes of Indians, residing on the north and north eastern frontier of Texas and the intercourse with the citizens of the United States and others, stationed and residing adjacent to these Tribes, on the borders of, and within the limits of the United States. It has been represented to the Government of Texas, and from a source entitled To the highest credit, that for sometime past a number of persons of whites and half breeds, have been stationed upon the Canadian River and on the territory between that and Red River, who are engaged in daily Traffic and commerce with The Indians now residing South of Red River and within the limits of Texas These tribes are and have been for a long time hostile to Texas and on terms of amity and friendship with the United States. The Traffic and commerce thus carried on are highly detrimental to the population of Texas. Inasmuch as the Indians refered To, find among these Traders a ready market for the property and plunder of which they have robbed our Citizens, and a secure retreat from the scene of their depredations when pursued (which has been frequently the case) a powerful Stimulus is thereby given to their cupidity, which consequently excites them to renewed energy in the in the perpetration of those robberies and excesses of violence, with their attendant scenes of bloodshed and massacre, which have so often marked the isolated and defenceless settlements of the Texian frontier. An attempt is now making by the Government of Texas, and Commissioners have been appointed for that purpose, To bring about friendly relations between The Government and all the Indian Tribes residing within and bordering upon her frontiers; but so long as the incentives to commit hostilities as before alluded To on the part of the Tribes bordering upon The United States exist, the prospect of Establishing permanent amicable relations with those Tribes must be regarded as extremely doubtful. On the contrary it is believed should these inducements be removed, but little difficulty would exist To the adjustment of the present difficulties with these Tribes upon such Terms as would afford a reasonable guarantee of a continuance of friendly relations with them.

In inviting the attention of Mr Webster To this subject, The undersigned would most respectfully suggest and urge the propriety and imperative necessity of the Government of the United States taking the necessary steps to interdict all trade between the Indians residing within the territorial limits of Texas and the citizens of the United States; and also giving those Indians distinctly to understand that they can no longer find an asylum within its jurisdiction when they have committed aggressions upon the property and citizens of Texas. If this should be done, it may reasonably be hoped that peace will soon be established through out our borders. The well known

magnanimity of the Government of the United States and the promptness which has signalized its action for the suppression of Indian hostilities upon the frontiers in pursuance of its Treaty stipulations forbid the indulgence of an apprehension that its authorities will stand listlessly by and look with indifference upon a traffic so evil in its consequences and so productive of indiscriminate bloodshed and plunder, but the hope is entertained that the proper Department will immediately have its attention directed to this subject and the necessary steps taken to interdict the Trade alluded to, and that I may have the pleasure to inform my Government of that fact.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr. Webster renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration

(signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Mr Van Zandt to Mr Webster

(Copy)

Legation of Texas
Washington City 14th Dec 1842

To
The Hon Daniel Webster
Secretary of State of the United States

Sir,

The undersigned Chargé d'affaires of the Republic of Texas, (under the instructions of his Government) begs leave to submit for your consideration, a subject of general concern to civilized nations, but of peculiar interest to Texas, (viz.), the character of war at present urged against Texas by Mexico. From the nature of the facts involved it is believed that this step will be deemed not only admissible but entirely proper.

The civilized and christian world are interested in the unrestrained preservation of those rules of intercourse, both in peace and war, which have received the impress of wisdom and humanity, and been strengthened through a long course of time by the practice and approval of the most enlightened of modern states. To these rules in their application to the pending difficulties between Texas and Mexico your attention is respectfully invited.

Whenever a people separate and sovereign are admitted into the great community of nations, they incur responsibilities and contract obligations which are reciprocal in their character and mutually binding upon all the members of that community, the extent and force of which depend upon that code of Ethics which prescribes the reciprocal duties and obligations of each sovereign member. Hence arises the right to suspend the mode and manner of warfare pursued by one nation towards another, and the corresponding duty of inhibiting the perpetration of acts at variance with the laws of humanity and the settled usages of civilized nations.

In view of the character of hostilities at present waged by Mexico against Texas and of those principles which it is believed have been so frequently and so flagrantly violated by

confidently entertained by any Government that the most enlightened of nations mutually friendly will be exerted to arrest a species of warfare unbecoming the age in which we live and disgraceful to any people professing to be civilized

The course and conduct uniformly observed by the Government and people of Texas towards Mexico, stands in bold contrast with the manifold enormities and wanton aggressions of the latter, and will, it is confidently believed, furnish abundant ground for the exercise of the right of intervention now asserted.

It has been nearly seven years since the declaration and establishment of the Independence of our Republic; during the whole of this time, Mexico though constantly asserting the ability and the determination to reconquer our country has never made a formidable effort to do so. Her principal war has consisted of bandos and threats, of bugadocio bulletins and gasconading proclamations, all of which have resulted in nothing more than the fitting out and sending into the most retired portions of our territory, petty marauding parties, for the purpose of pillaging and harassing the weak and isolated settlements on our western border. Since March last no less than three incursions of this character have been made, none of which have continued longer than eight days. The first party was composed of artillery, infantry mounted and Indian warriors, in all about seven hundred. Their attack was made upon the defenceless town of San Antonio. The second consisting of about eight hundred attacked a party of two hundred emigrants at Lipantitlan. They were repulsed with loss and retreated out of the country. The last under Gen. Woll of about fifteen hundred, attacked and took San Antonio a second time by surprise, during the session of the District Court. The force was composed of regulars, mexicans and Indians. The Indians employed by the Mexicans are fragments of bands originally from the United States and now located within the limits of Texas. The Government of Texas has always refused to employ the services of Indians when hostile against Mexico, and has sought by every means in its power to mitigate, rather than increase the calamities of war. Resorting in this effort to recurse is had to the present measure, with a hope to disarm the cause of hostility. Should this effort fail the Government of Texas must resort to retaliatory measures, growing out of our peculiar situation, which are to be deprecated by every christian and generous philanthropic feeling. The rules of nations are responsible for the preservation of their respective Governments, and as a last resort, must adopt a just retaliation upon their enemies. What is most to be deplored in a war of this character, is that the unoffending and defenceless become victims of the most relentless cruelty. War in its most grievous aspect is accompanied by great calamities. Nations are seldom benefited by it, and it must be productive of great individual suffering. But where individuals and nations are exasperated by repeated wrongs, even cruelty may be regarded blameable, when it is used as retaliation for injuries long endured. The massacres and cruelties which have been inflicted upon Texas, since the commencement of her revolution, have been responded to by a generous forbearance; but that forbearance can not be expected much longer to exist.

The object of Mexico in this war can not be misunderstood. By incursions of the character complained of, she may depress our husbandmen and farmers. The cry of invasion, that is heard, and the excitement incident to a state of war may prevent emigration

and embarrass our revenue by deterring men of enterprize and capital from making importations of goods into our country. These for a time, may avail her something, but the aggregate of human suffering will be a poor recompense for advantages thus gained. The origin, genius and character of the people of Texas are guarantees for her ultimate success. Nations that contribute to her advancement will command her gratitude.

Never since eighteen hundred and thirty six has Mexico attempted any thing of the character of a general invasion of Texas, or conducted the war upon any plan calculated to test the superiority of the two nations upon the field of battle, and bring the war to a close by the arbitrament of arms. Her hostile demonstrations thus far, have consisted exclusively, in the clandestine approach of small bands of rancheros from the valley of the Rio Grande, accompanied by indians, both of whom are actuated from motives of plunder and theft, sometimes associated with fragments of the Mexican army, composed for the most part of convict soldiery, fitted for nothing either honorable in enterprize or magnanimous in conduct.

The people of Texas being for the most part agriculturists and engaged in the tillage of the soil, the consequences of this predatory warfare, have been to them extremely vexatious and harrassing, without in any degree hastening the adjustment of the difficulties existing between the parties. Entirely different is the character of the Mexican population. They are litterally a nation of shepherdmen, sustaining in a great measure from the proceeds of their flocks and herds. They can move about from place to place and make their homes wherever indemnation or convenience may prompt without detriment.

Heitherto the conduct and disposition of the Government and people of Texas have been diametrically opposed to those manifested by Mexico. While Mexico has been depredating upon the property of our exposed and defenceless frontier, murdering the inhabitants in cold blood, or forcing them away into a loathsome and too often fatal captivity, inciting the numerous tribes of the hostile Indians, who reside along our northern frontier to plunder our exposed settlements, stimulating them to the most cruel and barbarous murders and inhuman butcheries, even of our defenceless women and children, and to commit every excess of savage warfare, Texas, animated by the hope of avoiding a further recort to arms and the attendant calamities, for injuries received, returned forbearance. Her President has sought to obtain from the effusion of blood, and with that aim has uniformly restrained the impetuosity, and calmed the excitement of his countrymen, so often aroused by a course of conduct, which violates every right, both private and national, and a cruelty and depravity which would disgrace the darkest ages of feudal barbarism. The popular excitement might have been turned upon the enemy upon their own soil. The result might have proved that a free people burning with vengeance, long restrained, could levy a heavy retribution.

Such being the character of hostile operations against Texas, on the part of our enemy, which being plainly violative of every principle of civilized, christian or honorable warfare and at the same time so little calculated to achieve the professed objects of the war, the reconquest of Texas- The President confidently hopes the Government of the United States will feel, not only gratified, but

to interpose its high authority to arrest this course of proceeding and to acquiesce of Mexico, either the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas, or to make war upon her according to the rules established and universally recognized by civilized nations. It is believed that this subject addressed itself to the Government of the United States, with peculiar force, having been the first to welcome into the family of nations, many of her citizens were thereby induced to emigrate to Texas, some of whom have gone only for purposes of trade, others to become citizens and share the fate of our gallant Republic; but both of whom are alike exposed to the outrages alluded to. Against the United States being the leading and oldest independent power on this continent, and long famed for the greatness of her resources, her highly enlightened and magnanimous policy, both in peace and war, entitle her to the exercise of the interposition invoked, without subjecting herself to the imputation of assuming that Mexico believes herself able to resist gratuitous Texas her rights to which will not be denied. On the contrary, if she chose to exercise her powers with that purpose, the President in the name of the people of this country, with but few welcome. He would appeal to war that Texas would protect. She is not. She is willing at any time to state her existence and nation, after the issue of a war conducted upon civilized principles but he would appeal against the barbarous, inhuman and fruitless character, it has hitherto assumed. Acts which violate every rule of honorable warfare, every feeling of religion and seek to defeat even the common rights of humanity, against which she protests and invokes the interposition of those friendly nations which have recognized her independence.

The Government of Texas has already given the earnest of her disposition to conduct the wishes of other nations, when those wishes do not conflict with the general interest and convenience of the country. Fully appreciating the friendly sentiments of the United States and other powers who had acknowledged the Independence of Texas, and relying upon their ability and influence in securing an early and permanent adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico, the President in compliance with the views of the United States and other Governments expressed through their Representatives to the Texian Government, revoked the late proclamation of Blockade, against Mexico, and at a time when our Navy was forbearing to capture it, with vigor, and thus removed every cause of embarrassment to those nations in their intercourse with our enemy. Having thus yielded the opportunity of retaliating upon our enemy for the many injuries we had received at their hands, less reluctance is felt in making this representation and asserting the interposition of the United States, to put an end to a mode of warfare at once disgraceful to the age in which we live and subversive to civil society, so revolting to every precept of the Christian religion and shocking to every sentiment of humanity.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to offer to Mr Hotzler renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration.

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Legation of Texas
Washington City, Dec 27th 1842

Hon. S. McKennett
Atty Genl & Acting Secty of State

Sir

At the request of Mr Riley, I have the honor to transmit to the Department of State a copy of Despatch No 90, the original of which Mr Riley informs me was lost on board the merchant. The following is a copy of the same from the records of this Legation.

L

Despatch No 90. Legation of Texas
Washington 3rd 1842

Hon. Jason Jones
Secretary of State,

Since my last despatch dated July 11th and No 89, I have urged upon Mr Webster the necessity of the consideration of a treaty of peace, navigation and commerce, and after several personal interviews, in which the various points submitted by me were discussed, I have now the honor of transmitting the enclosed treaty, entered into between Mr Webster Secretary of State of the United States and myself. How will be able to perceive, at once, how advantageous it is in all its provisions to Texas, preserving, as it does the most important rights and privileges. The navigation of the Mississippi, of Red River and all contiguous streams, and the Mediterranean are secured, with the right of landing over wharves and manufactures free from duty, on any part or place, which may on said river for exportation for two years. The right is also conceded of selling our cotton in the United States, free from duty, for five years. These are important concessions, and I consider Texas as eminently fortunate, in having secured them, and more especially the latter as it will prove an annual saving of many thousands to her planters and merchants, but more especially to the inhabitants of those portions of the Republic whose outlet to market is through the Mediterranean river. As the present laws of the United States now stand, not one bale of our cotton could be landed either for sale or reexportation at any port of the United States, without a duty being advanced to the United States treasury of five per cent per lb, or from eight to twelve dollars per bale. The duties to the United States are required to be paid in cash, and if the article subject is reexported, which the money is not refunded for a certain valid period. The combination of this stipulation is in direct violation of the established usages of the Government, inasmuch as it interferes with the progress of commerce, which usages cannot consistently be legislated and is relieved if not removed by the treaty making power. The advancement secured the necessity of obliging foreign ports for a market and will enable our citizens to attend their business without the delay necessarily connected with a circumnavigation voyage, and avoids the great loss in inland land freight, consequent upon the abrogation, even for a limited time, of the privileges of the navigation of streams, which without this stipulation would be necessary to be observed on the bounds of cotton of the United States, before the exportation there could have been free. Thus to use the Red River and Mississippi and tributaries, could be brought to market or for exportation by steamers. The Government however, will be able to appreciate, without any

going into detail. The importance to Texas of the arrangements contained in articles fourth and fifth, which after much labor, I have been so fortunate as to conclude. The Department will perceive that I have not adopted the maxim recognized in some of our treaties, to wit: "That the flag covers the goods," and that "free ships make free goods," considering as inhospitable, situated as Texas and Mexico are in relation to each other, being at war. Their coasts both washed by the waters of the Gulf, and Mexico deriving most of her supplies from the ports of the United States, along the Atlantic, whilst a large amount is carried from the City of New Orleans, and a greater portion of all these supplies transported in United States bottoms, and under the flag of this Government. Neither was I insensible or blind to the fact that valuable cargoes of gold and silver, are frequently transported in American vessels from Mexican ports, consigned by their owners to merchants and others in the United States. If the maxim had been adopted that "free ships make free goods" and that "the flag covers the goods," no Texan Cruiser would have dared meddle with Mexican property, not contraband of war, in United States vessels, no matter how valuable, no amount or how well satisfied of the ownership being on the citizens of our country.

Sensibly alive to the importance of a good understanding with the United States in relation to the Indians, I had several interviews with Mr Secretary Webster, in which I did all in my power to impress upon his mind the justice and policy of such arrangements being made between the two Governments, as would insure Texas from being disturbed by their aggressions. He did not hesitate to declare in the most candid and emphatic manner, that it was the duty of the United States to prevent Texas from being disturbed by the Indians within the United States, and gave me assurance that the article in the treaty relating to the Indians should be observed. Strict and positive orders, have, sometime since been transmitted from the War Department to the Military Commandants and Indian Agents among the Savages bordering on our line, to prevent them from crossing into Texas and to take all necessary measures to keep them from committing hostilities on our citizens. I had the honor in the month of March of inducing the Government of the United States to increase to a considerable amount, the troops on the frontiers of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, under the rumor of an invasion from Mexico, and which force will be there retained. I am satisfied however with information derived from the War Department and conversations held with the celebrated Cherokee, Sam Rose, and Colonel Butler, one of the Indian agency among the tribes encountered on our borders, that Texas has nothing to dread from any of these Indian bands.

The stipulation, binding both Governments mutually to deliver up persons charged with certain crimes, upon a certain amount of proof being made, I trust will meet the approbation of the Texian Government. The ratification, by the Senate of Texas of a treaty containing such a clause, will have a most salutary effect upon her moral reputation, and aid very much in removing the reproach which now so unjustly attaches to her people. It is an unusual article to be inserted in a treaty, but whilst laboring to secure for my country every possible commercial concession, I did not neglect any thing, that might have a tendency to vindicate her honor. There are many among the benighted classes of the community, who are both prejudiced and ignorant enough of the

amount of revenues and worthy reputation of which Texas can boast, to be firmly settled in the belief, that the Government hails with pleasure, the arrivals of the most hardened and lawless criminals to her shores and stands ready to protect them, with the national flag, from merited justice. It is with great pleasure and zeal, that I have endeavored to defend her from an imputation as injurious as it is unjust.

Altho anxious, yet I could not obtain any stipulation to permit the mutual ingress and egress of a limited number of servants accompanying their owners, whilst visiting the respective countries. Its insertion would have endangered, if not defeated the Treaty. In fact nothing is said about slaves in the treaty, for Mr Webster deemed it unsafe. The right to import slaves from any portion of the United States to Texas in American bottoms, Mr Webster informed me was perfectly legitimate. Upon the subject of tonnage, the stipulations of the Treaty are reciprocal. This is of no disadvantage to Texas, for her marine for years must be necessarily limited, and so long as she lays no duties discriminating between her own and foreign ships coming from foreign ports, her vessels according to the existing laws of the United States, will not be liable to any tonnage. The coasting trade is not granted.

In articles fourth and fifth, I have endeavored to guard and secure the points most desirable to Texas, with regard to commerce and the transportation of her goods, wares and products to markets. As I have remarked, in the preceding part of this dispatch, the important and valuable privilege of disposing of our cotton in the United States ports is secured for five years. This privilege, so unusual to concede in treaties, will prove a saving to the people of Texas, before its expiration of several hundred thousand dollars. Without its obtainment, the new and rapidly improving countries, forced from necessity to carry their produce through the United States ports, must have been greatly crippled and impoverished under the cash system of duties, now adopted by this Government. In framing these two articles, I did not consider that cotton would, form the only article which Texas in the development of her resources, and advancement of her enterprize, would be able to export, but took into consideration the cattle, hides, peltries, minerals, beef, sugar, rice, salt, corn, grain, timber &c., which in the lapse of a few years will constitute a large item in her trade, and all of which by the provisions of these two articles are to be imported into the United States, free of duty, for reexportation and under the rules and regulations to be established by the President of the United States not burthened with the necessity of being secured by bonds, which always place over citizens at the mercy of the United States, merchants, but unnecessary, thus costing us nothing but a fair seal for the proper stores. The right of reshipage for exportation, is a subject which the owners and shippers of all articles will feel the importance of, and more especially the importers of cotton, after the expiration of the five years, as it is a privilege upon foreign cotton never yet permitted, and has cost us already much trouble and loss of profits. It is secured now for ten years, altho I trust the exclusion of time upon cotton will be obtained by the election, from the United States Government, convinced as her officers and intelligent men are, of the great importance of our trade, to whatever nation secures the benefit of supplying our people with articles of consumption, and thereby their marine employed as the carriers of our rapidly extending

All the provisions of the treaty with the exception of the right to land and sell cotton in the ports of Texas for two years. She entirely upon the discretion and moderation of this treaty I was fully alive to the delicacy of my position, and the high responsibility of my actions. It became my knowledge to consider the future connexion which Texas formed with the United States, upon the very enlightened subjects of treaty, navigation and commerce. The reciprocity of the advantages which both by the two Governments towards each other, arising from the contiguity of their territories, similarity of their institutions, accepted by means of the same blood, habits and language - their southern coasts washed by the same gulf the valleys of navigable rivers overspreading in the bosoms of one and running into the sea through the other, both of the other these peculiarities in habitants in daily intercourse, with many other circumstances tending to render a departure from the ordinary forms of treaty, and all the more time made the discussion and deliberation of various local matters of interest and difficulty. Texas I deem never lastly the records of whatever mature connection or unfortunate end she might commit through ignorance or errors of experience, no matter with how much sincerity performed, and my own self consciousness of meaning the most sincere and patriotic, prove a feeble apology to the nation for injuries inflicted by me upon her prosperity. I was here alone, unattended, except unarmed the ordinary attendance of a young Government, destitute of pecuniary means, and whose commercial importance had not developed itself, and forced to enter into the discussions of points and topics in which Texas felt the most entire interest, with those of the highest and most powerful considerations of the two Nations; Under such circumstances the accompanying treaty was concluded, which I now have the honor to transmit for the ratification or rejection of the Senate and Congress of that Government with which I have each my fortune, and whose prosperity I trust should be claim.

With sentiments of the highest consideration

Yours respectfully

(Signed) Anson Jay.

See a few days I shall write again to the Department, when I hope to be able to communicate something more favorable and definite in regard to the intentions of the United States as relates to us my late mission.

With high consideration I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant

Charles Jones

Legation of Texas, Paris
December 30, 1842

Hon. Abel P. Upshur
Secretary of State

Chs.

I have the Honor herewith to transmit to you a Duplicate account, which is now ready to be presented, & I am to request that you will be pleased to lay the same before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for their Lordships Warrant for the payment thereof. I am Sir Your most obedient humble Servant

Chs. Stuart

Lt. Colonel Commanding Royal Engineers

To Sir Alexr. Wood Bart.

Secretary to the Ordnance

Office

Ordnance

Dublin 1st. Decr. 1806

Sir

I have the Honor to acquaint you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that I have received a Letter from Lieut. Colonel Stuart Commanding Royal Engineers in Ireland, dated the 1st. Instant, transmitting an account of Monies expended by him for the Service of the Royal Engineers in Ireland, during the Year 1806, amounting to £1,000 which he requests may be issued to him for the purpose of discharging the same.

I am Sir Your most obedient humble Servant

Alexr. Wood

Secretary to the Ordnance

To

Sir Evan Nepean Bart.

&c. &c. &c.

Admiralty

It is true, that the Attorney of the Treasury has not as yet given his opinion, on this subject, but I should conceive that the Attorney General will not be disposed to advise the Crown to take any steps, which may have the effect of depriving the Subject of the benefit of the Statute of Limitations, & I am sure you will do me the justice to believe, that I am not disposed to take any advantage of the Crown, which I should not be disposed to allow to the Subject, under similar circumstances.

I am Sir Your most obedient humble Servant

Alexr. Wood

Secretary to the Ordnance

To

Sir Evan Nepean Bart.

&c. &c. &c.

Admiralty

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to acquaint you, that they have received your Letter of the 1st. Instant, transmitting an account of Monies expended by Lieut. Colonel Stuart Commanding Royal Engineers in Ireland, during the Year 1806, amounting to £1,000 which he requests may be issued to him for the purpose of discharging the same.

I am Sir Your most obedient humble Servant

To the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance

&c. &c. &c.

They may therefore hesitate to extend their line in a new direction. If they can be induced to do so, I am confident this affair could not be placed in more efficient hands than those of our Consul General.

I observed a short time since that a large quantity of boots, shoes &c, had been transmitted to the United States, by the Chamber of Com. the Chevalier of Depaties, the Department of the Interior, of the Marine, of Commerce, by the Academy of Moral Sciences, the Museum of Natural History and the Royal School of Mines, in return for some books presented to these bodies. Permit me to suggest, that were copies of the Laws and Journals of Texas presented to those bodies, they would be received in very good part; and I may add, that the compliment would honorably be reciprocated by a presentation of books &c &c, which would form a valuable addition to our National Library. To the above bodies, let me add a copy for the private library of His Majesty.

Several copies of our Laws and Journals were entrusted to me by your Department at the time of my leaving Texas, for the use of the Texian Legations and Consulates in Europe. They were carefully packed up and given in New Orleans to Mr Edmunds our Consul, to be transmitted direct to Havre. The box also contained many important documents, besides a collection of very valuable books which are my private property. I have been unable to get any intelligence of the box, nor have I heard a word from Mr Edmunds on the subject. May I request your Department to cause inquiries to be made for the box in question, by the present Consul at New Orleans, and if not found, to transmit to me other sets of the Laws and Journals; adding, should my suggestion be approved, copies for presentation to the Parties above named.

Previously to leaving Texas, I made proper arrangements as I imagined, to receive several Texian Newspapers; not one however has reached me.— The Telegraph containing His Excellency's "Proclamation", forwarded to me by the State Department came safely to hand. These papers would furnish me important information, and the Journals here would be pleased to obtain authentic news and facts in relation to Texas and their attention would be attracted to our country. I think this consideration possesses considerable importance. The Telegraph indorsed "State Department" would probably reach me.

Mr Castro, I am informed, is at Havre sending forward a second body of emigrants: I have not had the means of communicating with them; I am assured however that they are an excellent class of men, that is that they are industrious farmers from the country and possess moderate means. I have deemed it my duty to state to Mr Castro with great explicitness, the condition of our country at this time, and especially of that portion where the "concession" is situated. I have also enjoined on him urgently the necessity of there being some competent person who should direct their colonists on their arrival and supervise their operations. Mr Castro is unwilling to let the period fixed by the contract elapse without fulfilling his part, and he appears moreover to think that having commenced his operations he could not suspend them without endangering their success; and he anticipates that the Government will assign to his a region of land for their emigrants in some remote portion of the Republic. The importance of a favorable account of our country by emigrants now going out can scarcely fail to be duly appreciated by the Government,

in reference to future emigration. If the reports be favorable, crowds of a good character will flock to Texas.

Mr Kauffmann Bourgeois informs me he is preparing to send forward a body of Emigrants this ensuing season in conformity with his contract.

I would respectfully suggest to the Government in case of future contracts, that 320 acres is too large a quantity for an unpleasant employment. The land is respected not to be valuable from its quantity. One hundred acres would be more highly prized; and the same amount viz 100 acres or 200 acres might be awarded to the Contractor in lieu of 320 acres.

In my next dispatch I shall recommend the appointment of a Consul General for France - a person of high social and financial position and of very friendly political relations with this Government. I earnestly recommend Mr Barclay as a proper person for reappointment as Consul.

The meeting of the French Chambers will shortly take place. The Ministry of Monsieur Guizot will be violently assailed. The result cannot be clearly foreseen, though I incline to the opinion that Mr Guizot will maintain his position. "The right of visit" and the French Treaties with England of 1831 and 1833 will be the rallying subject of opposition. The abolition of these treaties will be demanded. The "right of visit" is deemed very generally here to be unnecessary, inefficient and leading to continual misunderstandings. The recent Treaty between England and the United States and their circumstances have given force to the opponents of the "right of visit." Texas has conceded this "right" to the English Marine, and the right if has also granted effect for Texas, it would assume a grave importance were Texas to become a considerable commercial Power, and the cause of the question now pending between France and England has caused interest for our Country.

Various circumstances which need not be detailed have contributed within the last few years to throw much discredit on Europe esteem our country. The Santa Fé Expedition destroyed the high prestige of our nation which formerly existed. It is but just too, to add that the infamous descents of the United States Government have been visited upon Texas. I have the satisfaction however to state that as more settled appreciation of our country is taking place in a more favorable manner. Probably some little vexation is still felt by the Democratic Party in consequence of the unfortunate misunderstanding with Texas in Charge's affaires, but as far as I can judge, a very real good feeling exists towards Texas on the part of the French Government.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Your most obedient Servant

Asbel Smith

Sir Charles Aberdeen to Asbel Smith

Sir The undersigned Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has the honor to acknowledge the

receipt of the note which Mr Crockett Smith, Chargé d'Affaires of Texas addressed to him on the 20th December, on reply to that of the Undersigned dated the 27th November, relative to the release of the Steam vessels Guadalupe & Montezuma from the restrictions to which they have been subjected by the Customs Authorities. On replying to Mr Smith, the Undersigned does not hesitate to enter into a lengthened and minute argument on the rights of neutrality as established by the Law of Nations and illustrated in the Statutes of the Realm by reference to the proceedings which took place between Great Britain and the United States in 1793. who led them the Undersigned thinks it expedient to enter into a discussion with Mr Smith respecting the transaction which he denominates "the Texian affair," between which and the case of the two Steam vessels Guadalupe and Montezuma the Undersigned is unable to perceive the slightest analogy. The one was a case of Foreign Troops attempting to organize themselves in England and to buy war from English Subjects in a Foreign Country with which England was at peace and in direct alliance; while the other is a case of two vessels built and fitted out by a British merchant as a mercantile speculation; the question respecting them being simply whether that merchant in so doing had or had not contravened the Foreign Enlistment Act. The two questions are in every point absolutely dissimilar. That the Undersigned deems it quite superfluous to make further reference to the one as in any way bearing on the other. The writings which are quoted as precedents which the conception of the Undersigned rather serve to display the ingenuity of the disputant to strain to bring the question discussed to any useful practical issue, the Undersigned prefers by reference to facts to place the conduct of Her Majesty's Government with regard to Texas in so clear and undisputable a light as to show that however it may be attempted to prove that they have favored Mexico in the matter of the two Steamers Guadalupe and Montezuma to the prejudice of Texas, they have in reality not only acted, generally as strictly neutral part between those two countries, but that their whole proceedings, especially since the final ratification of the Treaty between Great Britain and Texas, prove them to have been animated by the most friendly and liberal spirit towards Texas.

The Undersigned with reference to the observations of Mr Smith that it was some time prior to the ratification of the Treaty that application was made to Her Majesty's Government by Messrs Edgardi for permission to arm the two Steamers which were considered as private property, until they should have received their letters of Marque, Had Great Britain been hostilely disposed towards Texas, that permission might undoubtedly have been given. The Steamers were a private one, Mexico needed not to appear in the matter; and finally Great Britain was under no sort of engagement to Texas which prevented her from doing what she had not finally engaged. Great Britain was not however disposed to injure Texas or to favor Mexico, nor the immediate object sought for was not granted. Much although Her Majesty's Government were disposed to act as decidedly neutral powers between both countries must ever be perfectly aware, they were not disposed to carry their complaisance so far as to obstruct the application of the British law, or seek a measure not to enforce and perhaps run a merchant of the least experience risk to check and damp the industry of British Subjects or interfere

"representative of Texas built or purchased in the United States for the use of the Texan
"navy of Mexico, and well understood as intended to be employed against Texas were
"equipped and ready to sail from the waters of the United States. The case is accordingly stated
"made into official communication was made and legal counsel consulted. It appeared
"to be a case of great doubt, and Mexico was advised that the benefit of that
"doubt; and the vessels left the United States and is stated to have taken
"armament actually on board." And Mr Webster adds "the same circumspection
"tion of even handed justice, the same impartial execution of the laws towards
"all parties will continue to be observed."

The undersigned might cite many other passages in the same letter and similar passages occur in a letter addressed to the Mexican Government by General Thompson the United States Minister at Mexico, in explanation of the grounds which led to that celebrated decision, but the above passages will suffice for his present purpose. It is needless to point out in what manner exactly the case referred to in the last of the above quotations corresponds with that under discussion between Texas and the undersigned. But as it may be objected in introducing that and the preceding quotations as to what was "the principle asserted by the United States Government in 1793 and to be acted in support of Mr Smith's view of the rights of neutrality as established by the Law of Nations, those adopted as a rule shown by the United States in 1845 might be equally appealed to in support of the conduct of Her Majesty's Government in the contest between Texas and Mexico and especially towards Texas

The undersigned however has no thought of making such appeal. He is confident that the proceedings of Great Britain towards Texas should stand upon their own merits. The undersigned will not therefore enter further into the discussion of this point than to observe that it is not without some surprise that he finds Mr Smith has contented with such earnestness and perseverance on the alleged inattention of neutrality in regard to Texas in the matter of the two steamers, and also in endeavouring to establish the example of the United States in support of his argument. It is perfectly well known to the whole world, that in the present existing relations between Mexico and Texas the United States have ranked as the arsenal and warehouse of Texas. There is already a vessel of war belonging to Texas which was not built and equipped in the United States and some of these vessels were by the last accounts received from there reported to be actually lying at New Orleans to refit. And yet Mr Webster does not hesitate to bring a grave charge of breach of neutrality against the British Government for having permitted the departure of two steamers fitted out in British Ports on private speculation and ordinarily destined for the service of trade, respecting which vessels great doubts existed in the minds of the authorities more immediately concerned in their detention and seizure, whereas it must undoubtedly be convenient to Texas to procure if possible Mexican ships, by giving its warlike naval vessels from foreign (Mexican) ports, the United Kingdom may confidently appeal to the circumstances above referred to, which might, in his opinion have obtained from Mexico a strong opinion in British Government, whether conscience is bound to the fact proved, would not in the face of having done that with respect to Mexico, which the United States have done and are daily doing in respect to Texas. While Mexico has chosen that two steamers should be seized in consequence of doubts entertained in those two Mexicans from the port of England, Texas is openly constructing powerful armed ships in Mexican ports, the property of the United States.

The only point which the undersigned has now

---

as furnishing a precedent applicable to the decrees of the Mexican Tribunals. As the Portuguese subjects were not declared to be under the "Flag" the neutral policy of Great Britain had been secured by the use of British power, even after their removal at Sea, the Undersigned hopes it would comport with the views of Her Majesty's Government to adopt on their behalf similar measures for the accomplishment of the lawful purpose of the Blockade known as The Guadalupe, who by means of a false "assumption" had escaped beyond the control of Her Majesty's Cruizers. The order of the Court of Admiralty declaring the large guns of the Montezuma to be relanded and her crew to be returned, came to judge the case of the Guadalupe, and in reference to the latter vessel the Instruction denominated in the Parliamentary Papers The Commissioners Letter affording an example of the extent to which the Mexican Courts would not interfere on similar occasions

With, of the Guadalupe's original armament of Two 68 pounders and smaller cannon, sufficient only for a vessel of her tonnage and crew, she was found to have on board at the time of her capture, a number of Long guns, 18 in addition to her original armament of 8 carronades, the Undersigned does not pretend to say whether these guns were landed from the Montezuma or from the Shore, but it is admitted that The Mexican Government had no right to land any guns whatever of Her Majesty's Government, in regard to the vessel

The Undersigned has already had occasion to express his regret at the course pursued by the Government of the United States towards Mexico and other States, but as his Lordship seems to disclaim any intention of censuring their conduct, the evidence of the recognized Law of Nations on the subject of Blockade, the failure of his Lordships Note would not require further reply, and the Undersigned remarks concerning Texas as well as the United States

In regard to his Lordship's observations as well as the Letter of the quotation from Mr Webster's letter, refer to the purchase of Ships and equipment of war in the United States by the Belligerent Parties. The Undersigned has not contended that the purchase of these articles in neutral states is forbidden by International Law. On the contrary he stated in his note of the 16th October, That "the exportation of arms as merchandize or the equipment of merchant "vessels as such, it is conceded, are lawful acts, and being made openly, free "to both the Belligerents cannot be complained of by either as a departure from "strict neutrality;" and he then proceeded to comment upon that distinction between the authorized trade in these articles and the hostile and acts preparatory of The Mexican Steamers.

The case of the Mexican vessels other than Montezuma, when Mexico had the benefit of the doubt, is believed to differ in some important views from that of the Guadalupe. Even the case of the former vessels, it is confidently asserted that their armaments were not intended, these vessels have left Mexican harbours ready and not engaged for a hostile cruize, and these vessels were not either by their condition or the manners and character of their Commanders officers, prepared for hostile operations at the time of sailing from a Mexican port, or on the arrival of the only one of these vessels at Havana.

The Earl of Aberdeen does not correctly understand the case of the vessels belonging to Mexico, they were fitted out in the ordinary manner for the purpose of trade. So in the English harbours, however did these vessels originally leave the Mexican shores as Ships specified no guns or warlike stores. On the contrary they were taken with certain knowledge, procured under cover of a Commercial character to avoid the vigilance of the Spanish Cruizers. After they were at Sea, they were joined by the Montezuma, and received their guns and warlike stores, but it was not contended by the Undersigned that the vessels had not an arm on board when sailing from the Mexican ports, but only that their armaments were not intended for hostile operations at sea, when

of the United States, and that they are hereby declared to be free and
entitled to all the rights of citizens of the United States. The Secretary of State is hereby
directed to cause this Proclamation to be published in the newspapers
in which the laws of the United States are published.

And I do hereby declare that I am willing to receive
into the service of the United States any colored men of suitable condition
who may present themselves for that purpose, and I do order that the
utmost care be taken that no persons in the service of the United States
shall, under any pretence whatever, abuse, harass, or maltreat any of the
people thus coming into freedom. And I recommend to them that they
abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; that they
work faithfully for reasonable wages, and that they conduct themselves
in all respects as good citizens.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice,
warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the
considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Legation of the United States
Stockholm, December 30th 1842

Sir,

I have the honor to call your attention to the arrest of Captain Edwards of the Government of Texas for the non-performance of duty, at Gravely five months ago, and to request that you will cause the necessary steps to be taken for the release of Captain Edwards, as well as for the recovery of pay for the services rendered while employed. Also the damages claimed by the first and second mate for their services. Also the damages claimed by the first and second mate for their services and forcibly detained on that vessel

Legation of the United States,
Galveston, January 2nd 1843.

The Hon. Abel Upshur,
Secretary of State
of Texas

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, of the 21st December ult. by which I am informed, that the 9th day of February next, has been fixed upon for a general council, to be held between the Commissioners of Texas and certain hostile tribes of Indians, for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace at the Bird Village, on the Brazos River, with a request that I would make it known to the Government of the United States, and invite the Hon. Henry, the President of Texas, and such other persons, as I may think proper to be present on the occasion.

I shall not fail to transmit a copy of your note to the United States Department of the Interior, by the first conveyance, with the hope that it may reach there in time to enable that Government to make its preparations for which it was intended.

It would afford me great pleasure to have it in my power to give an official, and satisfactory answer to your request, but being a stranger to the Indian relations between Texas and the United States. But my health (though more infirm than it has been of late since my return from Washington, produced by a violent and bilious attack during my early days, that will be a few days I have to confine me to my room.

I hope I may be able to visit Washington again before you Commissioners leave for the Bird Village, and will come forward to be present upon this occasion and I may think to be forwarded in my own name.

With renewed assurances of high regard and esteem
I have the honor to be
Your obedient Servant,

Edward Dove.

Legation of the United States,
Galveston, January 11th 1843.

The Hon. Mr Upshur,
Secretary of State of Texas.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a resolution of the General Council of the Choctaw Nation, at its

of the interference, by citizens of Texas, with that class of Indians.

It is recommended, that the Indian department, in the western District, have instructions to prevent, by all the means in their power, the Indians of the United States, from making hostile incursions into the territory of Texas, and committing depredations upon the persons and property of her citizens.

It is also recommended, that the Indians residing within the limits of the United States, be prohibited from visiting the Indian tribes residing within the limits of Texas, and that all intercourse between them be prevented, except such as may be permitted by the proper authorities of the United States.

It is also recommended, that the Indians residing within the limits of the United States, be prohibited from purchasing horses, or other property, stolen from the citizens of Texas, and that all such property, found in their possession, be restored to the owners.

It is also recommended, that the Indians residing within the limits of the United States, be prohibited from committing depredations upon the persons and property of the citizens of Texas, under the pretext of retaliating injuries committed by citizens of Texas upon the Indians residing within the limits of the United States, and that all such injuries be referred to the proper authorities of the United States, for adjustment.

It is also recommended, that the Indians residing within the limits of the United States, be prohibited from committing depredations upon the persons and property of the citizens of Texas, under the pretext of retaliating injuries committed by citizens of Texas upon the Indians residing within the limits of the United States, and that all such injuries be referred to the proper authorities of the United States, for adjustment.

It is also recommended, that the Indians residing within the limits of the United States, be prohibited from committing depredations upon the persons and property of the citizens of Texas, under the pretext of retaliating injuries committed by citizens of Texas upon the Indians residing within the limits of the United States, and that all such injuries be referred to the proper authorities of the United States, for adjustment.

It is also recommended, that the Indians residing within the limits of the United States, be prohibited from committing depredations upon the persons and property of the citizens of Texas, under the pretext of retaliating injuries committed by citizens of Texas upon the Indians residing within the limits of the United States, and that all such injuries be referred to the proper authorities of the United States, for adjustment.

It is also recommended, that the Indians residing within the limits of the United States, be prohibited from committing depredations upon the persons and property of the citizens of Texas, under the pretext of retaliating injuries committed by citizens of Texas upon the Indians residing within the limits of the United States, and that all such injuries be referred to the proper authorities of the United States, for adjustment.

It is also recommended, that the Indians residing within the limits of the United States, be prohibited from committing depredations upon the persons and property of the citizens of Texas, under the pretext of retaliating injuries committed by citizens of Texas upon the Indians residing within the limits of the United States, and that all such injuries be referred to the proper authorities of the United States, for adjustment.

It is also recommended, that the Indians residing within the limits of the United States, be prohibited from committing depredations upon the persons and property of the citizens of Texas, under the pretext of retaliating injuries committed by citizens of Texas upon the Indians residing within the limits of the United States, and that all such injuries be referred to the proper authorities of the United States, for adjustment.

P.S. Since writing the 2d of December, when the subject of the message addressed by General Houston to the United States Congress, has been communicated for their consideration at the present session, the President begs this subject refer to Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Sam Houston.

[Copy]

Resolved by the General Council of the Choctaw nation assembled, that the Chiefs be requested to lay before Major William Armstrong and Capt. Robert M. Harrison, United States Agents, a request from this Council to have the interference done in relation to foreigners coming into the Choctaw Country for the purpose of trading in stores against them, so far as this nation is concerned. And this Council would particularly refer to the enclosed Resolutions of this nation from the inhabitants of Texas, in regard to Negroes, Horses, Cattle and other property now in the possession of those citizens of this nation and settling here in our bounds.

Signed P. P. Pitchlynn.
Speaker of the General Council

Attest. 4th 1842 Eve City

Signed. Thomas Lewis, Clerk.

Ligation of Texas, France,
11 January 1843.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have received from Texas the enclosed Resolutions of the Choctaw Nation, which I have transmitted to your Excellency, the attention of the authorities may call to you the interposition of this Government.

The last Resolution numbered 31 and 32, under the Seventh article of the additional Convention, were suggested by Mr. Kennedy, then Chargé d'Affaires of England near the Government of Texas. Their date or existence in Texas is of great interest.

The Resolutions themselves were signed on the 9th December by the chiefs in person. Although more 70 years old, he appears to have several years of vigorous life still before him.

So far as I can judge, the present Monarchy seems decay in their places, and decidedly stronger than they were

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

It is certainly of the highest importance that the Mexican state should remain
in such hostile relations as may be reconciled with the safety, and that
every effort should be used to detach them under the arrival of the Secretary.
The United States Commissioners. As the papers shall be transmitted to you
by your Department their facts, in relation to it.

I am a little surprised and much pained regret,
that not one word is said in your communications, or instructions to the
movements of the forces under Gen' Arista, the action of Congress, the
measures of the Government, or any thing which does not the subject of
the contemplated Indian treaties. With the greatest deference to the Depart-
ment, I do think that I should have some information from the Govern-
ment, upon such important subjects. Under the circumstances of your De-
partment I have been charged with negotiations of the most important
nature. Towards their accomplishment, I hope my efforts have not been
wholly unavailing, especially those which relate to our relations with Mexico, and
which are directly connected with the movements of those forces against
that Country. Strictly to a proper discharge of my duties, it is conceived that
I should not only be informed upon these matters, but also upon such infor-
tion should come from a source other which it might be, than the
vague rumors of a hostile newspaper, for this is the only opportunity I
have had lately to learn anything of Texas.

I am satisfied that it is strictly necessary to
call your attention to this subject. The known intelligence and experience of the
Secretary of State, while acting as the Texan Minister here, I hope will be
found as sure guarantee, that no future Indian or border trouble will flow
notice from his Department.

I have not time to communicate other matters
upon which I desire, as I must get this on to-day's mail. On tomorrow I
will forward another despatch to your Secretary, and also address to the
interposition of this Government. I will, however, take occasion to remark,
here, that as movement having been made against Mexico, it will also
very materially the measures proper to be taken by this Government.
Every measure should be used to avert the effects of Mexican com-
merce, by interference in their ports, and their use of the mar-
in war. The news last night from Mexico says that they are on the eve
of certain revolution; the expedition to Galveston would likely have
the effect of this; was that Gen Arista are on their march
for the Rio Grande, and every effort is making to give a good
account of them.

I am, dear Sir, Your the Texas Min.
with great respect,
Your ob't Serv't.

Isaac Van Zandt.

N.B. Please remember me to Mr. Secretary and the Chiefs.
P.S. Mr. Secretary's Mr. Virginia Clay's and Mr. Van
Buren, the Russian Minister, regards are to be remembered to the
Secretary of State.

Mr. Van

Galveston, January 13th 1843.

The Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to Texas, has the honor to acknowledge Mr Bowlin's note, of the 24th ultimo. Instructed by the Undersigned's Government to adjust the claim for the Brig Pursuit and cargo, by the case stated, to take proper attention to the very earnest manner in which the subject has been pressed upon him by Her Majesty's Government, he has not the power to make the following suggestion, and to entertain no doubt that this Excellency will readily accede to and adopt them.

The first is that an order for immediate payment should be forwarded to their agents the bankers of the Government at Galveston, for the amount stated by Captain Pursuit to be due, namely $3840.- and that same should be so forwarded, that the bankers at Galveston should be authorized to pay to the Undersigned for Account of Her Majesty's Government the amount ($3840.) from any funds in their hands credited here, corresponding charges in this form

The Undersigned is aware of the readiness of Mr Bowlin, on behalf of his Government, to pay the interest on any pecuniary delay, that may have occurred in the settlement of the claim of Her Majesty's Government with the Authority of Texas, but the Undersigned is also aware of the responsibility of Her Majesty's Government in the matter of the Brig Pursuit, and with the conviction that the assurance of Mr Bowlin, on that point, is fully to be relied on, and with the persuasion that they are entirely in the power of Texas to fulfil.

Should it not be made objection that the last of the claim, the Cargo, was not, with the adjustment of the main claim, from which it was separated, and which was not disputed, the Undersigned would refer to the Memorandum of Mr Bowlin, dated the 24th ultimo, in which it is stated that the Government of Texas is willing to pay the whole claim, and the Undersigned would add that the Government of Her Majesty is willing to accept the whole claim.

Charles Elliot

To the Honorable [illegible]

Legation of Texas,
Washington City, Jany 20th 1843

Hon Anson Jones,
Secretary of State of the
Republic of Texas.

Sir,

In a former dispatch which I made to your Department, you were informed that I had had before the Government of the United States the subject relative to a youth, now in Texas who had been forcibly carried away from Bastrop in the County of Bexar, and was then in charge of Indians. I have now the honor to communicate to you the measures taken by this Government to procure the restoration of this youth to his home and country, by enclosing a copy of the note sent from the War Department, together with copies of instructions sent from the proper officer of that Department; which are as follows -

War Department, City of Washington, Jany 19th 1843.

Sir,

I respectfully transmit herewith copies of instructions that have been given from this Department, in relation to the correspondence from the Osage Indians the Texian White boy referred to in your communication to the Secretary of State, a copy of which was transmitted by him to this Department.

With great respect your Obt Servt
J. R. Spencer.

Hon Isaac Van Zandt,
Chargé d'Affaires of the
Republic of Texas, Washington.

War Department,
Office Indian Affairs, Jany 16th 1843.

Sir,

Information having been communicated to the State Department by the Chargé d'Affaires of Texas that his Government had been informed by a gentleman residing among the Osage Indians, west of the State of Missouri, that a youth, named James Bowles, of age, who had been captured by Indians, in the County of Bexar, Texas, named Byrd, is now among the Osage Indians under the limits of the United States, & was represented by the Interpreter of that Nation to inquire for the captive lad, & procure funds & take to obtain his release, & was taken & placed in his charge by the Commandant of Fort Gibson or Fort Towson, to be kept until ordered for by an agent of the Texian Government.

You will, therefore, please to give the necessary instructions to the Sub Agent of the Osages, under whose charge or jurisdiction, & urge his immediate & diligent attention to the release of young Byrd, and to the further intervention, until [illegible]

I am respectfully &c

S Hartley Crawford

Major W. Armstrong

Indian Superintendent &c

Fort Gibson. Agency. Neosho River.

Adjutor. & General Office,
Washington, Jany 13th 1843.

Sir

It has been represented to the Secretary of War by the Diplomatic Agent of the Republic of Texas, that a youth, name Charles Lyons was taken prisoner by the Indian Southwest, in Harris County, Texas, and is now in the possession of the Cherokees of Texas.

Instructions have been given by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the U. S. Agent to obtain the release of the boy, and to deliver him to the nearest military Post of Fort Gibson or Fort Towson. If this can be brought to your knowledge, you will take charge of him, until called for, by an Agent of the Texian Government, and report the fact to this office.

I am very respectfully, Your obt. Servt.

R. Jones,
Adjutant Genl"

Copy to Genl Arbuckle
Comdg Camp Fort Gibson.
Copy to Genl Worth
Comdg Camp Fort Towson."

In order to carry out the measures adopted by the Government of the United States, for the restoration of the youth, it will be proper to apprise persons, also early as day as practicable, agents of the Government of Texas, at Fort Gibson or Fort Towson.

In an conversation which I had with the Secretary of War upon this subject, he informed me that during the last session of Congress, he first communicated to Major Reily information which had been received from the War Department, of the release of two boys, who had been prisoners from the Camanches, in the north of Arkansas, by the exertions of the Indian Agents at that quarter, and who had been recovered by the Cherokees in Texas. The Secretary also informed me that a description of the youths had been furnished to Maj Reily, that he could cause a light to be communicated to the Texian Government. and further informed me that these youths were under the charge of the Indians to be employed by them in hunting, and that he was always anxious that a reward should be paid by the Government to procure them. He also informed me that two hundred dollars had been paid for one of these boys, and that it would be expected that the Govt of Texas would refund the amount to the U. S. Government in consideration and maintainance. If this should not be the case, you will bring the subject to the notice of your Department.

I am very respectfully, your obt. servt.

Geo. Wm. Featherstonhaugh

The Department of War

Washington City

Sir

I have the honor to communicate to the Department of War, that I have received information from the Government of Texas for the ordinary expenses of the transmission of the captive boy, Lyons. to the Cherokee agency, with the direction, Secretary of War, upon this subject, he informed me, that they had invariably paid to the Indians

serious manner to purchase slaves, which it was said the Government of Texas would unload, and desired to know of me, what encouragement & aid would be given to such persons as should go there for such purpose. Similar hints & even more direct were thrown out to such persons as I met in the streets & elsewhere, & I was informed by the Head of one of the foreign Legations, that some of the citizens of Boston had been expended, by the United States in some such manner, while it was satisfied that Texas would not accede to such a policy. I desire the instructions of your Excellency upon this subject, & hope to receive them, at as early a day as possible.

In my last Despatch, I had the honor to inform you that the United States Government would soon receive a visit from a Mexican Commissioner, who should repair immediately to the seat of Government, & upon the earliest day possible, the proper steps should be taken to enter into a treaty of Boundary with Texas. I have now the pleasure to inform you that the instructions of the Government have been dispatched to Mr. Butler, the Mexican Agent, in the West of Arkansas, who is duly authorized to negotiate & conclude a treaty of the United States, on that subject, & the instructions are such as I conceived the most desirable for the interest of Texas, & if carried into effect, will prove to Texas a source of great advantage. The Commissioner might be authorized to conclude a treaty on the basis of an alliance, or upon such terms, as that the United States might become a guarantee for the fulfillment & execution of the stipulations concluded between the Indians and Texas. These instructions were submitted and discussed in the Cabinet meetings & received from the Government. The objections, urged, were, that it was contrary to the policy of the United States to form alliances of such character with any power, and that such a provision would hazard the ratification of the treaty by the Senate of the United States. I herewith transmit you a copy of the instructions which govern the United States Commissioner. They are based upon the supposition that a Treaty is first concluded between Texas and the Mexican tribes, to which the United States is a witness, and at the conclusion of this treaty the United States, Texas and the Indians agree to their independence. The first of which is not reciprocal in its character, and which I conceived the Secretary of War, I thought would not be agreed to by Texas; but it desired that the same might be submitted to my Government for its consideration, while Mr Butler would be directed not to insist upon the stipulation, unless desired by the Government of Texas. Should it be objected to, he is neither directed to agree to the subsequent stipulations and must see that the first stipulations are as follows:-

"Whereas, there are unfortunately bands of Indians inhabiting the country on and about the Red River, which constitute the boundary line between the United States of America and the Mexican States, who are migratory and are sometimes forced within the territories of one Government, and at other times, into the territory of the other, causing each in turn the same evil and bitter feelings between; and whereas, with a view to establish peace with the said Indians and to secure the inhabitants of Texas from the invasions and depredations to which they are exposed, the Government of that country has directed a commissioner to meet in council, Commissioners on the part of Texas, and has also appointed by Government of the United States to be represented, at such meeting, and thereby in pursuance of such instructions, Delegates and Chiefs from the

following tribes have assembled at the village of Waco on the Brazos river, namely: Tonacaniqua Tribe 2. C. Waco Tribe and a party of Keechi and the friendship between the people of Texas and the said tribes have been agreed to and strengthened.

The United States of America being desirous to possess peace on their entire borders and to secure all the said tribes every necessary assistance may require. To prevent depredations upon the persons and property of their own citizens as well as the citizens of Texas, have this day entered into the consideration of said treaty by their Commissioner for that purpose, Pierce M. Butler Esqr. Their Indian Agent for the Cherokees, who in their behalf has witnessed the execution of the said treaty. Upon it is hereby stipulated and agreed by and between the said United States, of the first part, the Republic of Texas, of the second part, and the Chiefs, Braves and Warriors of the said Tribes of Indians of the third part, as follows:-

First.

That the Indians of the several tribes represented by the Chiefs, Braves and Warriors, who signed this treaty, will not commit any depredations on the property, or any injuries to the persons of any whites, Indians, or others living within the jurisdiction of the United States and entitled to their protection, and that if any property is wrongfully taken from the territory of the United States, or any persons entitled to their protection are captured by the said Indians or any of them, they will on demand restore such captures, and such property or will pay the full value of such property, and that upon any act or refusal to comply with this agreement, the United States, by their Officers, Agents and Soldiers, may pursue such property, and captives, and retake them by force of arms, although they may happen to be within the territorial limits of the Republic of Texas.

Second.

In case any of the said Indians shall bring into the territory of the United States any property or persons, wrongfully taken within the limits of Texas, the United States engage to render all the aid in their power for the return of such property and captives, and for the seizure of the offenders who may have brought them within the territory of the United States, and they will deliver up to the authorized Agents of Texas such property and captives and the offenders so seized, if such offenders usually reside within the limits of the United States, but if they usually reside within the boundaries of Texas, then the Government of Texas will

to be founded against and punished in the manner provided by the laws; the United States surrendering every of the to the other every claim accruing and within their limits."

(Mr Calhoun to Mr Murphy Dec

Should the proposed treaty be ratified, and any of the Tribes that become parties to the same be disposed to the Several States alone, it will be necessary to guard against that portion of the stipulations by which both the United States are expressly or impliedly, and by which the United States might claim as an acknowledgement of the part of Texas, that these Indians were out of the bounds which the United States were already bound to restrain.

And now permit me to call your attention to a fact, which has presented itself to my mind, which seems to be unknown to the Secretary of State, or if known seems to be entirely disregarded by the Department. It is important that I should state the views of my Government in relation to it, I allude to the fact whether the treaty between Mexico and the United States, or any part of the same, is held to be binding upon Texas, as upon the United States so far as the same may have related to Texas. By the 34th Article of that treaty, I mean the Treaty of 1831, it is provided after eight years from its ratification, the same may be terminated by either party giving notice to the other of its intention so to do, after twelve months from the date of said notice. From the instructions of Mr Clay held to the Secretary of State of Texas to Mr Bee, with the communication from Mr Irving, Secretary of Legation, who wrote, in the absence of Mr Bee to Mr Webster Secretary of State of the United States; which communication is dated the 19th of May A.D 1841. I learn the facts which have induced me to believe that that treaty has ceased to exist, except the provision of amity. I submit the following extract which have induced this conclusion.

(Mr Mayfield to Mr Bee, on 20th April 1841

"I am directed by the President to instruct you, formally to notify the Government of the United States of the intention of this Government to terminate the stipulations of the Treaty, so far as relates to commerce and navigation. This notification you will give in conformity to the 34th Article of the Treaty."

(Mr. Murry to Mr Webster. May 19th 1841)

"The undersigned is instructed formally to announce to the Government of the United States, as he now does, the resolution of that of Texas to Terminate the Treaty of the 5th of April 1831 between the United States and Mexico, so far as it is binding upon Texas and the United States in all matters relating to Commerce and Navigation, as soon after the present date as is compatible with the provisions of Article 34 of said Treaty."

I hope to hear from your Department the views of Government in relation to this subject.

I have also respectfully requested, those papers in relation to the Treaty now pending before the Senate, copies of which are in possession, I fear, are in jeopardy. I allude to the 5th and 7th Articles of the suggestions of the Secretary, I have hastily drawn into consideration on Foreign relations, of which he is chairman, some of the leading arguments which Commercial nations daily to prevent the treaty in a false light, before the Senate, and to ensure that body with the importance of its ratification. He

lengthy, which prevents my sending you a copy. I endeavored to impress the Committee with the opinion, that if these leading features were rejected, the fragments would not be worth preserving. The late internal difficulties in Texas, and the dissensions among ourselves, I regret to say, have added much strength to the opposition, which is arrayed against this treaty, and I have no doubt, have increased much of the timerity and reluctance, manifested by the United States, in the formation of an alliance or Publicate Treaty with the Indians, for our mutual protection, as before alluded to, while it has induced the public mind to rely with less confidence in the institutions of our Country. Of those individuals, who scatter the seeds of discord, renew their baleful effects upon our interests abroad I feel confident that they would sacrifice their motives of personal ambition, upon the alter of their common country, and unite with a single purpose, under the single Star, for the welfare of the whole nation. The old United States Bank, and some of its Agents, who are in possession of certain Texian bonds, which were purchased by them are making a heavy effort against the ratification of any treaty. I have collected all the important facts in relation to these matters, and placed them in possession of Senators, who are willing to act upon such matters as concern the mutual welfare of both nations, in a proper and unprejudiced light.

In my last despatch I said to your Department that in the course of a day or two, I would write further upon the subject of the interposition of this Government. Since the date of that communication, I have had frequent conversations with the President and Secretary of State upon this subject, which were hermetically of a strictly confidential character, in regard to which, I am only permitted to say that this Government, influenced by the most laudable desire to restore peace between Mexico and Texas, will not fail to use every means, within its power, consistent with its honor and high standing as a nation, to bring about this desirable result. And here permit me to direct your attention to the importance of withholding from the public eye so much of my dispatch No 93 as relates to this subject.

It is important, as I conceive, for the interest of Texas, that she should settle down upon some policy to which she will strictly adhere, as far as circumstances will permit, during the pendency of hostilities with Mexico. We should determine to act exclusively upon the defensive, or determine upon the more vigorous course of making war upon Mexico by all the means which we could bring to our aid. Had the Government persevered in confining its operations at home, I am satisfied that the measures, taken to arrest the predatory warfare that had been carried on upon our borders, would have proved entirely successful, and that in future, we should have had nothing to dread but a formidable invasion of such a character as would have been likely to test, by a trial of arms, the comparative strength of the two nations. Such an invasion, however, might have been delayed by the preliminary movements in America, and the hostilities now going on between that country and Yucatan, which such delay, with the attendant uncertainty which would hang over our affairs, might have continued to retard our advancement, and consequent prosperity that must exist upon the restoration of peace and the termination of our difficulties

State of Texas
Washington City, Jan.y 25th 1843.

The Honorable Anson Jones,
Secretary of State
&c.&c.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your dispatches of the 23d, 26th, 28th and 30th ultimo. The several matters contained in an entire have received my attention.

Your instructions in a former dispatch, and repeated again in your dispatch of the 23d ultimo, with regard to the appointment of a Commissioner to represent the United States at the proposed Indian Council, which is to meet at the Waco village on the Brazos river, has sometime since received my attention, and you were informed in my dispatch No 35 of the success of my efforts.

So soon as your last dispatches were received, I immediately called upon the President and Secretary of State of the United States, and laid before them the intelligence, in relation to the course contended to be pursued by the British and French Governments, upon the subject of mediation, and expressed to them the desire of my Government, that the United States should give the necessary instructions to the Minister in Mexico, that a concert of action might be had on the part of these three great powers. The President and Secretary of State both expressed the greatest desire to do all in their power to further the proposed object, reiterating at the same time, the fact, which they had before communicated to me, that the U. States Minister in Mexico had been instructed, sometime since to offer to that Government the mediation of his Government in the settlement of the differences between Texas and Mexico. He further assured me, that the additional information which I had communicated to them should be immediately communicated to Mr Thompson, the Minister, resuming at the same time, and urging his attention to the former instructions, which had been given him upon the subject. I then told Mr Webster that I would immediately address him a formal communication upon this subject, which I promised I had complied with this morning, a copy of which you will find hereto annexed. You will observe in this communication to Mr Webster, that I did not confine myself exclusively to the points embraced in your instructions, but have alluded briefly to the campaign across the Rio Grande under the command of Gen.l Somervell. I did this upon consultation with Mr Webster, who promised to send a copy of my communication to Mr Thompson, that he might show the same to the Mexican Government, should he deem it necessary; and from which he might show that we were driven to seek some from motives of self defence and a desire of peace, and not

[illegible]

[illegible] Sir I beg leave to call your attention to the Petition of the Inhabitants of Nashville & its vicinity praying for the establishment of a Mint at that place. I am fully impressed with the importance of such an establishment to the Western country, & the facility with which it could be put in operation at Nashville, from the circumstance of the Mint at Philadelphia having a surplus of machinery, which could be spared for the purpose, & the Gold mines of North Carolina being in the vicinity of Nashville, & the Bullion could be procured from them at a cheaper rate than from any other place. I am also impressed with the importance of having a Mint in the Western country, from the circumstance that the Gold Coin of Spain & France is now the principal circulating medium in the Western country, & the Gold Coin of the United States is but little known there, & is therefore at a discount

Government to sustain. This movement of new troops. The greater the effect that is produced, and the more formidable the demonstration that is made, the stronger will be the arguments, which may be used by the Powers mutually friendly, why peace should be restored between the two countries.

I pray God, my dear friend, that He may have you and your family always in His holy keeping.

Your obedient servant

Isaac Hull Gardner

His Excellency James Madison, President of the United States, Washington, D.C.

Copy of the communication from Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, relative to the Treaty of Ghent, 1814.

Admiralty office,
Downing Street, March 24th 1815.

Sir,

The Undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having taken into consideration the Note addressed to them on the 23rd of February last by Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State of the United States of America, in relation to the Treaty of Peace concluded between His Britannic Majesty and the United States, and having compared the Declaration of the Government of the United States, annexed to the said Note, with the Treaty itself, have the honour to inform Mr. Monroe that they are ready to exchange the Ratifications of the Treaty, as soon as the Ratification of the Government of the United States shall be produced.

The Undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty, have received by the last Mail from America, the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Ghent on the 24th December last, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of His Britannic Majesty, duly authorized for that purpose, and they have the honour to transmit to Mr. Monroe a Copy of the said Ratification, together with a Copy of the Declaration of the Government of the United States, annexed to the Note addressed to them on the 23rd of February last by Mr. Monroe.

The Undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty, have received by the last Mail from America, the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Ghent on the 24th December last, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of His Britannic Majesty, duly authorized for that purpose, and they have the honour to transmit to Mr. Monroe a Copy of the said Ratification, together with a Copy of the Declaration of the Government of the United States, annexed to the Note addressed to them on the 23rd of February last by Mr. Monroe.

The Undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty, have received by the last Mail from America, the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Ghent on the 24th December last, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of His Britannic Majesty, duly authorized for that purpose, and they have the honour to transmit to Mr. Monroe a Copy of the said Ratification, together with a Copy of the Declaration of the Government of the United States, annexed to the Note addressed to them on the 23rd of February last by Mr. Monroe.

The Undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty, have received by the last Mail from America, the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Ghent on the 24th December last, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of His Britannic Majesty, duly authorized for that purpose, and they have the honour to transmit to Mr. Monroe a Copy of the said Ratification, together with a Copy of the Declaration of the Government of the United States, annexed to the Note addressed to them on the 23rd of February last by Mr. Monroe.

The Undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty, have received by the last Mail from America, the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Ghent on the 24th December last, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of His Britannic Majesty, duly authorized for that purpose, and they have the honour to transmit to Mr. Monroe a Copy of the said Ratification, together with a Copy of the Declaration of the Government of the United States, annexed to the Note addressed to them on the 23rd of February last by Mr. Monroe.

The Undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty, have received by the last Mail from America, the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Ghent on the 24th December last, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of His Britannic Majesty, duly authorized for that purpose, and they have the honour to transmit to Mr. Monroe a Copy of the said Ratification, together with a Copy of the Declaration of the Government of the United States, annexed to the Note addressed to them on the 23rd of February last by Mr. Monroe.

Government to undertake the supply of [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to

an ratification of a treaty concluded with

the consideration of Mr Van Buren and others to be [illegible] and
to bottom of such matter until further and [illegible] necessary for ascertaining such offenders, and the proceedings thereon in the Recovery of the Amount of [illegible]

I have the honor to be, Sir, your Obedient Servt

(Signed) [illegible]

The Hon. Daniel Webster
Secretary of State

(Copy with Webster's note to Mr Van Buren enclosing the above copy of communication from the War Department)

The President directs me to inform the United States has the honor to inform [illegible] that a copy of the note which he addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury respecting the Indian annuities to the Western frontier of Texas was communicated to the House of Representatives, a copy of which accompanies the communication which has been the basis of legislation.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to offer Mr Van Buren assurances of his great consideration.

(Signed) [illegible]

Department of State.
Washington
June 6th 1838

Signature of the Minister
Envoy Extraordinary [illegible]

The Hon.
Martin Van Buren,
[illegible]

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this day, in which you request to be informed whether the President approves the proposition of Mr. Adams, relative to the Indian annuities.

I have accordingly submitted a [illegible] your note, and am directed by the President to inform you that he does not approve of the proposition, and that he considers the Treasury Department as responsible only to the laws for the duties of the Secretary thereof. A copy of which I herewith transmit to you.

By an communication of the answer I you will

damage. That the owners claim had an indemnification for the loss which they contend that they have sustained) the sum of (£5,042.4.10) five thousand forty two dollars and forty cents.

And we say no compensation has been awarded in connection with the claims arising upon the original attack. It has been ascertained that a claim was made but it should be adjusted as near away as the circumstances will permit.

The Government of Chile does not wish to shirk the responsibility of the actions of the officers who commanded the Esmeralda, but it is desirous that the whole of the circumstances connected with the seizure of the vessel and the discharge of the claims against the Government of Chile, should be fully investigated, so that the Government may be in possession of all the facts before it is called upon to decide upon the claims.

The Chilian Government has therefore appointed a Commissioner to proceed to England for the purpose of investigating the claims, and to confer with Her Majesty's Government upon the subject.

The Chilian Government has also appointed Señor Don Manuel Antonio Matta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to proceed to Washington for the purpose of conferring with the United States

made such additional charges as were to them correct, and the delay that may not have been but in succession of these additional charges, has been. To lay before you a duplicate of the account forwarded to the Department of State at Washington

In proof of the charge for additional disbursement ing To eight hundred dollars. I beg to state that the time of the detention of the vessel for repairs is only correctly been. The 23rd Aug. to the 11th Sept. whereas it should have been 32 days since up to the 11th of September, that being the day when the repairs were completed, as appears by Boat Wardens survey held at Mobile.

The charges for additional time is proper and reasonable, because the vessel was unemployed during said period and the delay and loss were the direct consequences of the seizure. The owners of the Relief have not received or claimed any of this loss by way of insurance or otherwise.

I would further state that although the accompanying account is made up from the documents and proofs which have been received, yet the amount fully is the short of the whole extent of their loss.

And in consequence of the unlawful and unjustifiable proceedings on the part of the United States, the said owners have the owners suffered severely, a heavy pecuniary loss, but it was authorized under the cause of the decease of Capt. Means at Mobile.

The owners hereby with respect the recommendation of their County for protection, and respectfully request that such assistance may be taken to afford them relief, and compensation to them for this loss as to the proper authorities of the Government shall seem best.

Any action upon the receipt of this is respectfully requested, and any information as to the progress of adjustment of this matter will be gratefully received

I have the honor to be,
Dr Sir, your obt. svt.

(signed) M. C. Hale.
Managing owner of Brig Relief

Duplicate. Account of Charges for detention, damages and Expenses of Brig Relief owned by Citizens of the United States, Residents of Texas

(113) Account of Thomas Means, Master of the Brig Relief, of charges for detention, damages and expenses, from the 18th of June 1842 to the 11th August accrued to Dephinite. — . . . . $3.942.50 cts

For additional damages from 11th of August to 11th of September, the vessel being detained during that period, to enable the Captain Means to complete the repairs being 32 days, at $25 per day. . . . 800.00

For amount of stores on board at the time of seizure, and not returned by the Mexicans, ... 2.00.00

For cash paid for Expenses travelling expenses going in & returning 100 00

$ 5042 50

Legation of Texas, Paris,
January 25. 1843.

The Hon. A. Levin,
Secretary of State

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 8 of the 22nd ult. and of a communication from Genl. Woll of the 23rd ult; both of which have been duly laid before the Council.

I shall immediately call at the Foreign Office and in the meantime, can only mention that the 25th Article has not been communicated to this Legation officially, although I have recently applied at the Department of Foreign Affairs, who should be the first to do so.

The Duke de Broglie stated the last declaration to Texas is merely of form; and although the French Government feels, as does every other, the most entire indifference between their form of Chargé d'Affaires and this Mission, they would willingly forgit it and do away with it, if possible, on account of Texas. But the objection seems to be, to any one of the Governments, could ask the withdrawal of the Chargé d'Affaires from the other, without the latter asking the same thing of the former Government. Except for these calumnies from our own citizens, we might have been recognized by nearly every Power in Europe, the extracts from our newspapers which fill their way into foreign Journals are, as you will readily conceive, of any but an enlightened character to the American Union. What effect such articles produce in Texas I can not say, but I know that abroad, they do the country great and unmerited damage and disgrace, unredressed by any disavowal.

I have received no information since I left London, from the British Government concerning their mediation in the affairs of Texas and Mexico, which I was informed would continue to be prosecuted at Mexico.

On questioning the French Authorities, the French Government, on the request of Great Britain to make a joint representation, instructed their Minister at Mexico to tender the good offices of the French Government to bring about, if possible, an amicable arrangement between Texas and Mexico. How this matter was made, nothing can be said positively to be accomplished by any mediation as yet passed either.

The British Government, whose influence at Mexico is paramount, are anxious of establishing peace between Texas and Mexico from an apprehension that a continuance of the united states may result in the annexation of Texas to the American Union. They are now persuaded that such an event is extremely improbable, and that a conquest by one nation of the American States [illegible]

endanger the existence of their Armies. I likewise suppose that the attack recently upon Peace is more regarded by the English Government as an attack less important than they formerly considered it.

The United States has a vital interest in the maintenance of the Independence of Texas and the integrity of our institutions. I have written to our Chargé d'Affairs, at Washington City a confidential letter, a copy of which has been forwarded to you - Explanatory stating the present condition of the mediation proffered by Great Britain, and adding some very cogent considerations which should induce the United States Government to take decided and immediate action in reference to Texas and the contest with Mexico.

In the conclusion of my letter to Mr Murphy you see I have ventured to suggest that France and the United States might conjointly decide, at once, the affairs of Texas and Mexico, without the concurrence of England; and that although France will not now take the initiative and make the invitation to the United States, yet that the generous promptness with which France acceded to the former proposition from Texas, induces me to believe she would cooperate with the United States on any invitation emanating from this Power

I hope the course I have taken in connection with the suggestion to our Minister at Washington City, that the Government should take some decided step in this matter will meet your approbation. I am sure the facts set forth in that letter will attract your attention.

I have great reason to fear that several of my despatches as well as private letters to the President and Secretary of State, are lost in the Post Offices of the United States.

I have the honor to be,

very respectfully,

Your obt. Servant,

Ashbel Smith.

Hon. Abel Upshur,
Secy. of State.

Hon. A. Stewart, Esqr.

you will consult with Bigne, and give us the extension of Boundary as follows to wit- "Commencing at the South Western corner of the tract as defined in the contract of July 26th and running due South 25 miles. thence due west 120 miles thence due North 25 miles to the South west corner of the tract as defined and extended in the Contract we have just made.

I beg General Houston and yours if to believe me, when I say that our enterprise will be carried out, in all good faith And although I would not assume that the Engagements existing with me will not be forthcoming, on equal good faith, I believe in all candor, that it can not exceed the expectation of arrogance, when I express my perfect confidence, that no other contractor, will render the same amount of service which we shall do the Republic.

If Mr. President will comply in with my request, he can endorse the extension on the copy of the Contract, lodged in your Department, and send a copy of it in a letter addressed to me, authorizing me to endorse the same upon the original on file or to append the letter to the original contract, with authority to consider it as part or parcel of the same- and in that shape you could easily direct the addition.. Please to address me, to the care of Thomas Hinde Esq. 104 Bunk Court, New Bridge Street London.

Please to present my best respects to General Houston and accept the assurance that I am

Very truly yours,

J. Power

P.S. Addressed as above to Mr Bryan your Consul at New Orleans. I shall arrange with him to forward Home.

Please to send me an answer to this, addressed To London, as above, by an early mail.

I have been sorry that I had not added an outline of the whole boundary in the contract, and if the President gives me this extension, I should like it, if he would then add a description of the whole boundary line of all the territory included in the general extension.

In case of granting this extension, Please send Doctor Barrett a copy of the letter to care of Mr Bryan in New Orleans.

P.S. Please write me, as soon as you have learned, the result of the proposed Indian Council, and address me at London.

Galveston, May 3rd 1845.

My Dear Sir,

The Boat is just leaving and I have only time to say that I have received your letter of the 26th ult. and am glad to learn that the Indians have been induced to meet the Commissioners. I have only time to say to you that Mr Donelson can write the address to the Senate of the United States of America; and as Indian Warriors and Smoking

on the way to Mr Kenyon and Berkeley could give more at length by the next mail. Several will write you now, but that Mr Borden carries communications the delay has been caused by the error. Which leave me nothing by the 15th instant. I have only time to add my best wishes for your health & family.

Yours most truly

Wm Henry Daingerfield

P.S. We arrived here, last on Saturday or Sunday. No news.

Galveston, February 4th 1843.

Sir,

Requesting your reference to a note which I had the honor to address to you on the 30th September last, in respect of the claim of certain British subjects to lands in Texas, it is now my duty to put forward another and more weighty case of the like nature, recently committed to me by Her Majesty's Government, namely, that of John Charles Beales, and others, Her Majesty's subjects, claiming under Texian

The lands comprised in these last claims are three known as the "Artesian grant" the "Nolan or Rio Colorado grant," the "Rio Grande grant," and nine grants in fee simple, of eleven leagues each, containing 438,411 703/100 acres English, located on the Rio Nueces. I am unable to state that the limits of these respective claims and generally the particulars of the titles must be known to the Government of the Republic, but for the sake of form, I have considered it proper to annex the accompanying abstract of the dates and limits of the grants collected from the "Exhibit" of a memorial presented to Her Majesty by J.C. Beales in the course of last year, on his own behalf and that of others claiming under him. And in order that the grounds of Mr Beales appeal to the Government may be fully known to this Government I also transmit herewith a copy of the memorial presented to Her Majesty.

Since I have been in Texas, it has been incumbent upon me to consider these claims with all the attention in my power: and confining the expressions of my opinions upon the disposition of this Republic, solely to those provisions which affect the rights and claims of British subjects, I must declare that the provisions of the unconfirmed city of Austin and others, seem to me to be unjust and unknown to this Government and to the Treaty of this Republic with Mexico executed only to the Independence of the former Government that present rights ought not to have been disturbed, more than the Government would have been justified in annulling the grants issued by the Spanish, and previous British authorities, and require to rights [illegible] Texas [illegible] Government [illegible] such over ruling force as the breach of the Treaty of Washington, ever in 1835, and its continuance to this hour, have not violated, by the confiscatory Enactment of Congress,

in. The particulars set forth by these British subjects. But beyond this, we cannot think
to my judgment that the Constitution intended Legislation, of the nature now
complained of, by clear general reservation, and by implication, unmistakably declar-
able from its own provisions respecting defective titles said to emanate from
the former Sovereignty.

"No alien" says the 10th Section of the General Provisions
of the Constitution "shall hold lands in Texas except by titles emanating directly
from the Government of the Republic."

This exception certainly appears to consider a ratification of all titles emanating directly from the Government of which this Government is the successor, and to the obligations of which it is lawfully bound: In other words it appears to have been the intention of this provision to place this Government for the maintenance of the public lands, and for objects of policy, in the exact situation of the former Government. There can be no warrant in this provision of the Constitution to disturb what had been legally done by the former Sovereignty on behalf of Aliens, and it certainly remains to seek for that sanction elsewhere

The Constitution declares that "whereas the protection
"of the public domain from unjust and fraudulent claims, and perplexing the
"people in the enjoyment of their lands, is one of the great duties of this Government,
"and whereas the Legislature of Coahuila and Texas having passed an act
"in the year 1834, in behalf of Samuel T. Mason of the town of Nacogdoches, and another act
"the 14th day of March, 1835, under which the extravagant amount of eleven hundred
"leagues of land has been claimed by sundry individuals, some of whom reside
"in foreign countries, and are not citizens of the Republic, which said acts
"are contrary to articles fourth, twelfth and fifteenth, of the laws of 1824, of the
"General Congress of Mexico, and one of said acts, for that cause, have by said Gen-
"eral Congress of Mexico, been declared null and void. It is hereby declared and
"the said act of 1834 in favor of S. T. Mason, and of the 14th of March, 1835, of the said
"Legislature of Coahuila and Texas, and each and every grant founded thereon, is,
"and was from the beginning, null and void; and all surveys made under the
"power of authority derived from said acts, are hereby declared to be null and void:
"And all eleven league claims, located within twenty leagues of the boundary line
"between Texas, and the United States of America, which have been located con-
"trary to the Laws of Mexico, are hereby declared to be null and void."

The Specification of the causes of the defect of Mason's
Title, and the alleged intrinsic character of that defect, and the circumstance of
all eleven league claims located within 20 leagues of the United States of America,
said to be located contrary to the Laws of Mexico, prove, that it was never in-
tended to delegate to Congress a right to confiscate titles, and declare actual
possession lawfully emanating from the Congress of Mexico. The declara-
tion of the provisions of the authority of the Congress of Mexico, and the
special acts thereupon, were on the contrary, the fundamental grounds for the
annulment of the grants represented to have been irregularly made by Mason in
1834, and 1835.

In the same section it is declared "with a view to the
"simplification of the land system, and the protection of the people and Govern-
"ment from litigation and fraud, a General Land Office shall be established, where
"all the final titles of the Republic shall be registered, and the whole territory of the
"Republic shall be surveyed, in as manner hereafter to be prescribed by law,
"which shall enable the officers of the Government or any citizen, to ascertain with cer-
"tainty the lands that are vacant, and those lands which may be granted with"

"valid titles."

The enactments of Congress for the establishment of a land Office founded upon this proposal, contain the clauses of which these Boundary objects complain, but as none can be understood, that the Constitution granted or intended a sanction for such enactments, in abdicating to Congress the trust of ever thereafter having a Land Office for the registry of land titles. The lands now in question were covered by said titles: and it assuredly regards the prevailing force of a confiscatory declaration from which there was to be no appeal, to attack those titles. As further proof of the purpose and declaration of the Constitution, if further proof be necessary, it was declared "that whereas many surveys and "titles to land have been made whilst most of the people of Texas were absent" "from home, serving in the campaign against Bexar, it is hereby declared" "that all the surveys and locations of land made since the act of the date" "constitution closing the Land Offices, and all titles to Lands made since that "time, are, and shall be null and void."

This provision, with the provision respecting Impressments, and the specifications of the objects and purposes for which a Land Office was to be established; appear distinctly to define, and limit the power delegated to Congress respecting Legislation upon the subject of titles to Lands.

And mindful of the principle of the Constitution of Texas that every right not expressly delegated, is reserved, it certainly does seem inexcusable to claim a tacit sanction for enactments of retrospective and confiscatory Legislation, in an Instrument of fundamental and limitary authority, so express upon the subject of titles to Land, and of which it is a cardinal rule that "no retrospective or ex post facto Law" "or Laws impairing the obligation of contracts shall be made."

I need scarcely say that the Presidents' message returning the Lands Bill to Congress without his approval, are known to me, and bearing as they do, so forcibly upon the subject of these claims, I have thought it convenient to forward copies of them to Her Majesty's Government.

Upon the general consequences of that Legislation, its security for crime, and so emphatically deprecated in those documents, it is not my province to remark; But the rights of the particular rights forming the subject of this communication it is a source of regret indeed, that the Presidents' objections to the Bill were unavailing.

I had hoped that Congress would not adjourn without passing some just and effectual measure of relief for these claimants, in the situation of these parties, founded upon the representation which I had the honor to address to this Government on the 30th September last: That hope, however, has been disappointed, and it becomes for me to state in obedience to my instructions, that unless the facts set forth by these British claimants are refuted, or a satisfactory explanation given, Her Britain Government must be aware that Her Majesty's Government would be fully authorized to take the necessary steps for enforcing the just claims of Her Majesty's subjects.

I commit these cases, recommended by every consideration of justice, and to the freedom to add of some policy with the confident persuasion, that it will have the cordial support of the President. I cannot but express the sanguine hope too, that Congress at their more advanced period of the progress of the Republic, will remedy on the behalf of these claimants, the effects of wrongful Legislation

attributable to haste and pressure incidental to the early and critical days of
affairs, in which it was passed.

With sentiments of the highest consideration,

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

and faithful Servant

(Signed) Stephen F. Austin.

To

The Honorable,

Mexican Senate,

&c &c &c

Abstract of the dates and terms of certain grants of land claimed by S. F. Beales as British subjects and others under them, extracted from the Empresario titles of said S. F. Beales, being the exhibits of a memorial, presented to His Majesty The Queen of Great Britain in the year 1842.

General Name of Grant	Limits of Grant	By what authority granted. To whom and Date.	Date and place of the signature & to whom granted
Arkansas Grant	It shall begin at a land mark which shall be set up on the spot where the parallel of the thirty second degree of north latitude crosses the meridian of the hundred and second degree of longitude west from London. said spot being at the South west corner of the Grant petitioned for by Colonel Reuben Ross. From thence it shall proceed west along the 32° of latitude as far as the Eastern limit of New Mexico. From thence it shall ascend to the north on the boundary line between the Provinces of Coahuila and Texas, and New Mexico, as far as 20 leagues South of the river Arkansas. From thence it shall run east to the meridian of 102° of longitude which is the western boundary of the grant petitioned for by the said Col Reuben Ross. And from thence it shall proceed South as far as the place of beginning.	Government of the State of Coahuila and Texas. To Don Manuel Royuela a native of Castille and Don Charles Beales a native of England. Saltillo. 14th March 1832	Leona Vicario Block 1832. To S. F. Beales by Don Manuel Royuela.
Milam or Rio Colorado Grant.	It shall commence at the head of the Western most bend, from whence a line shall be drawn to the North west, along the Grant given to Stephen F. Austin and Samuel M. Williams, as	Government of Coahuila and Texas. To Don Juan Vicente Campos Attorney for Mariano Dominguez,	By power of attorney City of Mexico 31st October 1832. Mariano Dominguez and Fernando de Leon.

	far as the road which leads from Bexar to Nacogdoches, and shall then follow the said Road until it reaches the River Colorado of Texas; from thence it shall ascend the right bank of the said river to the distance of fifteen leagues; from thence a line shall proceed in a direct parallel with the road before mentioned, till it meets with the River Guadalupe; from thence it shall descend on the left bank of that river to the distance of five leagues to the South east of the Road aforesaid; and from thence a straight line shall be drawn to the East until it reaches the place of beginning.	Fortunado Soto, Juan Ramon de la Rosa and John Charles Beales Leona Vicario 8th May 1832	To J.C. Beales and by Deed 20th October 1834 between Juan Ramon Mila de la Rosa, and John Charles Beales To said Beales
Rio Grande Grant	Beginning on the line or reputed boundary line which separates this State from that of Tamaulipas, running across the rivers Nueces and Bravo del Norte, and ascending on the left banks of the said river Bravo, as far as the twenty fourth meridian or degree of longitude west from Washington; from thence, proceeding along the line of said twenty fourth degree, till it meets the twenty north parallel or degree of latitude; from thence, running on the said parallel as far as the aforesaid river Nueces, whence a line shall be drawn downwards till it reaches the aforesaid boundary line at the place of beginning.	Government of Coahuila and Texas. To James Grant and John Charles Beales. Leona Vicario 9th Oct 1832	By power of attorney Leona Vicario 18th Oct 1832 James Grant To John Charles Beales.
Rio Grande Grant Continued	Beginning on the spot at which the thirty-first degree of north latitude crosses the western boundary of the colony of Robert Leftwich, as present belonging to the Company of Austin & Williams; which is between the rivers Colorado and Brazos, from thence, according on said boundary to the north west, as far as the point of said colony crossed by the thirty second degree of north latitude; from thence running west along the southern boundary of the colony which belongs to the citizen Juan Davenport, till it reaches the 100th of longitude, from thence descending on the line of said	Do Do Do.	Do Do Do

	two degrees, no course as the former crossed by the old road leading from Rio Grande to Boca: from thence run ning along the said road as far as the river Medina, and then up the right bank of said river to the distance of Ten leagues: from thence, proceeding on a line directly east, till it meets with the river Guadalupe; from thence, ascending the right bank of said river to the point where it termi- nates the colony of Colonel Mayhan; from thence, running on a straight line along the said last mentioned colony, and extending across the river Colorado, till it meets with the western boundary of the colony Coff- wick, which is the place of beginning		
Nine Grants in the Temple of Eleven Leagues each located on the Rio Nueces	Patent To Pedro Aguirre. "Beginning upon the right bank of the River Nueces, where it meets on the upper side of that section of land belonging to Citizen Ino Nueces Peregrino, bordering on the boundary line of said section Ten thousand chain ish varas, from whence draw a line parallel to the river, 27.500 varas in length, measured on a line perpendicular to the aforesaid boundary. Thence another line is to be drawn, which at the distance of Ten Thou sand varas will meet the River, a- longside of which descend to the place of beginning." Comprehending eleven leagues of land.	Government of the State of Coahuila and Texas to Pedro Aguirre Texas Titles Oct 15th 1834	Rights and Titles Texas Records Oct 1832 Pedro de Aguirre
	Patent To Narciso Aguirre. "Beginning the measure on the left bank of the river Nueces, in the part of the actual road which goes from Laredo to Presidio of Rio Grande, a right line will be drawn from thence ten thou- sand chain varas in length, north east of the course, thence another line will follow parallel to the river on the upper side 27500 varas in length measured upon a line perpendicular to the former, and where the latter terminates another line will be drawn parallel to the first one, until	Narciso Aguirre 9th Oct 1834	Narciso de Aguirre

arriving at the river on the bank along which descends to the point where the measure began." Comprehending eleven leagues of land.

Patent to Jesus Cardenas. —

"At the section of the Colorado River, below the Yuma Indians, following its Southern boundary where it terminates in line parallel to the river with be drawn downwards the distance of 24,500 Spanish varas, measured on a line perpendicular to the first, thence another line will be drawn parallel to the first, with running at the river, alongside of which ascend to the place of beginning." Comprehending eleven leagues of land.

Jesus Cardenas Do Do Oct 14th 1832 | Jesus de Cardenas

Patent to Blas Reyes ..

"Departing from the point of the right bank of the river Gila, whereon the aforesaid road from Rio Grande to Bexar reaches, a right line of Two thousand varas will be drawn towards, the South, inclined 30° westwardly, from whence another line will be drawn downwards parallel to the river, 24,500 varas long, measured on a line perpendicular to the first, from there another line parallel to the first will be drawn as far as the river, then ascending Eastwards to the place of beginning." Comprehending eleven leagues of land.

Blas Reyes Do Do Oct 14th 1832 | Blas Reyes

Patent to Juan Gonzales.

Departing from the point where the line that bounds the boundary of the Dolores Sito. forms an angle between South and west, let a line be drawn Southwardly parallel to the same direction of the above line of said Indians, until the distance of 23,750. varas then let another line be drawn at right angles over the summit of Picacho Sierra, to the distance of 24,000 varas, and from it let another be drawn northwardly, parallel to the first, of the same extent which last will be terminated by another drawn eastwardly,

Juan Gonzales Do Do Do | Juan Gonzales

over the mouth aforesaid continuing
to the place of beginning" containing
eleven leagues of land.

Patent To Primo Sota de Berlo. — Primo Sota de Berlo — Primo Sota de Berlo

Departing from the Paved entrance
the boundary line of the city of Brownsville to the mouth of Las Moras on
the north side, by a line of 10.000 varas
to draw southwardly covered 25°
southwardly of the surface. Thence
by another line of 8100 varas course
northwardly, inclined 25° eastwardly
of the compass, from whence draw
another at right angles, which cro-
ssing the mouth will be 2000 varas
from that point; under the same terms
draw another line of 43.843 varas course
wardly inclined 25° westwardly, until it
to extremity produce another of 10.000
varas from west to east inclined 25° east-
wardly, crossing again the mouth and
thence it will accord 4.500 varas north
wardly inclined 25° eastwardly, from
which point proceed along the bank
which closes the surface of the riv-
mouth ensuing at the beginning, com-
prehending eleven leagues of land.

Patent To Francisco Berger. — Francisco Berger 23 Sch. 139 — Francisco Berger

"Beginning on the right margin of
the river Nueces, on the road from Rio
Grande To Bejar, following the bounda-
ry of that section of land belonging to
Blas Reyes, which begins southwardly
25° inclined to the west of the com-
pass; to the termination of this line,
draw another eastwards, bounded to
the river, until the distance of 2950
varas, measured upon a line per-
pendicular to the aforesaid bound-
ary, then to another to bound
which at the distance of 10.000 varas
may meet the river, along whose
course to descend to the place of be-
ginning containing eleven leagues
of land.

Patent to Melchor Valdez. — Melchor Valdez 23 Sch. 140 — Melchor Valdez

"Having a line at the boundaries
of the Ciligen Juan Gonzales which
may begin at the bank, under it

meets the section of Mr Solano Sola de Ruda and which may commence at the distance of three varas towards the west, the another one be drawn at right angles towards the north of 19188 varas, and from thence another, parallel to the first of the same length, at which same another, parallel to the second, which, being adjacent to the boundaries of the said Mrs Solano Sola de Ruda, may end at the first first mentioned, containing eleven leagues of land.

Grant To Antonio Aguirre. Antonio Aguirre &c. &c. &c. &c. Antonio de Aguirre

Take the north east boundary of Marcos Aguirre's section upon the river São Bueno, which will be the south western boundary of the first one, and at the end of the said boundary to a line to drawn eastwardly parallel to the river, which shall have the length of 29 300 varas measured on a line perpendicular to the aforesaid boundary, and from thence the northern line parallel to the first to drawn as far as the river, containing three leagues of land.

Certified by

Land Office

To Her Most Excellent and Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Memorial, Petition and Remembrance of her faithful and dutiful subject Juan Chamberlain respectfully and humbly represents.

That your Memorialist is desirous to purchase of and by assignment to have by his Excellency, required Grants from the State of Coahuila and Texas, confirmed by the General Government of the Republic of Mexico, to the several tracts of land, and at the dates contained and described by the boundaries thereof in the annexed copies of the Grants, herewith forwarded.

That these Grants, or Empresario Grants, known as such, by the laws and usages of the General Government of Mexico and of the State of Coahuila and Texas, and by a just interpretation of them and in

Empresario, an exclusive permission from the said Board of land, within the de- -marcations thereof respectively, and a bounty and settlers right in the Empresario thereof for the space of six years, for the purpose of encouraging Colonists to settle therein during the respective grants, upon the same, and also to give them an undivided preference and choice in selecting the said land and location within the same, with such privileges of unmolested pasturage and of working mines within the Empresario of the same, subject to nothing more than the usufruct and ordinary use of the timber, that an express knowledge was granted to your Memorialist to possess the same, upon any sufficient or reasonable security, after the settlement of the original number of families or persons; and that by such conveyance, he would possess the absolute privilege of disposal with the selling right or sole occupation of the ground.

Your Memorialist was satisfactorily shown that such tracts as he was entitled to one league, equal to four thousand, four hundred and twenty eight $\frac{400}{1000}$ acres of land and a labor seven thousand three hundred and forty six $\frac{400}{1000}$ acres and that each was given to any married citizen who might be made settlers the Empresario and others; all which were fully explained in the Colonization Laws of the Republic of Mexico, and of the State of Coahuila and Texas and your Memorialist is prepared to submit to your Majesty or such person as your Majesty may be pleased to designate.

Your Memorialist begs leave further humbly to state to your Majesty, that from the paucity of settlers and disposition of the country and from foreigners being exclusively entertained as settlers the retardation of the grants, on his part, became matter of great anxiety and effort and more particularly as the British Empresario was looked upon as the principal source from which those settlers were to come, making necessary, expensive and extensive and difficult travel and route. That your Memorialist immediately, and most scrupulously adopted the means for carrying these grants into effect and that notwithstanding the sub division of capital and labor by the agencies, attorneyships and assignments which have always accompanied the details of the Execution of these grants and to which they must ever be subjected, he found that although the objects could be accomplished within a short time the sacrifice and exertion would be great.

Your Memorialist begs leave further humbly to represent to Your Majesty, that, after the procurement of a number of British Emigrants from England and landing them in Mexico, and after having with them, at great hazard, exposure and expense, come thousand of miles into the interior of Coahuila and Texas; after having settled many of the emigrants upon the lands, and after great expense and efforts on either quarter on the part of those with whom he had subdivided the Empresario; and when he was in the full career of success and in the manner of his efforts most advantageous to the accomplishments of the ends of the grants; he was suddenly interrupted and arrested by the Revolution in Texas, and his Emigrants dispersed by being, some expelled from the lands, and others removed upon it. together with the usurpation of Gen. Stephen Austin's lands, the title to which Your Memorialist had secured in fee simple, and which title and claim have been thrown in jeopardy and denied to him and his Emigrants by the ordinances of the Acts and Legislation of the Republic of Texas and which Your Memorialist prays to be considered as part of the Memorial, & Petition and documents to be respectfully and humbly submitted to Your Most Excellent and Most Gracious Majesty in such manner and at such time and place as may suit Your Majesty's pleasure. So that, his entire expenditure was broken up, his hopes of

settlement founded and the Country redeemed; and Your Memorialist begs leave respectfully to state that, at the time he was so interrupted, he received the full means of carrying the said Grants into effect for the required settlement.

Your Memorialist begs leave further most humbly to refer unto Your Majesty that although the obligation of these Grants passed by the Law of Nations from the Republic of Mexico whom the Republic of Texas fighting has to overcome and extend them with fidelity and justice as all such grants have been ratified and executed by other Nations under all changes of Government or dynasty without any exception made known to your Memorialist under the most solemn pretences, and which he respectfully submits to Your Majesty, still the Republic of Texas unmindful of that Law and of the rights and sufferings of your Memorialist and other subjects of your most Gracious Majesty, in the unjust acts of her Government by her Constitution Ordinances, and even by the fundamental Law or her Constitution has attempted to circumscribe and destroy and subsequently by her special Laws has actually mortgaged all the effects of the said Grants and the rights of your Memorialist and of other of Your Majesty's subjects therein, most of all those to whom he may have made Transfers thereof has been done by declaring that your Memorialists by name has and have no rights to stand in any way as Emigrants or otherwise in the Republic of Texas but by express language declaring your Memorialist and all aliens and foreigners of whatsoever Nation barring her Courts of Justice to assert their rights in order to their grants. All of which unjust and oppressive acts against your Memorialist and other loyal subjects of Your Majesty and those holding rights under them will already appear by reference to the said Constitution Ordinances, the Constitution of Texas, and the Special Laws which await your Majesty's answer.

Your Memorialist, therefore most humbly and respectfully prays, and trusts known to Your most Excellent Majesty, that the Republic of Texas has otherwise, flagrantly and deliberately denied to your loyal subjects, the benefit of the Treaty of Velasco, to which they are entitled in common with the inhabitants of Texas, and the Special Laws which await your Majesty's answer to the Revolutionary Proclamations of Texas, by which your Majesty's Crown has acquired those Lands, and also particularly as to your Majesty's Crown has created those Laws conferring on Texas any act in relation to the same and that those Treaties may be duly recorded with his family in a Court of Record to that end.

Your Memorialist further respectfully submits to Your Majesty that the various and oppressive acts, are by the Sovereignty of the Republic of Texas that any right as to the rights known at both between

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Washington City, U. States.
March 10th 1845

Hon. Anson Jones,
Secretary of State.

Sir

In my last communication, of date the 24th Feby (. New Orleans) I had the honor to inform you, that having completed the business, with which I was charged at New Orleans, I should, in pursuance of my instructions, proceed immediately to Washington. This I did, but the Steam Boat, Queen of the West, in which I embarked, having engaged and struck near Natchez Town, and the ice running very heavily in the Ohio, I was, notwithstanding all my exertions to reach here and my not delaying a moment on the route, so retarded, that I did not arrive at Washington until the day before yesterday. Within an hour after my arrival I delivered to the Hon. Mr Van Zandt, the Treaty with which I was entrusted, fortunately, notwithstanding its many accidents and transhipments, in perfect good order; & also delivered to him the full copy of the Laws, which I was directed to furnish him. The Department of State is of course informed that the Treaty has not been ratified. This failure, I am convinced, not owing to what I learn here, but by information obtained before my arrival, is the result of our own demagogical madness and diabolical insubordination at home. An entire want of confidence in the stability of our institutions, the result of our own folly and wickedness, forbids the possibility, at present, of this Treaty being ratified. All that zeal the most ardent, indefatigable the most untiring, and address the most adroit, could do in its favor has been exhausted, but in vain. Its fate will remain unchanged until that change be brought about by our own reformation. Although I do not feel as sensibly as some others the evils which this failure of the Treaty may give rise to, yet the stain which the cause of its rejection leaves on the escutcheon of my country is to me like a wound to my own personal honor. In its blackness all calculations of profit or loss from the commercial stipulations of the Treaty are lost and swallowed up. In accordance with your instructions I shall endeavor to convey to the Hon. Mr Van Zandt all the information, with regard to matters at home, in my possession. I shall await here the arrival of the full powers, alluded to in your private communication of the 13th of February, which came to hand last night. I have not as yet seen the Belgian Minister but shall do so in a few days.

I have the honor to remain
Yr most obdt Svt.

Wm Henry Daingerfield
Chargé
Y: Y:

Legation of Texas,
Washington, 13th March 1843.

Hon. Anson Jones,
Secretary of State
of the Republic of Texas

Sir,

On the 8th inst I had the high gratification to receive your very able and interesting dispatches of the 23rd and 31st January and of the 10th Feb, enclosing therewith the narrative of Genl Hall, Capt Eastland the orders and instructions given to Genl Somervell for the conduct of the campaign across the Rio Grande. I regret that these dispatches have been so long detained by the way. Had they been received at an earlier day, I should have been enabled to have refuted successfully the many misrepresentations which have been made here in relation to the different matters of which they and the accompanying documents treat. I hope they may yet avail us much, though I fear it may be said, that, Calhoun has performed its office - its work is complete.

I have also the pleasure to inform you that the Hon Wm Henry Daingerfield arrived in this City on the 9th inst, and left again on yesterday for Baltimore, where he will remain a few days and then return here, I have learned much valuable information from Col Daingerfield, in relation to our affairs at home, as well as the views and policy of the Government, with regard to the future, which I hope may enable me to direct my efforts so as to meet the concurrence and sanction of the President and Secretary of State.

In my last dispatch, I expressed the hope that an early and favorable action would be had upon the treaty then pending before the Senate of the United States. This opinion was formed from statements made to me by the Hon Mr Archer, Chairman of the Committee on foreign relations, and the views expressed by other prominent members of the Senate. The result has, however, turned out otherwise, no action was taken by the Senate until the last hours of the session, on the night of the 3rd inst, when they ratified the treaty, with an amendment, by striking out the 4th and 5th Articles which in my opinion amounts to a virtual rejection of the whole: not that many good features are not in those articles, but, that it is not the interest of Texas, at present, to conclude any treaty with the United States which shall not embrace a provision for the free navigation of our Rivers and the reciprocal navigation of those Streams which take their rise in Texas, and either form the boundary between the two Countries, or flow into the United States and imply with the sea within their limits, Nothing can of course be done with the treaty further, until the meeting of the next Congress in December, previous to which time I shall avail myself of an opportunity to speak more at length in relation to the treaty as ratified by the Senate of the United States. I enclose you herewith copies of the confidential part of the Secretary of State of the United States and the proceedings of the Senate as certified by Asbury Dickens, Esq, Secretary of the

came. This result, I am very sure, will be much regretted by every one who has an interest in the mutual welfare of both countries. but by none more than myself, not entirely on account of the loss of the treaty itself, though this I deeply lament, but the causes which produced this unfavorable determination, are more to be deplored. When my last despatch was written the intelligence of some internal dissentions in the country and army, had reached here, but by an untiring exertion, aided by the news of the promptness of Gen'l Tom Smith's action at Laredo, in suppressing the spirit of insubordination which had manifested itself there, I was enabled to show to the Committee to whom the treaty had been referred, that the laws and Constituted authorities were yet supreme, and thus by sustain the tottering fabric of confidence which had been nodding to its fall. The Committee had determined to make a favorable report upon the Treaty, (but it has been wisely said, we know not what a day may bring forth.) Soon after this, came the news of the dissension and defeat of the army, and the disasters which befell Col Fisher's Command, and with it came the invectives and abuse which seemed to be poured out without measure, upon the Government and Country by some of our press and letter writers, whose eloquence seems never to avail, as when attempting to hold up to derision the constituted authorities of the Republic. These things were read and reflected upon by the news papers here, and reiterated throughout the land: their effects you may readily judge; the efforts of our friends were palsied as if by a paralytic stroke. the hopes of our opponents revived, while the remaining confidence which had existed in our institutions, as if torn down by a mighty avalanche, either disappeared beneath the ruins or was only seen in the disjointed and unshapen fragments of the hopes of our unmanned friends. Mr Archer informed me that every Senator who spoke upon the matter in opposition said they were willing to grant us by legislative action all the privileges which were asked to us in the articles stricken out, but that our apparent situation would not justify them in ceding such important provinces by treaty stipulations and thereby place them beyond their control for ten years. If granted by legislation act they could repeal it whenever they saw proper, should any change take place in our affairs which would call for it. Mr Archer also said he would pledge himself if desired to bring in a bill at the next session, for that purpose. This and my preceding despatches will thus give you the history of the matter so far as the same has come to my knowledge with the various causes which have operated at different times to retard the action of the Senate and to bring about the final result, which I have used every exertion in my power to avert. I annex, for the information of your Department, a private communication which I addressed to Mr. Archer, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign relations, while the treaty was before the Committee. As before remarked, further action, of course, will be suspended until the meeting of Congress in December, if during this time, order can be restored, the people united, the laws respected, subordination prevail, our friends who wield the pen or speak aloud, will but talk and write in our Country's cause, and Texas presents an undivided front. I do not entertain a doubt but that the late panic will have passed away, confidence be again restored and that the Senate will reconsider its vote and adopt the treaty as originally presented; for this reason I hope the citizens of Texas will not act upon the matter until an opportunity is afforded the Senate then to revise its decision.

I received, at the hands of Col Bringerfield, the ratified copy of the treaty, forwarded by him.

In a former dispatch of instruction your Department
that I addressed to Mr Webster, Secretary of State, on the 24th of December last
a communication upon the subject of the character of hostilities waged by Mexico
against Texas, involving as the same does the interposition of the American
Flag to arrest the same, and to require of Mexico either to recognize the in-
dependence of Texas, or make war upon her according to the rules of civilized
nations. Mr Webster afterwards, in a private conversation, informed me that
the same had been laid before the President of the United States, who had giv-
en it a favorable consideration, and that it was the intention of his govern-
ment to assign the earliest favorable opportunity to make a representation
to the Mexican Government upon this subject. Afterwards I received the
note of Mr Webster, in reply, dated 2nd February last, informing me that
copies of my communications of the 14th December and 29th January, had
been transmitted to the Minister of the United States in Mexico, with instruc-
tions concerning the same. A copy of Mr Webster's note is herewith annexed.
Subsequent to the date of this reply, I was told by Mr Webster in a person-
al interview had at the State Department, that the Government of Texas
having in its late movements towards Mexico acted in violation of the
policy which she had formerly avowed and attempted a retaliation for
the injuries which had been inflicted upon her, the Government of the
United States could not feel justified to adopt the measures which it
at first intended. I endeavored to show to Mr Webster that any apparent
divergence from our former course, was not to be attributed to the Gov-
ernment authorities, and but to individuals acting in violation of orders.
These things I was unable to fully establish, for the want of authentic in-
formation concerning the facts as they existed. Mr Webster said in reply
that it was impossible to draw the distinction at all times between those
who acted by authority and those who acted without, and if such numbers
acted not only without, but in violation of orders, it was one of the strongest
grounds to prove that we were without a Government or in other words
the Government had lost its force. I am much gratified, indeed, that this
matter has received so much of your attention in your last dispatches.
I shall immediately address the Secretary of State here upon the subject
and enclose therewith the narrative of Archbell, Esqr., and a copy of the notes
addressed to Genl Somerville, which must fully (as I conceive) vin-
dicate the course of the Government, in the measures which have
been taken. Mr Southard, bearer of dispatches from the American Min-
ister in Mexico, to the Government here, reached this place a short time
since. After his arrival, I called upon Mr Webster, who informed me
that Mr Thompson had approached the Mexican Government, upon
the subject of Texas, and that Mr Thompson states, that all attempts
at mediation are wholly useless.

Since my last dispatch, I have privately and
confidentially presented the situation of our affairs to the President
and one of the principal members of his Cabinet, and submitted
to them the propriety of the United States announcing to the world,
that the independence of Texas shall be maintained, and that
the war waged by Mexico against us shall cease in toto. I have
urged in argument, that it was the abolition of slavery, which
was avowed by Mexico as a prime reason, for an attempt to recal-
ture our country, and that this is but an indirect attempt at
abolition in this country, and calculated to encourage [illegible]

jection here. Could Known this, the movements of the British Government can not be looked upon in any other than a suspicious light. the known policy of England upon the question of slavery and the connection with those connected with that Government their agents could be tied by Texas, for her Cloud if they were freed, show evidently that it was a darling project of hers to see established in Texas a free state, peopled by Anglo Americans. Could she succeed in this, the history of the Southern States would soon be written.. To accomplish this England knows that Texas must be reduced to the last extremity before the question could be entertained. This matter as I before mentioned was submitted to the President and one of his Cabinet confidentially. The President listened with much attention and replied, he would Take the matter into Consideration. Afterwards on Monday last called to see him, when he told me that Mr Webster had been directed to approach the French Minister on this subject, and that if the French Government would unite with the United States, that he would immediately Take an active step upon the matter. I shall not make any written communication to the United States Government which could Date any of the facts just related, but will endeavour gradually to urge the measure. If the feelings of the Government were to be a little more excited, all the points at which they have checked will be easily surmounted and they would Take an open and bold stand in our behalf. This course I believe now can alone secure us peace from Mexico, while Texas remains in her present position as a separate Government. In the communication which I shall soon address the Secretary of State dear Sir, I shall endeavor, in pursuance of your instructions, to enforce, as far as I can, the views of the propriety of this Government entering into a treaty with Mexico against us. I hope that the views which I have had confidentially before President Tyler, may meet your approbation, should they do so, I trust I will be favored with the views of your Department, in relation to the same. I presume that no steps will be taken upon this subject until the French Minister can consult his Government. I will write Dr. Smith on the subject by the next packet.

I am gratified to learn that my efforts on the subject of annexation have met the approbation of yourself and his Excellency the President. I have let no opportunity pass to bring the matter to the consideration of President Tyler and his Cabinet, who assure me of their earnest desire to accomplish that object. The views entertained by you in relation to the propositions I most cordially concur in. The President informed me, in our last interview, that I might most assured, that the moment he considered it safe to do so, he would advise me of the views of the Government to enter into negotiation. The President is much embarrassed, at this time, the friendly recommendations having been rejected by the Senate. Calhoun to Brazil, who was nominated as Minister to France, and Mr Bunting to the Treasury. Mr Walker's recommendations you know, in relation to annexation. Mr Bunting, I hope from this state, was pledged to go for it. The efforts have succeeded in the Treasury. Mr Walker will, no doubt, retire, in the course of from or three weeks. Some other changes are likewise to take place, after which, when all become settled, a better opportunity will be afforded for operation. As our people and papers, in favor, have spoken on this subject too great an anxiety, and manifested their only evil opposition here, which might otherwise be removed.

Gen' Barbour has written an able and interesting letter on the subject, which will be published in the State. I will forward you a copy as early as it appears. His influence is paramount with Mr Tyler. I will ask your Department addressed upon this matter, believing as I do, that it is a subject of absorbing interest, both to Texas and the United States, and that it is the determination of the administration now in power, in the country to make the efforts to effect it.

A few days before the adjournment of Congress, John Quincy Adams endeavored to offer some resolutions in the House of Representatives, declaring that no power existed in the constitution authorizing the acquisition of foreign territory, and any treaty made to annex Texas would be cause of dissension &c &c. The House refused to receive it or consider it.

On the 3rd Ultimo, I addressed a communication to Mr Webster upon the subject of the disturbances between the border citizens of Texas and the Indians residing on the boundary near Red River, enclosing a copy of the extract from Genl Austins letter to your Department; also submitting the views heretofore contained in my instructions upon the subject of the transmission of the mails between the two countries. I herewith send you a copy of the communication which will inform you more fully upon the subject. I had previously laid the same before the Post Master General, who informed me that he was not authorized to require prepayment upon letters, although he approved of the proposition entrusted by me. The communication was made in writing that the same might be submitted to Congress. This was done, but I regret to have to say that it remains, I understand, among the unfinished business of the Session.

Your request, in relation to the blank forms of the Post Office Department, shall be attended to, at the earliest day possible. Mr Daingerfield delivered me a full copy of the laws for which I return you my thanks.

You will please remember me to the President and the members of the Cabinet, respectively.

Wishing you success in the important duties of your Station,

I have the honor to be,
with great and sincere regard,
your friend and obedient servant,

Isaac Van Zandt

P.S. I see published in the Intelligencer of this morning a report that the prisoners taken at Mier had escaped, & send you the slip cut out. I fear that this is not true, but hoping that it may be, I will not make any further communications in relation to them, until I learn the truth of the report.

I.V.Z.

(Mr Webster to Mr VanZandt)

Department of State,
Washington, 2nd Feby 1843.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the notes of Mr VanZandt, Chargé d'Affaires of Texas, of the 14th Ultimo and 2d Inst. The first inviting the attention of the Government to the character of War waged by the Mexican Republic against Texas, and the other relating to the interposition of the Government of the United States and other Governments, for the purpose of bringing about a peace between those two Countries. In reply the undersigned has the honor to inform Mr VanZandt that a copy of the notes referred to, has been communicated to the Minister of the United States at Mexico with an instruction from this Department upon the subject to which they relate.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr VanZandt renewed assurances of his high consideration.

(signed) Danl Webster

To the Hon. Isaac VanZandt
&c &c &c

(Mr Webster to Mr VanZandt)

Confidential.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to inform Mr VanZandt, Chargé d'Affaires of Texas that the Treaty between the two Countries, signed in this City, on the 30th of Augt last, was duly submitted by the President to the Senate, for its consideration, with a view to ratification, and that the Senate disposed of the instrument, on the 3rd Instant. Mr VanZandt will see from the enclosed copy of their resolution of that date, that the Senate advised and consented to the ratification of the treaty, with an amendment that the 4 last 5 articles be stricken out.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr VanZandt, renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration

(signed) Danl Webster

Department of State,
Washington, 11th March 1843.

To the Hon. Isaac VanZandt,
&c &c &c

(Copy)

In Senate of the United States
March 3rd 1843

Resolved, two thirds of the Senators present concurring,
That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of
Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America
and the Republic of Texas, concluded at Washington on the 30th day of July
A.D 1842, with the following Amendments -

Strike out the 4th and 5th Articles in the following words
"3 (here is inserted articles 4 and 5)

Attest

(Signed) Asbury Dickins
Secretary

(Copy of communication addressed to Mr Archer)

Washington City.
10th January 1843.

Hon. Wm S. Archer,
Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations

Sir

With your permission, I beg leave to submit a few brief observations upon some of the various points to be treated in the treaty recently concluded in this City, between the United States & the Republic of Texas.

The Republic of Texas, having on the 19th day of May A.D 1841 made known to the United States her intention to terminate the Treaty of the 5th of April A.D. 1831, between Mexico and the United States, so far as the provisions of the same, relating to commerce and navigation, were binding upon the Texian Government. Consequently, by the provisions of the 31st Article of said treaty, since the 19th day of May A.D 1842, all regulations upon the subjects of commerce and navigation have ceased between the United States and Texas.

The relative position of the two nations, their contiguity and manufactures, the frequent intercourse between their citizens, and the growing commerce carried on between them render it essentially necessary, in order to avoid all difficulties and embarrassments which might arise, as well as to perpetuate and strengthen the good feeling & friendship and national concord, which it is the interest and should be the desire of both Governments to foster and preserve, that equitable rules, in the nature of treaty stipulations, should be established for their mutual regulation and government.

Assuming then, that a treaty is not only proper but necessary, the next inquiry arises, what should be its provisions? In order that it may secure the [illegible]

countries and insure a faithful observance of the conditions, and thereby secure which the objects designed, viz. shall be founded upon the basis of reciprocity and perfect equality. Texas asserts that on the supposition of commercial treaties, superior facilities and advantages are always enjoyed by those who trade at home. This taken in connection with the fact, that the Republic of Texas is yet in her infancy, with a limited population and her resources but partially developed, it might be supposed that she would necessarily be required to make concessions without receiving an equivalent. But such a course of apprehended will not be found correct, it being evident, consistent with the known independence of the people of Texas, and the long established magnanimity of policy, which has characterized the Government of the United States. By assuming that the basis of the negotiations between the two countries, as before mentioned, should be founded upon the liberal principles of reciprocity, equal favors and reciprocity on the one hand all the objections for mere caprice and absurdity are thereby discarded and shown such. Neither Government wants any thing, which the other can have any interest to deny. Neither should offer any thing for which the other may be conceived to give a fair equivalent.

I will now compare the treaty which has been concluded, with the foregoing principles and see how far (ratified,) they will coincide.

The first article provides for a lasting peace and friendship

The second which stipulates for a reciprocal freedom of commerce. That "the inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports and rivers in the territories of the two countries to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same and remain and reside in any parts of the said territories respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and ware houses, for the purposes of their commerce, and subject always to the laws of the two countries respectively." This although seemingly reciprocal in its character will be found on its effects to be more extensive on the benefits to the Government of the United States than to Texas. From the situation of the two countries - their great inequality of territory capital, population, manufactures and commerce, a greater number of United States merchants and capitalists will always be found engaged in the trade and shipping of Texas, than of Texian ships, merchants &c in that of the United States. This is an advantage which the United States may enjoy without any detriment to Texas, while such a provision by the encouragements and protection mutually guaranteed by it, to the commerce of both nations, is well calculated to strengthen the ties of friendship already existing between them. The said provision of the second article, withholding the coasting trade of either country, being in the nature of a reservation and not a cession, need not be noticed here.

The 3rd provision of Article 3rd places the articles of growth, produce or manufacture of either country, in the markets of the other, upon an equal footing with like articles, imported from any other foreign nation. This provision, though in the nature of a mutual convention is prohibitory in negative character, much to be desired by the United States. Texas is thereby prevented from concluding any arrangement with any other foreign power (that might be desirous of

manufacturing her trade, by which the articles of growth, produce or manufacture of such foreign power might be admitted into Texas, on more favorable terms than like articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States; thereby guaranteeing to the United States an equal competition with other foreign powers in the trade of Texas, which trade must prove highly lucrative to those who shall be so fortunate as to secure it.

The next paragraph of the same article, provides that "no higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on Texan vessels, than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States, nor in the ports of Texas on vessels of the United States, than shall be payable in the same ports on Texan vessels." This, though apparently equal, will be found, on its effects, to give to the United States great advantages, while it may materially affect the revenues of Texas. The number of Texan vessels is remarkably limited, and their tonnage generally light, the consequent charge upon those in the ports of the United States, which would be lessened by this provision, would be trivial in amount. On the other hand, nearly the whole of the Texan shipments from the United States, being made in American bottoms, (which with other foreign vessels are charged in the ports of Texas, sixty cents per ton on each, and thirty cents per ton on steam vessels, and the tonnage duty, thus collected from foreign vessels, amounting, as will be seen, by reference to the collectors returns of the different ports of Texas, to near one fifteenth of the whole revenue received,) should Texas, with a view to encourage and foster her own shipping, (which has been the policy of every Government desiring to be independent,) make the same difference in the tonnage duty between American and foreign vessels, as has been established by the United States, for the protection of their shipping, there the grant to the United States, by the adoption of this provision, must be in favor, as the vessels of their shipping entering the ports of Texas exceeds the shipping of Texas entering the ports of the United States.

The 3rd and 4th paragraphs, of the 3rd Article provide, that the same duties shall be collected by either country on the articles of growth, produce or manufacture of the other, whether the same shall be imported into either country by Texian vessels or vessels of the United States. This provision will have the effect to reduce the duties now levied in the ports of Texas, five per cent, upon such articles as are imported into that country in vessels of the United States, which are the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States. This will be more fully explained by the following clause, extracted from the present laws of Texas: "An additional duty of five per cent. ad valorem shall be collected over and above that which the laws otherwise direct, from all goods imported in foreign bottoms, with the exception of those foreign vessels, which by treaty or act of Congress are hereafter to enjoy an exemption from the payment of tonnage duty." Such a provision may therefore be sustained in the present laws of the United States. The Government, I have not had an opportunity to ascertain, should it even be so, this provision would still give vessels, with greater advantage to the United States, in proportion to the amount which their exportations to Texas indicated States vessels, exceed the exportations of Texas to the United States in Texian vessels, which excess, as has already been shown, is very great in favor of the United States.

The last paragraph of the 3rd article submits

upon the importation of goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of the said country, and unless imported from such country, or the usual depot of the same, by any foreign nation, the duty so to be paid thereon, shall be double the amount of the said duties: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the importation of goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of Texas, in vessels of the United States, from any port or place in the United States, or from any port or place in Texas, into any port or place in the United States, or in Texas, or from one port or place in Texas into another port or place in Texas, or from one port or place in the United States into another port or place in the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the duties imposed by this act shall be collected on all goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States from Texas, and on all goods, wares and merchandize imported into Texas from the United States, or from any other foreign country, which shall be subject to duty by the laws of the United States, or of Texas, respectively, when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into Texas, and that no drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of any goods, wares or merchandize imported into the United States from Texas, or into Texas from the United States, except in cases where the importation of the same goods, wares or merchandize into the United States or into Texas, from any foreign country, would entitle the same to drawback.

And be it further enacted, That the ports of entry and delivery established by this act, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, shall be the only ports of entry and delivery for goods, wares and merchandize imported into Texas from the United States, and the only ports of entry and delivery for goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States from Texas, by sea; and no goods, wares or merchandize shall be imported into Texas from the United States by sea, except into the ports of entry and delivery established by this act; and no goods, wares or merchandize shall be imported into the United States from Texas by sea, except into such ports of entry and delivery; and all goods, wares and merchandize imported into Texas from the United States by sea, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be forfeited to the government of Texas; and all goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States from Texas by sea, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be forfeited to the United States; and all goods, wares and merchandize imported into Texas from the United States, or into the United States from Texas, by land, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be forfeited to the government of Texas, or to the United States, respectively.

And be it further enacted, That the collectors of the customs, in the ports of entry and delivery established by this act, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall reside at the ports to which they are appointed; and the said collectors shall be entitled to receive, as a full compensation for their services, the same fees and commissions which are allowed by law to the collectors of the customs in the United States; and the said collectors shall, moreover, be entitled to receive, as a full compensation for their services, the same fees and commissions which are allowed by law to the collectors of the customs in Texas

to the French and to the trade of your cities. Steps then by the Government of which I would accede to secure the privilege of exchanging and exporting for re exportation, under the inspection of the proper authorities, at the ordinary expense attendant upon the same, her cotton destined for European markets, and the additional privilege of exporting of the same for the term of five years, without the limits of the United States, free of duty A large portion of the citizens of Texas, for very intermarried those the United States, the habits, language and religion of the two countries being the same, and the institutions of the former having been derived from the latter it is but natural to suppose that the people of Texas should prefer and desire to carry on their principal trade with the citizens of the United States, when they can do so without material detriment to their commercial interests. The limited amount of her shipping, and inadequate means of conveyance within herself, render it the interest of Texas to procure a market for her products as near home as possible, and thereby obtain a speedy return for those products, and a ready supply of such articles as she may desire to purchase abroad and transport into her own country for consumption. The objects may be said to be attained in a great degree, for the next five years, by the provisions of this article of the treaty, after which the privilege of sending Texas cotton in the markets of the United States, free of duty, can be withdrawn by either party. The right of entrepot and refinerage ceded by this Article would result with much convenience to the people of Texas as long as their principal trade shall be confined to the United States, inasmuch as a portion of our citizens residing in central Texas, whose outlet to market must be through the channels of the rivers above alluded to in Article 4th: their natural right being confined, as before stated, to the privilege of free navigation without that of entrepot and refinerage under ordinary circumstances. The question is then presented, can the United States cede to Texas these privileges without detriment to their interests? or will they not by their reciprocal desire to promote each others growth, advance and promote their individual and national wealth? The only objection which has been attempted to be urged, but which upon examination, will be found to be entirely groundless, is, that by the admission of Texan Cotton in the markets of the United States, free of duty, the native competition would thereby be increased, which would be detrimental to the cotton growing interest of the United States. If the United States were the only consumers and manufacturers of raw cotton, this objection would hold good, but it will be ascertained that the United States are not only consumers of the raw material, but are exporters to a much greater extent, consequently, it matters but little so far as the cotton growing interest of this country is concerned, whether Texas cotton is sold in the markets of this country, or consigned south to be of Europe. We fear the markets of Europe, with regard to the extent of cotton, whilst the press in the markets of the United States, must therefore from competition, it matters not how favourable, that cotton in the ports of the United States, can have no effect upon the price of this great and leading staple.

The tonnage duties, now levied in the French and English Governments on those vessels of the United States, whose freighted with Texan cotton, is established at a rate so high that the tonnage

in many instances would amount to more than the ordinary freight of the article, and consequently deny the effect of a prohibition. The entire crop of Asiatic cotton which European vessels under the existing state of affairs will receive the same is shipped from the ports of Texas direct to Europe is supposed to be nearly one half of the whole amount to be exported from those ports. It will be readily seen that by the admission of Texas into the union of the United States free of duty, the same would have an additional encouragement and direct shipments to Europe would be increased. Besides the cotton, the agricultural productions of Texas would be greatly increased by the admission of Texas into the union of the United States, which would otherwise be confined to the limited demand of the Mexican markets. The cotton crop of Texas for the present year is estimated at 100,000 bales, which, taking in connection with the production of former years, would undoubtedly amount to the present state of Texas by which a sufficient employment will be had for a large number of Mexican vessels, which would otherwise be employed by European ports. The United States would not only secure the carrying trade, but would become the great market from which Texas would procure nearly the whole of her foreign articles. Therefore exceeded the amount of her exports. The great manufactures of the north would then secure against European competition; for such would undoubtedly be the effect) a saving and exchange would take place for the various articles manufactured by them, such as cotton fabrics of every character, linseys, jeans, coarse cloths, hats, boots and shoes, coarse cabinet ware, agricultural tools and implements of every description, harness, saddlery, furniture &c. manufactured from wood and iron, blacksmiths &c &c. while the farmers and planters of the west would receive in exchange for their surplus products, such articles of foreign production as they require, at a greatly reduced rate. The whole of the United States would be benefited by the admission of Texas into the union, as the trade of the whole country would flow in its accustomed channels through Texas. Instead of the present commerce of the State of Louisiana, and a small portion of that of Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Georgia, being the only portion of the United States which receives the benefit of the trade of Mexico, the whole of the United States would participate in the trade with Mexico, to a great extent. Mexican States with the exception of the States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, are entirely dependent upon the United States for their supplies of foreign goods. Before the independence of Texas and during the early years of Mexican Texas and Texas, in the years 1838-9 and 40, not less than one hundred thousand dollars in gold and silver were annually brought into Texas by Mexican traders and exchanged for articles of merchandise. It will be recollected also that

fall of 1840, a caravan of traders from the state of Tamaulipas passed through Texas and descended the Rio Grande with nearly two hundred thousand dollars in specie to exchange for mules which they were exchanged in that city. Immediately on their return they were attacked by the Texans in the counties of Red River and Lamar. The prisoners were marched to Austin, and have since been released. Should the trade be renewed it is only practicable, but easy to be protected. If it was ever carried on under the circumstances which have occurred in that quarter it might reasonably be concluded that should the difficulties between Texas and Mexico be happily terminated, the trade would become of great importance. From these reflections I conclude that the provisions of this article are not only necessary but highly beneficial to the interests of both countries. Liberty is ceded to Texas which it is the interest of the United States to accept. Liberty is offered to Texas for which she does not render a pecuniary equivalent.

The 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th 10th, 11th and 12th Articles provide for the regulation of the commerce between the two countries during the recurrency of a war in which either of the contracting parties may be engaged, whilst the other is neutral, which is highly necessary for their mutual protection. As these articles contain nothing more than the ordinary stipulations, usual in such cases, I deem it unnecessary to attend to them in detail.

The 13th Article provides that the citizens of either country may have power to dispose of their personal effects by sale, donation testament or otherwise, and that their representatives, being citizens of either country, shall succeed to the said personal effects whether by testament or ab-intestate, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or their agents, upon paying the ordinary expenses &c. This, together with the succeeding article, which secures protection to the persons and property of the citizens of each country, while on the territory of the other, as well as affording the tribunals of justice for the judicial recourse of the citizens of one country in the Government of the other, upon the same terms as are usual and ordinary with the citizens of the country where the suit is instituted, are important, in order to secure to the inhabitants of both countries the rights or rights, and provide for the numerous cases that daily arise.

The 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Articles provide for the admission, reception and government of Consuls and Vice Consuls.

The 19th and 20th Articles provide for the suppression of hostilities among the various tribes of Indians, residents upon the western frontier, and for the return of captives taken by the Indians of one country and carried into the territory of the other. These provisions are the same as have heretofore existed between Texas and the United States, and which have been productive of great mutual benefit to the citizens of both countries, as must be necessarily to the advantage of humanity to the Indians themselves, their ratification.

The 21st Article provides for the apprehension of the criminals of one country, who have fled to the territory of the other, in such manner as well as the interest of humanity calls for. It is a regulation By its ratification my own country will be enabled to arrest an individual, which has heretofore been made and which was before more or less uncertain.

The last article regulates the manner of the ratification.

I have thus briefly noticed some of the leading features of this, the first treaty of navigation and commerce which has been concluded between the United States and the Republic of Texas. Taken in detached parts, some of its provisions may present some irregularities. Taken as a whole, it may be considered perhaps as regards, under all the circumstances and relative situations of the two countries, as could be expected. Should any of its leading features be rejected, I am satisfied that the engagements will be mutually forthcoming. Should it be ratified as a whole, I feel confident it will advance the mutual interests of both nations. The trade of Texas will be thrown into that channel, in which the citizens of Texas deem it should go. The United States will have secured the trade of a growing and infinitely encouraging market, which will bring a large amount to their merchants, producers and manufacturers, and a profitable and lucrative employment to their shipping.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration,

Your very obedient servant.

(Signed) Isaac VanZandt.

(Mr VanZandt to Mr Webster)

Legation of Texas,
Washington City, 3rd Feb. 1845.

Sir,

The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the Hon. Mr Webster Secretary of State of the United States of the 30th ultimo and the 20th instant: the first enclosing a copy of communication from the War Department under date of the 19th ultimo, upon which I have the pleasure to state the views which have been adopted by the United States, with the intention to prevent the illicit trade which has been carried on by persons residing near the boundaries and the Indians and the Indians who have settled on and claimed the territories of the Republic of Texas, & may affect the communication, above referred to, has been forwarded to my Government, for its information.

The undersigned thanks the Chargé d'Affaires from the United States, for the attention of his Government to certain averments which were thought to have been committed by the citizens of Texas residing within the United States, the Department of State of Texas directed the Attorney General & District Attorney to enquire into the facts averred the subject matter, and to make a report of the results of the investigations, an extract from which report is herewith submitted, and in which in pursuance of the instructions of his Government I respectfully invite your attention, in order that the proper Department may be informed of the facts which are asserted in relation to the conduct of Mr Whelan, Agent for the Choctaw

I know, as now seen, will be reflected by the Government of the United States. I would, therefore, request that the mails may be immediately ordered to be sent to be landed in the usual manner, and that the Government of the United States may take such measures as on its wisdom may seem proper to remedy the evil complained of, which might otherwise result in the friendly and mutual safety of citizens and subjects of both countries, since the Government of the United States has come to that effect. The most ardent desire to promote and preserve (as extract of Mr Webster's letter) this Washington.

The undersigned would further submit the observations of Mr Webster to the subject of the communications with the United States &c. as and the United States. From the want of proper arrangements between much delay and embarrassment has attended the communications by mail between the two countries

On the 3rd of May last Mr Reby addressed a note to Mr Nicklisse, Post Master General of the United States upon this subject in which Mr Nicklisse was requested to submit a plan which the Government of the United States would be willing to adopt for the interchange of the mails. The request of Mr Reby's was complied with by Mr Nicklisse, under date of the 18th of May last. The plan, however, was not then submitted to my Government. After an examination of its provisions I am instructed to say that my Government does not concur in the propriety of the suggestion, it not being considered as required in the terms now contemplated, as its opinion, to effect the desired object.

The difficulties which are anticipated, it is confidently believed, may be obviated, in a great measure, by the adoption of another and more simple arrangement. I have therefore the honor to submit a plan which my Government is prepared to adopt, should it meet be approved of by the Government of the United States.

The plan is as follows:- "Each Government shall give orders to its various Post Masters not to mark any letters packets or other documents designed to be transmitted by mail to the other country, unless the postage shall be first paid or forbid. That the various Post Masters on the lines or routes of communication between the two countries shall be directed to deliver to the order of the proper Post Master of the other country, all letters, packets &c designed to be transmitted to such other country through the Post Office from which the mail may have issued: For example: The Post Master at Red River shall be directed to deliver the mails, destined for Texas, for or by way of Galveston, or other point when the coast, to the order of the Post Master at Galveston or such other point as to the Texian Government & New Orleans and vice versa. With a hope that the arrangement, now proposed, may receive the early consideration and approbation of the Government of the United States, the undersigned avails himself of the occasion to offer to Mr Webster renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration.

(Signed) Juan N. Almonte

To the Honorable
Daniel Webster
&c &c &c

Legation of Texas. France.
March 31. 1843.

Hon: Anson Jones,
Secretary of State.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 29th instant, of despatches from your Department, of the 25th and 26th December, and subsequently, of your despatches, of the 7th and 10th of the same month, brought by Mr Barnard.

I am attack of fever, commencing on the 6th instant, has confined me to my bed, most of the present month. I am now fully convalescent and able to attend to my duties.

I communicated to Mr Guizot the revocation, by His Excellency, the President, of the Proclamation of the 11th of February 1840, abolishing, temporarily, the duties on French wines; and I mentioned, in conversation, the reasons which rendered this step proper, and showed that it originated, in no degree, from an unfriendly spirit, on the part of Texas, to the interests of French commerce, as had been intimated. I am informed by Mr Bourgeois, who derived his information, through the Department of Commerce, that the despatches, received from Mr de Cramayel, had produced an unfavorable influence on the French Government, in relation to Texas. He said Mr de Cramayel had spoken with asperity "of our affairs" and had particularly mentioned the violation of duties on French wines as evidence of an unfriendly and exciting spirit existing among us towards France. A note from Mr Guizot, acknowledging one received from me, communicating the revocation of the Proclamation of the 11th February, induced me to believe this information is correct. In a private letter which was communicated to me, Mr de Cramayel expresses the same views, and also an opinion decidedly hostile to the negotiation of any Loan for Texas, in France. I anticipate, however, that when he shall become really acquainted with our country and the sentiments of our Government, his opinion of our condition and prospects will be more favorable. I am informed that he has requested permission to return to Europe and it was added that Mr de Cramayel will probably return this week in Texas. Any misapprehension that may exist on the part of the French Government in regard to the motives for withdrawing the Proclamation of the 11th February, I trust to be able to remove.

I am rejoiced at the decision of His Excellency, in relation to the Loan. My former dispatches state very explicitly my belief at an early day, that Mr Bourgeois Loan would prove a failure. I have deemed it however my duty to communicate, therefore, to your Department the Terms on which it was believed a Loan could be negotiated, without approving those Terms. Since the receipt of the dispatches of Mr de Cramayel - to which I should add that Mr de Saligny has declared to the Government an opinion adverse to any guarantee of a French Loan - money could not

obtained here by Texas on any conditions. Touching a Loan, I have the satisfaction to assure your Department, that every thing has been conducted as discreetly and quietly that the subject has had no publicity whatever. The guarantee of the Government or any other means of obtaining a Loan here being at any present impracticable, I shall let the subject die as much as possible. Still from London inform me of the extreme plenty of money in that market, and suggest the possibility of our negotiating a Loan there. I have replied that the only way of accomplishing any thing is to go to Texas and let terms to contractors and authority to some for the money.

Being confident the French Government would not give guarantee a Loan, as I have already mentioned, and not being fully aware of any advantages they have to offer us which appear to me equivalent to the free introduction of their wines and the right of transit of their products & presume any attempt to establish new or commercial relations would have no important results. I have informed Mr Jouffroy of the results of my powers and shall see what they may have to propose. My opinion at this time is, that we shall do best to let our relations remain here the same as they are. I think the free introduction of French wines and the right of transit of their merchandize may be secured by us with more advantage in future negotiations, than conceded for any thing they are likely now to offer us in exchange.

In reference to the measures of the Termination of the 11th February, I feel sure His Excellency will not approve of advising to abide this course he has pursued in this matter notwithstanding the dissatisfaction it has occasioned; except on return for the concession of terms equivalent by France.

Our relations with the Government here are I can judge, are on a good footing, with the exception of the above restriction left at the revocation of the Proclamation of the 11th July 1840. but this dissatisfaction, it is believed, will be only temporary. Our national character it must be confessed, does not stand high on Europe, but this we must redouble to ourselves. The series of misfortunes, commencing with the ill advised Santa Fe expedition, and of which the capture of the men who abandoned Mier Town-ervill, forms a part, have done our national standing in Europe harm. They have seriously impaired the high reputation we enjoyed for valor, and of course the confidence at one time universal here, in our ability to maintain our independence. These untoward events have prevented the flow of emigration and capitals to our Country, which would otherwise have been immense. To these causes I should add the denunciations of the opposition newspapers of Texas, which represent our Government and Leaders &c. &c. But for these reasons we might have been recognized by every power in Europe. a circumstance which would have brought us trade and emigration.

A highly influential gentleman here and a warm friend of Texas is urging the French Government to exhibit strongly and efficiently to put an end to the conflict between us and Mexico. I also entertain however, the opinion, that we have nothing to look for from the mediation of France or England further than the expression of friendly wishes for the termination of hostilities; unless perhaps, as I have before suggested, the United States should take the initiative and make a proposal to France to invite this friendly.

I shall proceed to London, in a short time, to attend to such matters as concern our relations, at that Court. If the American Steamer shall be again advertised to, I shall act in strict conformity to

the opinions of His Excellency the President, in regard to the faithfulness of the British Government in their efforts to ensure peace between Texas and Mexico. On a review, however, of my communications to Lord Aberdeen, I think it will not appear that I have intimated any distrust of my own or of my Government as to the sincerity of Great Britain in this matter. My wish was to use a conciliatory tone, as this course did not appear to me inconsistent with manly firmness in maintaining our rights. This subject will have my careful attention in this respect.

I have taken no steps with the "Commissions" transmitted to me. Before delivering any I shall act with the most scrupulous caution.

I would again invite the recollection of the Department to the Congressional Documents for the Library of the British House of Commons, in exchange for those sent to Texas. Might they not be delivered to Captain Elliot to be forwarded?

The unfavorable aspect which, in the eyes of Europeans, the affairs of Texas seem now to wear, is not auspicious to the extension of our international relations, at this time. I am induced, however, to believe, after several conversations with the Chargé d'Affaires of Belgium, that a Treaty may now be concluded with that power. I have accordingly determined in pursuance of the opinion of the Belgian Chargé, to take Brussels in my way to London. You are aware that a Treaty negotiated between Belgium and Mexico but not ratified was the motive of the Belgian Government for deferring to enter, at an earlier day, on the consideration of this subject. This obstacle no longer exists. I regard the establishment of relations with Belgium as of much importance. Its country, it is true, is small, but manufactured articles are not only cheaper much cheaper than in France - but the overflowing abundance of them induces that people to extend their commerce, in every direction; and we shall there find another market for our cotton. Moreover, that Government favors the emigration of its subjects, and they are among the best of emigrants being sober, industrious, enterprising and frugal. All the other continental Governments are, I believe, hostile to the emigration of their subjects. Indeed for immediate, practical results touching commerce and emigration, Belgium may be as important to us as England or France. If I find that Government favorably disposed, I shall endeavor at once to enter on negotiations, on the strength of my instructions.

Mr Castro despatched a vessel of emigrants, the Jane Phillips, about a month since, from Dunkirk. He informs me, he has suspended further operations until the autumn. I have written somewhat at length on the subject of emigration from France, in a letter sent a few days since, to Mr. J. Miller, Esq., His Excellency's Secretary. I have taken an opportunity to show Minister Castro that his complaints, in regard to the contract made by our Government with Messrs Mongeois and Dacos, are unfounded and unfriendly. I believe he takes the same view of them, after reflection.

I am not informed whether any appropriation has been made for my salary. If not, I would earnestly solicit permission to return to Texas. Without a further remittance I cannot remain later than August. By instructions with the views of His Excellency, I should wish the permission to be given in the form of leave of absence, as it would render my departure from this Court more pleasant than it would. Of course my resignation will be tendered

Excellency, immediately on my return to Texas. which I shall hold myself entirely at the disposition of the Excellency, according to any instructions he may wish. May I ask your immediate attention to this subject. Should I receive permission to return. I should like to leave Paris on August

I shall try to find some safe private hand to convey, as far as the United States, a confidential letter to the Department and a private one to His Excellency, without resorting through the French and English Post Offices.

My visit to London will not be longer than two or three weeks- whence I shall return to my post at Paris.

I have the honor to be.

very respectfully.

your most obedient servant

Nichol Smith

Legation of Texas.
Washington City, April 8th 1845.

Honorable Anson Jones.
Secretary of State

Sir.

In my dispatch to your Department of the 13th Ultimo, in alluding to the amendments made to the treaty, by the Senate of the United States, I expressed the opinion that if a proper course were pursued by our people at home, annexation would again be realized in this country, and at the next session of Congress we might have reason to hope that the Treaty would be ratified, in its original shape, and that therefore, the Senate of Texas should not act again upon the matter, until the Senate here had had an opportunity to review its decision. So far as the course, proper to be pursued, was alluded to, as mentioned above I am now of opinion that I was partially in an error, and that the Senate here will take no action upon the same, until the treaty has been submitted to the Senate of Texas, with a view to its concurrence in the amendments proposed. Should the Senate of Texas refuse to concur, my present impression is that a new convention will have to be formed. Of this, however, I will speak at another time; my present object, being to correct the error of my former hasty suggestion, which was not properly considered, at the time it was indited. While on this subject I will state, for your information, that a few days since, it was made known to me, by a gentleman who represents himself as being the holder, as well as the agent of others, who are holders of a large amount of Texas Treasury notes, (this gentleman was introduced to me by a letter from Mr Webster) that these holders of our liabilities intended to call upon the Government of the United States to require of the Government of Texas to make some provision for the liquidation of their claims, or some arrangement by which they

rules should be receivable again, as heretofore, for public dues, at certain stipulated periods of time, say one, two, three and four years. This gentleman further stated to me that he had made a written communication to the Secretary of State, upon this subject, which was submitted to Mr Archer, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign relations, being the same to which I alluded, in a former dispatch. He also stated that he had lately called the attention of Mr Webster and Several Senators to this subject, all of whom, in part concurred with him, that should another treaty, or convention be concluded between the Two Governments, such treaty or convention ought to contain a stipulation for the adjustment of these liabilities. In reply to these remarks, I said to the gentleman, that I had no instructions from my Government upon this subject, but if I had, of course I could take no official notice of his propositions, unless the same were presented to me through his Government, but as a private citizen of Texas, I would say, that while that Government felt every disposition to meet its liabilities, at the earliest day possible, I felt very certain that such a provision as had been intimated by him, neither could, nor would be adopted. He then desired to know of me, if I would have any objection to his making to me, a written communication, in relation to this subject. I replied that he could do so, if he thought proper, and that any communication, which he might make to me, I would take pleasure in transmitting to my Government, for its consideration. He then said, on leaving, that I should hear from him soon.

If the communication be made, I will forward it to your Department, as soon as received. No allusion has been made to this subject, by Mr Webster, in any of our late conversations, but I thought it proper to give you the substance of the foregoing conversation, somewhat in detail, that you might form your own conclusions thereon.

On the 23d instant, I addressed to Mr Webster a communication, upon the subject of our Mexican relations, enclosing copies of the orders given to Genl Somervell, and the narrative of Lt. Wells, Esqr., which I had received from your Department. I herewith send you a copy of the communication, referred to. The objects of which, as you will perceive, were to correct the erroneous impressions which had been made here, in relation to the late movements of the Government of Texas, and to place it in its proper light; and to again impress upon the Government of the United States, the propriety of a prompt and efficient interposition upon their part, in arresting the war between Mexico and Texas; and to secure a proper treatment to those of our countrymen whom the fortune of war had placed, as prisoners, in the power of Mexico. In relating the details of the Invasion, which had been attended by Texas, to those Mexicans whom she had taken prisoners, and the conduct which had been practised by Mexico, in the infliction of numerous outrages upon our citizens who had been captured by her, I have copied, principally, the language used in my instructions from your Department, believing them to present the facts in their clear and most forcible light. Up to the present time I have received no reply to this communication. Mr Webster is now absent, for a few days, on a visit to Boston. At Mr Webster's request, I gave him a copy of the letter of the Count Mayé d'Affaires to your Department.

In your dispatch to me, of February 16th you make the following remark, in reply to my dispatch, number 95, which had been received, at your Department, viz: "I

somewhat surprised at that part of your communication, number 95, where you express the opinion that this Department had acted, in probable ignorance of the fact, that the treaty, between Texas and the United States, so far as Texas was concerned, had been ended, in all things, relating to navigation and commerce, by a notice given to the United States in accordance with the 34th article of said treaty; and I am at a great loss to understand to what particular acts you allude." In order that you may know upon what my opinion was founded, I would respectfully call your attention to the following extract, from a Dispatch, received from your Department, of august the 19th 1842, viz: "The right of Texas to require this prohibition, on the part of citizens of the United States, is clearly deducible from the 33d article of the treaty of Amity, navigation and commerce concluded &c." For the following paragraphs you say, "This treaty, in so far as Texas was, at the time it was concluded, in connexion part of the Mexican confederacy She has never repudiated the treaty, nor disregarded its provisions &c." On examination of these extracts, I am sure, with those your self, and I think convince you that they furnish sufficient ground for the suggestion, or the opinion which was expressed by me, in my dispatch, No 95. I concur with your Department, upon further examination, that the provision in relation to Indians, constituting one of the features of amity, entered in the treaty, is yet in force, but in the dispatch of your Department of the 19th of August, your remarks are not confined to the provision of amity. You say, in unequivocal terms "This treaty is yet in full force". Another fact I will state, which strengthened the opinion which I expressed it is this. That no measures had been taken to enforce that provision of our American laws, which provides that an additional duty of four per cent shall be levied upon all articles, shipped or imported in foreign bottoms, with the exception of those foreign vessels, which, by treaty or act of Congress, are permitted to enter, on the payment of domestic duty. If there exist no treaty stipulations, in regard to navigation and commerce, between the two countries, I am at a loss to know why this additional restriction has not been enforced against the commerce of the United States. The fact that the same has not been enforced, certainly affords grounds for the suggestions which I made. I am aware that the collection of the revenue is not under the control of your Department, but at the same time it was to be presumed that so important a fact, as that, could not have escaped your attention. In making the suggestion, that it was probably unknown to your Department that the notice to terminate the treaty, had been given to the United States, it was not my intention or wish to impute "ignorance" to your Department, (that is the word used by you) but knowing the fact that the records of your Department were at Austin, and that it was impossible for you to refer to them, I thought it probable that the same might have escaped your notice. This I hope will sufficiently disclose the causes which led me to make the marks alluded to by you, in your dispatch of the 16th of February last, and satisfy you of their then appearing propriety.

In compliance with a previous promise, I now forward to your Department a list of books &c, said to constitute the archives of this Legation, which were received by me, from Mr. A. K. Moffat. The following is the list, viz:- Laws and Decrees of Coahuila and Texas; Journals of Convention; Central Council of Texas; Journal of 1st Congress; Journal of the House of Representatives of 1837 and 1838; Journal of the Senate, 1838; Book of documents, reports &c 1834 to 1840, Consultation - Laws of Texas 1838 to 1839; Treaty

of Texas, in 2 volumes, by H. S. Foote, also 1st. volume odd; History of Texas by Mrs Kelly; Road To Texas by a Traveller; Diplomatic correspondence from 1782 to 1789 in 2 volumes; Story on the Constitution in 3 volumes; Elliots American Diplomatic Code, 2 volumes; Wheaton's Elements of International Law, 1 volume; Webster's Speeches, 2 volumes; Hazards Commercial and Statistical Register, 5 volumes; Bradfords comprehensive Atlas; Webster's large Dictionary; Dictionary of quotations; 3 volumes of Militia Tactics, 1 volumes each; 2 volumes Infantry Tactics, Million of Facts, 1st. volume of The Man-at-arms, a romance; Armstrong's notices of the War of 1812 in 2 volumes; Fields fortifications, by D. H. Mahan, 1 volume, Thomas' reminiscences and Sketches of his life and Times, 1 volume; View of the commerce between The United States and Sea Shores; Bodyes Phrenology; Physiology and animal mechanism; Hints to Shipmasters, 14 Copies of circular instructions; Two bound volumes of Communications To this Legation, from July 1st 1836 to March 1st 1839, and from March 1st 1839 To September 1st 1841; 1 bound volume of Communications from this Legation from 19th December 1836 to 19th March 1839; 1 bound volume of Dispatches to the Government of Texas, from 22nd December 1836 to 19th March 1839, 1 bound volume, containing a record of the Dispatches and communications of this Legation from the 7th of May 1839 to the time of Mr Reeds departure; 2 port folios; 2 movable benders; 2 blank memorandum books; 6 dozen pieces of red Tape; 2 dozen narrow ribbon; a parcel of envelopes; a small lot of Blank pieces; Inkstand, sand-box and stamps; 2 Legation seals; 2 Lead weights, 1 Ruler, 8 vials of red ink; 2 bottles of black ink; 6 diapers of Lamb; A large box containing several odd volumes of the the laws of Texas, together with various documents, reports &c of the United States and Texian Congress. A small book case and an old arm Chair.

I will write to you again in the course of next week, by which time, I hope to be enabled to communicate to you the determination of this Government upon the subject of interposition.

I have the honor to be,
with high regard,
your obedient servant,

Isaac Van Zandt.

(Mr Van Zandt to Mr Webster)

Legation of Texas
Washington City, March 23rd 1843.

The undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to inform the Hon. Mr Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, that he has received instructions from his Government to make a representation to the Government of the United States in relation to the claim of Texas upon the United States for the amount of the Treasury notes issued by the Government of Texas, and which have been funded by the United States, and to request that the same may be submitted to this Congress, the Executive

Juarez who had given it a favorable consideration; and that it was the intention of his Government to seize the earliest favorable opportunity to make a communication upon the subject to the Liberian Government. On the 2nd instant, the undersigned had the honor to receive the note of Mr Webster in reply to his, in which he was informed that a copy of his communication of the 4th of October, had been communicated to the Executive of the United States and by him, with instructions from the Department of State to certain Commissioners thereto, the purport of which was not intimated. Since this reply to his communication had been received at the Department of State, the undersigned was informed by Mr Webster that the movements of the Govt of Texas, having exhibited an apparent inconsistency with the principles, which the Government of Texas had avowed, should govern its action, and partaking of that character of warfare against which it had protested, and which the interposition of the United States had been invoked to arrest: that, therefore, his Government would necessarily be constrained to reconsider the measures which it had designed to take and which it would have deemed proper to adopt towards the contending parties. The undersigned learned with much regret to the aforesaid communication expressed and though conscious of the correctness, or the imperfect view of the data upon which this conclusion was founded, yet, for want of authentic information the undersigned was then unable to present a full statement of the facts which would explain the nature of these arrangements and to divest his Government from the supposed inconsistency. The undersigned has now the gratification to make known to Mr Webster that he has received from his Government, official information of the causes which gave rise to the Campaign and the orders and instructions given to Brig.d Gen.l Somervell for its prosecution, to all of which the attention of Mr Webster is most respectfully invited, with the fullest confidence that they will show that the Government of Texas has not abandoned its former grounds, nor given its sanction to any act, at variance with its previous declaration.

In my communication, referred to, of 14th December last, it was made known to Mr Webster, that in the course of that year no less than three predatory marauding excursions to Texas by Mexican soldiery had been made, under the orders of the Government of Mexico. Our peaceful citizens have been pursued by their troops, in some instances, to others, captured and imprisoned; and again, in others murdered with the most savage inhumanity in cold blood. On account of these unprovoked atrocities and cruelties inflicted upon our people, a feeling was aroused throughout the country, which caused an assemblage of a large number of our citizens at Gonzales, one of our western towns, on the month of October last, determined to avenge the injuries and murders which had been committed upon their friends. From the indications that were given, the President became satisfied that the people of the country were exasperated to a degree which it would be at least difficult to restrain, even should the policy require it to be done. Under this circumstance, Brig.r Gen.l Somervell, of the Texas Militia, within the limits of whose Brigade the citizens had assembled, was ordered to assume the command, and in case he could not effect it, to enter into service, to pursue the enemy across the Rio Grande, for the purpose of chastising them, observing on every case the rules of civilized warfare and to evince a great humanity towards the conquered people.

For the further information of Mr Webster upon this subject, the undersigned has the honor herewith to transmit extracts of all the orders given by the President and Gen.l Thus [illegible]

Brig. Gen Somervell. for the conduct of the Campaign (see Copies of orders addressed to Gen Somervell). Under these orders, the army, about seven hundred Strong was organized by Brig. Gen Somervell, and marched from the Medina on the 25th of December last, on the direction of Laredo, at which place it arrived and took possession of, without resistance, on the 8th of the succeeding month. The troops stationed there having fled with precipitation, on the approach of Gen Somervell. From this place a part of the men, about 200, returned home; the remainder, under Gen Somervell, marched on the 10th from Laredo and crossed the Rio Grande, near Guerrero on the 14th, on the frontiers of Coa Camales, who, with about 400 men, was stationed on the opposite side of the river. Gen Camales, with his forces immediately fled, and the town of Guerrero surrendered. On the 15th, the troops passed the river in safety, and on the 19th Gen Somervell, not deeming it prudent to remain longer and being in want of provisions, clothing and ammunition commenced to return. The order was then given to return to Gonzales, and the march was accordingly commenced, by about two hundred men, who returned to their homes. The balance remained on the high and having elected Wm S Fisher, Commander, in violation of Gen Somervell's order, recrossed the Rio Grande, and entered the town of Mier on the 23d. On the 24th, a skirmish occurred between the Texians and a Mexican force when the latter were repulsed with loss On the 25th they were attacked at daylight, by about 1500 men, and after having fought very gallantly until ten Oclock, on parley ensued, and they were induced, by assurances that large reinforcements of Mexicans were at hand and promises of safety, to surrender under stipulated articles.

Throughout the whole march of the forces, while under the command of the first duly authorized Commander of the Expedition, every condemnable act of cruelty or violence, upon the property of the peaceful Mexican citizens, was restrained, when it was possible to be done or prevented if committed. Private property and personal rights, were, in every possible instance, secured to the Enemy's citizens, and none were taken from them.

The objects of the Government, it will thus be seen, were legitimate. The pursuit and chastisement of the enemy. The orders given for the Government of the campaign, and every act done, in pursuance of those orders, and with the sanction of the constituted Commander of the Expedition, if submitted to the severest scrutiny, the most vigilant Scrupulously believe, will show that his Government has not relinquished, nor departed from the high Ground, which it has assumed in determination to pursue.

The Undersigned is aware that his Government, in asserting the rights acknowledged to belong to civilized nations, and its Sovereignty, which should govern them, in their mode of warfare towards their enemies, should give assurances to the World of the observance of those rights and principles, by shewing that it has always observed them heretofore. The History of the world will show the Undersigned is entitled to return the Government of the United States, that every exertion has been made by the Government, that its principles should be maintained, and will be maintained by his Government. That there will be hereafter, as heretofore, in every community, in the strong force and authority of Government necessary to a maintenance of good order, and Security is certainly obtained. In a country like Texas, whose civil institutions have not been matured by time, and by the enjoyment of peace and natural

wrangling, whose citizens are liable to strong excitement, and averse to deliberate reasoning and retaliation upon an enemy, with whom that country was at war, and from whose soldiery the most wanton, flagrant and cruel aggressions have been long received and endured, and whose barbarous acts have been sanctioned by the Government of Mexico, it is but natural to suppose that acts irregularities will occur, and that attempts will be made at retaliations by individuals suffering from the consequences of such wrongs and injuries. These acts of individuals, though in a great degree excusable under such peculiar circumstances, should not be imputed to their Government.

The undersigned would then again repeat, that the Government will not, on any occasion, depart from the principles which it has avowed to the world - principles which form the basis of national respectability, and which holds together the tie of the moral universe.

It is true, Texas may be driven, by unavoidable necessity, to the pursuance of a retaliatory war with Mexico, of the character which that Government has so long pursued against her, but when she does so, that same necessity will be a thousandfold approved and justified her in the opinions of mankind.

The undersigned, believing that the foregoing facts in relation to the campaign under Brig Gen Somervell, will sufficiently justify the acts of the Government, and place the same in a proper light, avails himself of this occasion, to renew respectfully unto the Hon Mr Webster the recent and continued outrages committed by Mexico upon the persons and lives of our citizens, who have been taken prisoners, on the predatory and marauding incursions made upon our territory, and on other occasions; which, it is believed, are of such a character as to demand of other civilized nations, who have acknowledged the independence of Texas, and whose citizens are, in many instances, the participants of those outrages, a prompt and efficient interference, for the purpose of arresting them. In doing so, and for the purpose of exhibiting more fully the course which has been pursued by both countries, hence the commencement of hostilities between them, the undersigned would beg the indulgence of Mr Webster, while he presents a brief history of these conflicts, together with the manner of treatment, which has been extended to persons who have fallen into the power of either of the contending parties.

The inhuman butcheries committed upon our citizens whom the fortune of war had placed in the power of Mexico, in 1835 and 36, produced a feeling of horror, from which civilized humanity has but recently recovered to have forgotten them. The names of Grant, Ward, Mayo, Travis and Fannin, present to the recollection of all, who have read the events of our early struggles for freedom, corresponding instances of unheard and cold blooded murders, committed upon helpless prisoners, of violation of faith and of perfidy, and on the part of Mexico, that are in striking contrast with the forbearance and humanity, which, from the commencement of the war in 1835, up to the present time, has characterized the course of Texas, in its prosecution.

In December 1835, the town and fortress of Goliad or Presidio de Bexar were besieged by the Texian Army, under the command of Col. Ed. Ward, and Gen. Austin Austin de Vio, Commander in Chief of the Eastern Internal Provinces of Mexico, surrendered himself and about 1500 men, prisoners of war by articles of capitulation, signed on the 19th of

that month. The conditions of the surrender were faithfully observed by Texas, and Gen Cos, with all his Officers, and the men under his command was permitted to return to Mexico upon parole. Their persons and property, being on every respect, safe and inviolate.

On the 21st of April, Gen Santa Ana then President of Mexico and Commander in Chief of the army of Mexico against Texas, was met and defeated at San Jacinto. The President, General and seven hundred and fifty officers, and men surrendered themselves as Prisoners, and on their knees confessed that mercy which they had so recently denied to those unfortunate men who fell into their power at Goliad and the Alamo. Their prisoners had forfeited every claim to the mercy they sought having been engaged in waging a war of extermination and giving neither quarter to the unarmed, nor observing the faith they had promised by solemn compact to those who surrendered with Col Fannin and others; all of whom (with the exception of the weakest men, whose services were required for their own comfort) were murdered by order of Gen Santa Ana. Gen Cos who was taken with prisoner with the rest, had doubly forfeited his life, having violated the parole he had given at San Antonio the December previous, and subsequently engaged in an unauthorized mode of warfare. But notwithstanding all these powerful incentives to a just vengeance, and the stern necessity which the Mexican army had brought upon the whole country, the lives of all these prisoners were generously spared. They were supported at the expence of the Government, were kindly treated in every respect. The wounded and sick had the best medical attention and the most assiduous care and all who wished it, were sent home to their own country. As an evidence of the humanity with which they were treated reference is made to the fact, that many of these prisoners chose to remain in the country and continue so it up to the present day.

Gen Filisola and the troops under his command fled from the country immediately after the battle of San Jacinto, in the utmost confusion and dismay, and although they could have been cut up by our army, the hand of vengeance was withheld, and an strict fulfilment of the promise made, this General with his troops was permitted to leave the Country undisturbed. His Official report to his own nation and the defence which he published to the world, in justification of his precipitate retreat, clearly prove the truth of the above statement in relation to him.

The President of Mexico, Gen Santa Anna was treated with every possible respect and kindness, and with all the humanity connected with his safe keeping, and in pursuance of such, was safely sent to the City of Washington, agreeably to his own selection under an escort of three distinguished Officers, as far the Texas extended, from which place he returned safely to Mexico.

The shooting the three officers prisoners and the cruel process employed in these cases unnecessary act, on the part of Texas after the battle of San Jacinto was unjustifiable by every law of humanity and war. The subsequent attack three months after, when none but the very few which the government was unable to control, were in the army, under the command of Gen Woll, in his own mandated have been engaged, could have required their execution, or at least that of three months.

The course of Mexico towards the citizens of

Government who have taken this Rancho Rio Grande after Texas authority at variance, with the conduct, or even part, as will be seen by the following statement of facts.

Seeing over the surrender of the Alamo on 1836 and which are already sufficiently known and are admitted to be a Correct part of this communication, this shall not be confined to succeeding date.

A party of peaceful Indians with their Chief came to Texas the latter part of 1821, amounting of about 325 men were allowed to encamp under Protection Government of Texas to the South western Frontier. Articles of capitulation were agreed to and signed by the two parties by which the Indians were provided security of the same and cultivated lands, such implements and speedy admission to perfect citizenship. But no sooner had they laid down their arms, than they were subsequently deprived of every article of property they possessed their lands, cows, horses, blankets, and even their skins taken from them. Their arms were tied with cords and they were fastened together in rear two or three and made some rounds by a rope to the tails of horses, were driven. In this condition, in the coldest of the winter weather, exposed to every cruelty and inclemency of the climate, suffering extremely from cold, hunger and thirst, guarded and driven by the Officers and soldiers in whose charge they were placed by the Government of Texas &c. They were marched on foot a distance of 250 miles to the vicinity of Nacogdoches. On the way those who failed from fatigue, debility or sickness were deliberately murdered, their ears cut off and transmitted to Texas, as proof of the fidelity of the Commanding Officers of the guard in the performance of his cruel orders. Those who survived the fatigue of the long march and arrived in Texas (with a few exceptions) were confined in prison at night, and in the day were turned out, chained together like criminals to carry the streets of the city. Their lives, however, were spared, and they were finally released. Their subsistence while in Prison was derived scantily from the gratuitous advances made and contributions raised by foreigners; and also when released from prison was effected in the same manner.

On the 15th of September last, Gen Houston with a force of about sixteen or seventeen hundred men on Texas Gen. Gen. Vasco de Bexar, under cover of a dense fog, early in the morning and captured fifty four Citizens of that place. Meanwhile Stephen F Austin a citizen of the United States resident in the Department of Texas, Dr. Robert Anderson, a highly respected gentleman of Georgia, who was one of the seventeen Captives by Gen Houston while attempting to go in the Texian lines, was in the dress, and who had been elected the Secretary of the Provisional Government of Texas, and Thomas J Rusk, the Attorney General of Texas, were sent as Commissioners to the Texian camp, to ascertain the terms on which they would be allowed to enter. Upon the interview Gen Houston declared that he was authorized to offer to the Mexicans in the Alamo, and to the Citizens of Bexar, the following terms, viz, that their arms should be given up, that private property should be respected, that the Mexicans should be allowed to march out with the honors of war, and that they should be allowed to retire to the interior of Mexico, except that their officers should be detained as prisoners. The Commissioners communicated with the Prisoners in the Alamo by letter, which appears to have been received in three minutes. In the letter it was stated, that their officers to be given up were Colonels Travis and Bowie. (The officers referred)

(To the 24th) Dispatches last, a force of Texians to consisted the City of Bexar consisting to about 200 men commanded by Colonel Austin, Colonel Bowie, and Colonel Fannin, of the Texian Army, on the town of Bexar, made a sortie of capitulation. The terms of which were not strictly known. From the intimacy

Lieutenant Hawthorne confided upon our honour, it is much to be feared, that Lieutenant Hawthorne by the influence of wine, and uncertain the laws of War unfortunate were, upon the pretext that they were not acting at the time under the orders of the Liberian Government & some other pleas. It will be observed however, that although the ones may be all accounted, who were taken prisoners under Lieut Hawthorne, yet even few have escaped, who can publish the fact beyond a doubt, that articles of Capitulation were signed, and that the men were treated Lieut Hawthorne and all the rights of prisoners of war. This being the case it cannot be considered to the question, which may be brought to an issue between them and the Government of Liberia, whether they were acting under the immediate and legal orders of the Government of Texas or not. They were prosecuting and enforcing rights which the Government had sanctioned. That of pursuing and chastising the enemy who had just made a hostile incursion into our country, and by the capitulation and promises made them, they acquired all such the rights to be considered and respected as prisoners of war. That they were other than lawful belligerents, it could not have been proper to have entered into a convention with them for their surrender. Undoubtedly the Government of Liberia is bound by every obligation of law justice and humanity to observe, in good faith, the conditions of this convention. The capitulation, upon reasonable terms of agreement between these and their captors, made certainly brought them within the scope of the rules of civilized war. It is also to be observed that, as the terms of the capitulation, our obligations were by no means complicated, but simple & few, such as they could with much probability of success have and the means to release promises of kind treatment and security for life and property been made them by the Liberian Commissioners, these have been violated and broken.

So much of the testimony, upon which reliance should be placed, the undisputed facts, as well as the admissions of counsel necessarily form and undoubtedly evidence in this case. But the testimony and proceedings upon the investigation taken at Cavally is different and varied by the more elaborate examination. The witnesses called for the Government being the only persons acquainted with the facts of the case, and called upon the Government to prove their charges, were examined first. Their testimony is in many respects contradictory, and in some instances irreconcilable with itself. Their statements, varying with the relation of the different witnesses, and with the circumstances of the case, as they appeared to the Government, were not always such as to justify the Government in proceeding upon them. Their testimony was not always consistent with itself, and in some instances irreconcilable with the testimony of the witnesses, the witnesses called by the Government, which rendered it necessary to examine the witnesses, and to ascertain the truth of the matter. The witnesses, however, did not appear to be a regular, theatrical form of testimony. The witnesses, which had, on the extraordinary and unusual occasion, approached the place, they had done from

and offering no further resistance. The Town was immediately surrendered
All the citizens of the place were, therefore, entitled to be considered men couched and
as they were but a moment in arms; and the time and manner of their
Both's approaching the town were such as to deter the inhabitants in the belief
that the object of the attack upon an unarmed defenceless town, was Rapine, murder
have been plunder or assassination, which it was clearly their right and duty
to resist. But the whole of them were forced to surrender as prisoners of war
under articles of capitulation. Among those, three citizens prisoners were the
venerable and highly distinguished patriot, the Hon. Andrew Ververson,
then presiding at the Court in session. The Hon. M. Coleman, Senator in Con-
gress from Bexar, The Hon. M. Maverick, Representative for that County and
The Hon. M. E. Jones, Representative from Goliad, and many others of our
most reputable citizens, several of whom were taken from their peaceful
homes, although they had offered no resistance. The capture of these men
therefore, and the forcing them to sign articles of capitulation, and ac-
knowledging themselves prisoners of war, when they had only fol-
lowed the natural impulse of self defence, is a most gross and heinous
violation of the plainest principles of civilized war. They were not
belligerents and therefore not subject to the penalties which attach to
belligerents.

Since this capitulation, three of these gentlemen
have been condemned to death, upon the charge, that they had been
in the Santa Fé expedition, viz: Mr George Mann, Michael McGovern
and Thomas Mancorn; which sentence, it is understood, the President
of Mexico has since commuted to ten years confinement in prison.
Had the sentence of death been carried into execution, upon these gentle-
men, it would have constituted a most foul murder; and the imprison-
ment, for ten years, is an act of national perfidy, and is unwarranty a
gainst which, every principle of justice and decency so directly plead.
Their parole was not violated by their being at Bexar, when the place
surrendered, nor had they violated it by taking up arms against Mex-
ico.

Mexico may urge, an excuse for her want of faith
and her inhumanity towards those of our Citizens who have been so
unfortunate as to fall into her power, that she has not recognized Texas
as an independent nation, and therefore has a right to act as she pleases
in the premises. But the civilized world cannot admit so futile a reason.
Texas is acknowledged as an independent power by the principal Govern-
ments of the world, and consequently to these Governments, so far as they
are concerned, Texas has all the rights and is bound by all the responsi-
bilities which can attach to an independent and sovereign people.

The treatment which our prisoners have received,
in all the above recited instances, and which they are now undergoing,
at Perote and other Islands, where they are confined, is unjustifiable
and is unjust. It is opposed to the principles of religion, to the dictates
of common humanity, and to every acknowledged rule of governing
between civilized nations in a State of war. In such, the Government of
Texas claims it, and she protests to those Governments who have ac-
knowledged her independence, against the course which Mexico has pur-
sued, and calls upon them to interpose their power in arresting it. They
are directly interested in protecting the principles which all nations
claiming to be civilized, have adopted for mutual security; and

Texas believes that it is their right, as well as their duty to interpose. A prompt action in this matter may save the lives of more than three hundred brave and chivalrous men. An object, certainly, which will sufficiently recommend itself to every generous and philanthropic heart.

Wherein, in her whole course of conducting the war against Texas, has Mexico exhibited the dignified faith, that an Treaty or convention however solemn, can bind her to the observance of either justice, humanity or reason, and she has thus discarded those great principles which hold together the fabric of the moral universe. It therefore, other nations in view of these circumstances and all the facts now before them, as well as those herein contained, should refuse their interference in the premises, no other course will be left to Texas, as the future prosecution of the war with Mexico, than to adopt the principles of retaliation, and to visit upon the people of that country the evils and calamities which have so long been suffered by ours.

In the case of human suffering and misery which would thus be entailed upon the unfortunate, the defenceless and the feeble, my Government will stand acquitted to itself - to the world and to Almighty God. It remains to be seen whether the civilized world will look on with indifference and witness so disastrous a catastrophe.

These facts and reflections are respectfully submitted to His Excellency, the Secretary of State of the United States, with a hope & confidence, that that Government, guided by that enlightened wisdom and respect for the laws of humanity, which so eminently distinguished it, will give to them the consideration which their importance demands; and take such action thereon as right and justice may require.

The Undersigned, with pleasure, avails himself of this occasion to renew to His Excellency assurances of his distinguished consideration.

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Chargé Secretary
Daniel Webster
&c &c &c

Legation of Texas, Paris,
April 11. 1843.

The Chev. Alcée Louis,
Secretary of State.

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of this day from your Department dated Thursday 23d January 31st - copy of this dispatch from the Secretary of State of the United States, with the enclosed documents. They were all brought by the same ship from New York, received by me at the same

Lord. The expiration of the 26th Dec., and Mr Pakenham came to town, a few days previously: on which Mr Percy read with delight by Mr Barnard. The regular receipt of your dispatches for some time past is highly satisfactory to me, as I am thus put in possession of the views of the Government, and enabled to execute my duties without hesitation.

I communicated the contents of the 25th October to this Government, some days since, with a note explanatory of the wishes of the Texian Government; I have also communicated a copy of the Despatch of January 31st. Together with an extract from Despatch of January 28th touching the Mexican encroachments among the Indians bordering. Since you received that note you will perceive that I have also communicated the Despatch of January 31st. together with the

of the Proclamation of 11th February 1840, as having been announced by their refusal to guarantee the Texian Loan which General Hamilton was charged to negotiate.

In consequence of the generally unfavorable character of the news received in Europe about Texas, based in a great degree on the defeat of Col Fisher, and still more on the obnoxious declarations of the convention of our country, copied from the opposition newspapers of Texas, I have abstained from any endeavors, recently, to extend our international relations with the single exception of Belgium. The conversations I have held with the Belgian Chargé d'affaires, at this Court, induce me to believe we could now negotiate successfully with that Power. He proposed, some time since, to ask for me an audience on relation to this matter with King Leopold, who is expected to arrive in Paris tomorrow or the day after. He comes to France to be present at the nuptials of the Princess Clementine which are to take place on the 30th instant.

It is to be regretted that General Hall has resigned his post here. His dispositions were very friendly towards our country, and his long residence and personal character gave much weight to his representations.

I shall leave for London in 8 or 10 days where I intend to spend a month. Mr Bourgeois will meet me there. He thinks that the Loan may be negotiated there conformably to my last instructions. A portion of extracts have been communicated to him. I take the liberty of suggesting you that I should not transcend my instructions by positive arrangements except where fully authorized, nor permit our credit to attach any disagreeable notoriety, nor the negotiations to run into interminable delays.

In London, my attention will be given to the establishment of relations with Spain, on which I hope to have the aid of the English Government. Without their countenance I deem success at this time, quite improbable.

I was pleased to learn the appointment of Mr Bee's successor. The residence of a gentleman as representative of a country for any of the European Capitals exerts a very decidedly favorable influence in regard to the mission that, in its last analysis, is an endeavor of these solicitations.

Your late dispatches inform me of the appropriations &c, and that a portion of it is subject to my order. I shall send an order to Mr Elliott to receive and receipt for the same, for me and on my account.

Our relations, on the whole, are on a good footing. Our world country is fought in the controversies of our own newspapers. Their excesses, after a while, cease to have any effect. Indeed I am already persuaded they are beginning to be properly appreciated.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully,
your most obedient
servant,

Nehemiah Smith.

I Hereby Certify to the Civil Service Commission.

Department of State, Washington.
December 29. 1883.

Sir

I Have the honor to inform you that in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 2. of the Act to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States, approved January 16. 1883, rules have been prepared and promulgated for the classification of the Clerks and employees in the Department of State, which rules have been approved by the President, and are to be carried into effect by the several officers of this Department.

I also forward herewith a Copy of the Rules to be observed by applicants for admission to the Examinations, which Rules have been communicated to the Examiners, and will, upon Execution, show that the Requirements of Section 2. of the Act have not been contravened by any Regulation contained in the Rules of the Department of State

I am very respectfully your obt. servt.

Alfred Travers

Copy of the Letter Sent,
January 18th 1883.

Civil Service
Board.

Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult. with a copy of the regulations adopted by the Department of State for the admission of persons to the Civil Service, and to inform you that the Commissioners will examine the same with a view to the execution of the duties devolved upon them by the Act to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States, and will communicate with you hereafter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Chas. Lyman.

Copy

From Thomas McKellar, Esquire Chairman,
Niagara District, Quarter Sessions.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, that a Bastardy Bond was entered into this day, at the Quarter Sessions, by Isaac Swayze of Stamford, in the District of Niagara, Yeoman, and Jacob Swayze of the same place, Yeoman, as Sureties for the appearance of Catharine Swayze, at the next Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be holden at the Court House in Niagara, on the first Tuesday in May next, to answer such charges as may be then and there preferred against her, by the Overseers of the Poor, for the time being, of the Township of Stamford, in the said District, and to abide the order of the said Court thereupon.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant

Thomas McKellar
Chairman Niagara Dist. Quarter Sessions.

The Honorable Sir John Colborne,
Toronto.

Copy

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 15th May 1833.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, enclosing a Bastardy Bond entered into at the Quarter Sessions held at Niagara on the 7th instant by Isaac Swayze of Stamford, Yeoman, and Jacob Swayze of the same place, Yeoman, as Sureties for the appearance of Catharine Swayze at the next Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be holden at the Court House in Niagara, on the first Tuesday in May next, to answer such charges as may be then and there preferred against her by the Overseers of the Poor, for the time being, of the Township of Stamford, in the said District, and to abide the order of the said Court thereupon.

In reply I am directed to acquaint you that the said Bond has been received and is now under the consideration of the Executive Government.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant

Copy

Very respectfully.
Your obedient Servant.

(Signed) J. H. Porter.

Hon. D. Webster.
Secretary of State.

Legation of the United States,
Galveston, April 15th 1843.

To the Hon. the
Secretary of State of Texas.

Sir

I am instructed by the State Department of the United States to seek an early intercourse with the Secretary of State of Texas and address to him a strong but friendly remonstrance to obtain, in the part of Texas from carrying on the war (should it continue) against Mexico by means of predatory incursions, whether with a view to retaliation or otherwise. But so long as the war continues, to carry it on openly, honorably and according to the rules recognised by all enlisted and Christian States, in modern times.

At the request of Mr. Waddy Thomas, your Chargé d'affaires, now at Washington, similar instructions have been given to the United States Minister, at Mexico.

As I am unable to visit Washington, at this time, on account of indisposition, I should be much gratified could you visit me in Galveston, when we can have a full and free oral interchange of opinion upon this subject, of so much consequence to the character and good standing of Texas. I am, however, so well acquainted with the opinions of the President of Texas upon the subject that I feel assured that there will be no difference of opinion between us. I know that he has uniformly opposed all and every predatory excursions by the people of Texas upon Mexico. You will please inform me by return mail, whether you will visit me in Galveston; and if so, when: as I intend, the moment my health will permit me to do so with safety to visit Washington.

With renewed assurances of respect,
I am your obedient Servant,

Hanford Esq.

Legation of the United States.
Galveston 13th of April 1843.

The Hon.ble
Anson Jones,
Secretary of State of Texas.

Sir,

The President of the United States, having appointed Morgan L Smith, Esquire, Consul of the United States, for the Port of Velasco, in the Republic of Texas, and Clement Newell, Consul of the United States for the Port of Sabine and such other ports as shall be nearer thereto, than to the residence of any other Consul or Vice Consul of the United States, within the same allegiance;

I am instructed by my Government to request of you an Exequatur for Mr Smith and Mr Newell, which you will be pleased to enclose to me as soon as it may suit your convenience.

With sentiments of high regard
I have the honor to be
your obedient servant.

Joseph Eve.

Paris, April 15. 1843.

Hon. Anson Jones.
Secretary of State.

Sir,

A very friendly letter from Mr. D Mitchel Esqr leads me to anticipate that probably no appropriation would be made for the relations in Europe or Texas in the present financial condition of the country, it would be unavailable. Necessity is a stern master. I asked for a leave of absence. Since that time I have received your dispatches informing me that a portion of the appropriation would be spent to any order. I have accordingly remain at my post with pleasure, of any conduct hitherto that have met the approbation of the Government. I have therefore, given an order, authorizing my brother, Charge d'Smith, to receive and receipt for, in my name, the amount of my salary. I have written to him to repair to the seat of Government and to take such steps as may be necessary in the premises.

I would, respectfully, ask your Department to make as large an advance on my salary as is consistent with the interest of the Republic. I would also suggest, that my successor

route to London. which may have and consequence occasion to do without circumstance, necessitates augmented, consideration, my expenses. I am also to be at reason for asking as large an advance on my salary as to enable me to fulfil the public interests.

With great respect.
Your very obedient Servant.
Stiles Smith.

Legation of United States.
March 13. 1848.

Hon. Clinton Jones.
Secretary of Mah..

Sir,

In a communication made to your Department a few days since, I acknowledged the receipt of your dispatches up to the 26th February inclusive. I wrote at the same time to His Excellency the President. My dispatches were sent through England to be thence forwarded by the Royal Steamer to the United States. I have since learned that the Steamer would not start from England until the 29th of this month. I shall therefore briefly allude to some matters contained in my last communications.

Our relations with this Court appear to continue quite satisfactory. A prompt and very friendly attention to every subject I have submitted to their consideration. I am assured their good offices are sincerely and actively exerted to effect a peace between our country and Mexico; and Mr Guizot assured me, as mentioned in my former dispatches, that their Minister at Mexico would be promptly instructed to make the proper representations to the Mexican Government to induce them to abstain from their cruel treatment of Texan Prisoners, and henceforth to conduct hostilities agreeably to the more humane usage of Civilized nations.

Some unpleasant feeling was created by the detention of the ducks on French waters, conformably to the treaty, and a remark of Mr Guizot, in a note to me, leads me to think that the Mexican agent has been instructed to ask of your Government the reasons for ordering the temporary detention of the ducks on board. His note to me stated, I understood the very obvious policy of this step, and of course the dissatisfaction created by it has subsided. Copies of them will be forwarded to your Department. I have also sent copies of my note to Mr Guizot, enclosing him of my having been furnished with powers to negotiate etc; and of his reply which reached me very recently and acknowledging me of the appointment, & generally to indicate the disposition on the part of the French Government. No instructions would however be anticipated; the general tone of our Govt, I am

confidently assured, with me to account. I do not to object to me introduce
to obtain the entry of our cotton into France on such terms as would render it
an object for us to make any concessions. French colonial cotton pays a duty
of 6 francs the 100 kilos; Mediterranean cotton pays 11 francs, all other nations including
Texas, pay 20 francs, added the 10th that is, 22 francs the 100 kilos. A discriminating
duty would always be maintained in favor of their colonial cotton. The best we
can do, will be to get the cotton of Texas placed on the same footing as the
mediterranean, that is, subject to a duty of 11 francs the 100 kilos. It is not,
however, clear by any means as to its equivalent, for the free introduction
of French cotton into Texas. In Great Britain, foreign cotton, on entering retains
pays 2 s 10 d the cwt very nearly 3 33/100 francs, being very little more than colonial cotton
pays in France. I have represented that the high tax on raw cotton augments
the price of the manufactures and tends to their sale. It is replied
that it affords a large and legitimate revenue to the Government.

Mr Bourgeois has thought it advisable to send Mr Lamar
to pay to effect his Texas claims. Private debts in favor of the very great number
of persons of that country. Mr Bourgeois said I was to meet him
8 days. The Texas Envoy Mr Bourgeois has had no audience in Paris; the
next case will be used to assist the Ambassador with the Bonds formerly held on London. Although our Standing is decidedly better
than it was several months since, I am not very sanguine as to the
result. Especially as I had to encounter the depressed state of American
credit. Although it would, by the great advantages offered, encourage
investments largely in Cotton lands. I shall keep your Excellency advised
of any occurrences.

Mr Linden, I shall ascertain, with care and caution
and, the state of the company, consisting of Texas Consul, Counsel,
Agent, Clerk and Secretary, so many of the functions of their offices,
and the manner of their conducting the correspondence; and shall inform
your Excellency accordingly.

I shall meet in London also my colleague
Count Mercier, Minister of France. The respective relations of the
French and English Governments towards that of Texas, which are
well known to you, point out London as eligible for me
to be near for negotiating with efficacy. I hope to be received there with
more than the British Government in this matter since the Texas
Envoy is intelligent and active to their action. They have received
from Mr Crockett, and Mr Kennedy.

I shall also communicate privately with
the Ambassadors in relation to the measures in which hostilities
are conducted by Mexico, and to the prospects of the intervention
of Great Britain, France and Mexico through the good offices of the
Federal Government.

I have now brought to your Excellency's view that the
American Emigrants have established in Mexico, where they had
real estate, and to which country their affections appear to
attach. The Ambassador has expressed to me to confidence, that
no new orders would have been issued to take me step, in relation
to the Texas question, without me being put in possession of such information that
he would not misunderstand the proceedings in Mexico. The viewing of these
questions had appeared to him decided by me as not advancing
any great purpose - and I have concluded to defer, until a favorable

interview with Lord Aberdeen shall apprise me of the prospects of peace through mediation. - Sir Francis S shall have the Concerts of Admiral Baudin in this matter; a very sincere and efficient friend of Texas and standing very well with this Government.

I have appointed ad interim Monsieur Pierre Bonnet, Consular Agent for Paris. He is the head of a very respectable Banking House, formerly of Toulouse and now a Banker of Paris. My inquiries concerning him were minute and the answers satisfactory. He appears to be acceptable to this Government which has granted him the necessary recognition &c. I think he would make a good Consul General if one be deemed necessary for France.

I have also appointed provisionally, Mr Frederick Mary B. Dumon, Consular Agent of Cette, a trade commenced town on the Mediterranean. He is well recommended, a nephew of the Deputy a very influential member of the Chamber, and connected with the house at Bordeaux now freighting a ship for Galveston. I think he would be a good Consul.

With great respect.

Your very obedient servant.

Ashbel Smith.

Legation of Texas.
Washington City, April 19th 1843.

Hon. Anson Jones,
Secretary of State.

Sir.

Since my last dispatch, nothing of importance has transpired, in relation to our affairs here. Mr Webster has been absent for a few weeks on a visit to Boston, but is nearly expected home. It is again understood, here, that if nothing is heard from England, before the 1st of May, which may require his return to the State Department, that he will probably retire from the Cabinet a week that time. Who is to be his successor seems not yet to be determined, or if determined on, is not known to the public. Messrs Upshur, Legaré, Ingham and Mercereau are all spoken of. Judge Upshur has heretofore been considered as most likely to be selected. It would be one of the best appointments that could be made for the interests of Texas. He is devoted in his attachment to our country, and desirous to promote our cause; besides he is a gentleman of high talents, high attainments and has the manner, and the venerable age of the Secretaries would say, to "take the responsibility" and act with decision. I have some fears that he will not accept the appointment. Legaré is expected here from Rhode Island in a few days, and is very desirous, I hear stated, to succeed Mr Webster. And I state in good faith of the President will not suffer his inability to leave him so far into an error, as this certainly would be, has he mental energy

be again rejected by the Senate, and thereby increase the confusion already existing. Mr Cushing is a man of decided abilities, for his age, and can command friends of Texas, but the truth is, the northern influence, which is opposed to us, and which would be certainly felt by them on that station, more or less, would prevent him from taking any efficient steps calculated to benefit us.

Many other changes are expected on the home, as well as the foreign appointments. Judge Fox is to be recalled from Texas, and Mr Murphy of Ohio, who is reputed to be a man of talents, is to succeed him. Mr Proffit of Indiana, his said, goes as Minister to Brazil. Mr Hannegan, of Tennessee, Charge d'Affaires to Guatemala, vice Mark of Mississippi, to be recalled.

When I wrote you last I have had frequent interviews with the President, in regard to the interposition of this Government; and in our several conversations, he has uniformly expressed a wish, and desire to take effective measures to put an end to the difficulties between us and Mexico, but I think he is fearful to make any important movement, except he has the unanimous approval of his advisers. In one of our conversations he used to me this language. Sir, I wish you to be assured that I feel the deepest interest in the affairs of your country, and wish to do every thing compatible with propriety to aid you, and if possible to annex you to us; but you see how I am situated"-(a touching, & truthful, for greatness, to the embarrassments of his administration). He then remarked, that, when Mr Webster returned he would urge upon him the early attention of any communication that addressed to the Department. I then told the President that I had understood him to say, that Mr Webster had been directed to approach the French Minister upon the subject of a united and joint intervention by France and the United States: he replied, that it was true, but that Mr Webster had been so much engaged with English affairs that he had failed to do so, and that, moreover, Mr Webster had not acted with that promptness, which he, the President had desired but that he would promise me that he would call Mr Webster's attention to it again, as soon as he returned, and that I should be advised, at an early day, of their determination. I told the President that I was fully sensible of this kind feeling for Texas, and that I had not failed to make the same known in my dispatches to my Government, and that I was satisfied they would be properly appreciated; and that I hoped that no unnecessary delay would be had in coming to a determination upon the matters submitted to in my communication. That the laws of nations clearly justified, and the rights and interests of humanity demanded their interference. I told him also that I was convinced that the French Govern would accede to the propositions if made by the United States, but that France would feel a reluctance in making the move first, but the United States might suppose she was disposed to accede on the ultimatum of this Government, beyond which it was proper. I was then told nothing will be done by this Government until there is a change in the office of Secretary of State. Mr Webster, though the President may urge him up, will take his own time, and the matters in his care may, and while he professes the greatest friendship for Texas, and, I think, is very sincere in his professions, yet he is reserved and cautious in that kind of intercourse which is necessary to be had and accurate information in matters in which this Government is not immediately concerned, as interested as a party. Or in other words I fear this

I have just received from a friend a

Chas. Mc Kinney.

Min Department, when I had an interview with Mr Mexican Minister. I
am sure you will see the importance of maintaining between us. Mr Webster signi-
fied whether I knew what answer was, or would be given to the despatch-
-es of Santa Ana. I replied, I did not, but was of opinion they would
not be entertained for a moment. As I was instructed at all events to
remain for the purpose of ascertaining a certain point for Government
-s of the acknowledgment of our Independence. Mr Webster then assured
me, That, if we intended to maintain our nationality, we should at once exhi-
-bit a firm front. He then referred me various instances to show
-s of opinion and feeling of the whole south of the country. and more
-over of Yucatan; for answering which, I referred to despatches from
with the opinion. That the American Govt was determined to support
to active without accomplishing any important result. This is another
point which has been frequently discussed between Mr Webster and myself.
He has always expressed the opinion that the favorable or unfavorable
termination of that campaign would determine the ability or inability
of Mexico to reinvade Texas.

At this stage of the conversation, I mentioned
the subject of my last communication & Mrs Papers sent in relation
to our Affairs with Mexico. I stated that I had taken time to
consider that communication. He replied, he had. I then asked
him, if he had formed any conclusion upon the matters and things
embraced in it. His reply was in about these terms. Sir, your affairs
assume so many different shapes, that it is impossible for me any
to tell what will be the appearance in the end. If your Government
would take the advice of its friends, to withdraw at once, to confine
yourselves, confine your soldiers to your own territory, and to the de-
-fence of your own soil, suffer no encroachments, but resist marauding
parties upon the frontier and circulate your passports, then per-
-haps we might be able to do something effective! I replied to this, that
such was the avowed policy of the Administration at the head of affair
-s of my Government, and to which it was pledged to adhere, and
this I thought must be sufficiently demonstrated in my communica-
-tions addressed to him. Mr Webster replied "that Sir, perhaps is
true, so far as the Officers of Government are concerned, but what
avails the disposition of Officers, who cannot execute their purpose,
for what is a Government which cannot enforce its orders. It is the
business of Government to govern its citizens, and when it ceases to be
able to do that, it argues that there is not much Government left.
I said in reply to this, that I was of opinion from all I could learn
from home, that there was an evident change in feeling taking place
respecting; that every thing seemed quiet. Any discussions that might
have existed, I thought had or would soon disappear, and we indulged
a hope we should be united & united; that there were but momentary, and could
not be of long duration. He then rejoined thus: "I see no alternative
but disposition your Government shall adopt & Texas. Any hesitation,
or show of negotiation which leaves us open to, but, during the
pendency of these questions, or a negotiation, between Texas and Mexico
we should but ourselves unnecessarily involved in difficulties and entan-
-glements. If the proposition are at once disposed of, and your Government
determined upon some decided policy, we shall think it proper to make
a communication to Mexico on the subject, and say to her, the most

"Journal the war at once either by treaty or by arms; and withdraw a ship of the same to France and England."

These are the most important views of our connection during the conference. They are now submitted mature here, with them from your Government. Should Sir Robert Peel's declared intelligence, Mr Webster may take the step proposed, but it is impossible to speak with certainty upon the subject. Those to whom thought was on the eve of accomplishing it, whatever being needed immediately interposed to prevent it, that I will not permit myself to calculate positively on any event whereby we get in the words of the treaty. The next news from there may however come new hope; in that case, all the ground is to be gone over again.

You will learn from this conversation something of the state of parties here in relation to our affairs. Mr Webster, in his remarks, has adhered to the ground taken at first.

I look with much anxiety to hear the course of our people. Situated as I am, at such a distance, it is impossible for me always to know the true state of things at home, and to judge of the truth or falsehood of all I hear. If it be true, that there are some few individuals of an ambitious and licentious nature, whom the authorities are unable to overawe, and who continually sow the seeds of discord among the people, and by such a course should be enabled to poison their minds, and create factions, which cannot be suppressed, calamities of long duration must inevitably ensue. I feel every confidence that the people, if left to themselves will do right.

The maintenance of the laws, which are equal to the laws, the property, the liberty and character of the citizen is those are demands; what we owe to be respected? Or where is the seat of the difficulty?

Col Daingerfield came over to day from Alexandria, and has returned back, after staying a short time, he says every exertion to get off to Europe - he is detained by his private business. He expects to leave by the first of May.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and consideration,

Your friend and obt Servt.

Isaac Hull.

Legation of Texas,
Washington 27 1843.

Hon. Abel P. Upshur,
Secretary of State.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit to

Department a copy of Mr Preston's despatch and, in answer to any representations to him, concerning the measures in which hostilities are carried by Mexico against Texas. May perhaps, dispatches contain full details on this subject.

My attention was attracted, a few days since, to a letter from the Prefect of the Department of Eure, in reference to obtaining the gratuity of the medals, decreed, some time ago, by Congress, to the Combatants of the 28th July. Copies of the Prefect's letter and of my answer to Monsieur Duchatel are herewith transmitted.

I also send copies of a letter of the 30th ult and of my answer thereto, in relation to the laws of Texas, concerning the descent of property belonging to persons emigrating from France and dying in Texas. I was informed that the Grand Duchy of Baden would oppose the emigration of its subjects, until authorized on this point. The same inquiry was formerly made by that Government of Mr Preston then American Minister here, in relation to the laws of the United States.

A long report has been made to the Texian Chambers by the Duke de Broglie, adverse to slavery generally and proposing its abolition in the French Colonies. I need not enter into the details of the plan proposed by the report of the Duke de Broglie as the subject will not be taken up at the present session; and it is moreover the opinion of the best informed here that this plan will not be adopted immediately. As regard, however, the abolition of slavery in the French Colonies as entertained at no distant period. The abolition party is in favor of measures, however, gradual and very active; and is determined, ere long, to attack the institution of slavery in America by every means it can employ. This subject is fraught with much importance to Texas.

I find no reason to change any thing in the favorable accounts given in my recent dispatches of our relations with France and Great Britain.

I had a very full conversation some days since with Admiral Baudin concerning the granting of letters of Marque. He says public sentiment in France is so universally hostile to privateering, that to the honor of Texas he would advise not to declare any commissions. I have accordingly determined to do nothing on this matter until I shall have consulted with Mr Dreingerfield, whose arrival I am expecting daily. He has moreover appeared to me that the Secretary, the Treasurer and Council to the issuing of Letters of Marque very inopportune.

I have the honour to be,
with great respect
Your very obedient Servant

Robert Walsh

Legation of the United States
Stockholm, March 25th 1843.

To the
Hon. John Forsyth,
Secretary of State
of the United States of America.

Sir,

I herewith transmit you a copy of a letter from Admiral A. Stjernstedt, Director of Customs &c relative to A. Nilsson Lyman, the chief Mate Steward of the vessel, in reply to one from Mr. Hansen requesting him to send the Register (to this Legation) of a vessel stated to be, which the Captain said he had shipped with the consent of Mate.

I also a copy of a letter from Mr. Hansen to this Legation upon this subject: On account to avoid many difficulties which, under any other rule, are liable to arise between the United States Consuls abroad, and the Masters of United States vessels, and difficulties which will arise between the officers and crew, as well as to avoid an unfair advantage which a crew should have other vessels from the United States by discharging the Master at the same time, a clearing license and a Consular Certificate: of Examination, are strictly enforced the propriety of discharging the seamen of the Country at the different ports, and to grant clearing licenses to the Masters of United States vessels, unless they first with the Collectors a certificate from the Consuls to that Effect, that they have filled such their United States engagements. Such duties enjoined have been strictly observed by the seamen of the Country and this port.

With renewed assurances of my distinguished regard
I am your obedient Servant,

Joseph Pitcher.

(Copy)

Custom House Office of Collector
Port of Stockholm 1843

Sir,

Mr. Consul Pitcher
&c &c &c
Stockholm

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that when a foreign vessel
arrives in Port, it is necessary agreeable with the Collector of Customs of the
Port to the, conformably with the act of January 4th 1841, the Captain

Legation of the United States,
Galveston, May 5th 1843.

The Hon.ble
Anson Jones,
Secretary of State of Texas.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 22d April, upon the subject of the war between Mexico and Texas, in which I am informed that you will meet me in Galveston by the 5th of this instant.

Also your letter of the 22d April, enclosing me Exequaturs for Morgan L Smith, Esquire, United States Consul at the Port of Velasco, and for Stewart Newell Esquire, United States Consul at the Port of Sabine: And your letter of the 23d April, upon the subject of the two white boys heretofore ransomed by General Taylor, from the Comanche Indians, and who have fortunately been recently restored to their relatives in Texas.

With sentiments of high regard and respect,
I am your obedient Servant,

Joseph Eve

Sir,

I am preparing to leave for Germany, in about a month or six weeks, and shall take up my residence in the free City of Bremen. Being informed that probably the services of a Consul of the Republic of Texas, for that Port, will be required, I beg to inform His Excellency, the President, through your Department, that I am willing to act in that capacity, until my return to Texas next Spring.

I have the honor to be,
with the highest respect,
Sir,
Your most Obt Servt.

Henry Fisher

The Hon.ble John Nall,
Acting Secretary of State. pro tem.
Washington, May 5th 1843.

Washington City,
May 12th 1843.

Hon. Anson Jones,
Secretary of State,
&c. &c. &c.

Dear Sir,

My communication from the Department of State, here, has been received since Mr Van Zandt's departure; and I deem it of sufficient importance to forward a copy to your Department, without awaiting to hear from Mr Van Zandt, to whom I also send a copy. I also enclose a slip from the National Intelligencer of the 29th ult. bearing upon the subject embraced in the communication above referred to.

Mr Webster withdrew from the Department of State on the 8th inst. and Mr Legare, Atty Genl. has been charged with the direction ad interim.

The President and Secretary of Navy are now in Virginia, and are expected to be absent two or three weeks.

I consider it almost certain that Mr Upshur will receive the appointment of Secretary of State, so soon as he can get to be some matters connected with the Navy, with which he has been charged.

Mr Cushing has been appointed Commissioner to China, and Fletcher Webster, Secretary of the Mission.

I expect to hear from Mr Van Zandt in about ten days. His last Dispatch to your Department was dated the 3rd inst.

With the highest sentiments of regard, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,
Your friend and obdt Servt.

Chas J Raymond.

P. S. On second thought, I give a copy of the slip alluded to.

C. J. R.

"Protection of Santa Fe Traders. Five companies of dragoons at Fort Leavenworth, and one at Fort Scott, have been ordered out and will be prepared and held in readiness to march to the boundary line between the United States and New Mexico on the route to Santa Fe, as an escort for the protection of any and all persons who may be desirous of availing themselves of it, and who shall be engaged in lawful trade and intercourse between the two countries.

This arrangement has been induced, no doubt, by apprehensions which have been expressed by respectable portions

during the Session of Congress, which was at a considerable distance from the Frontiers of the Country then and there, exposed to the depredations of the Indians, under the impression that the Executive alone, could not call forth the requisite force. It is hoped that the order of the Executive alone would be sufficient for the purpose of such a contingency, if any such should occur.

[illegible] Legation to the Sandwich Islands

[illegible] The undersigned Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, has the honor to communicate to the Secretary of State, information which he has received from the Superintendent of Indian affairs in the Province of Upper Canada, relative to the settlement of Indians, from the United States, on the Maumee River, within the limits of that Province.

The Indian Agent, has recently been employed in collecting those Indians, for the purpose of ascertaining the Number before they left the United States, for the purpose of making the proper allowance to them, on their arrival in Canada. It is represented, that the Indians, on their arrival, were in a very destitute condition, and that their Subsistence will require a considerable sum, for the ensuing year.

The object of this communication, therefore is to request that the necessary inquiries may be made, and that the Chiefs of their respective Tribes may be called upon, to state the number of the Indians, who may not be entitled, or have not received the lawful rewards of their Citizens, according to the Treaties between the United States & G. Britain.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer Mr Van Buren the assurances of his high consideration.

Department of State,
Washington, 10th May 1823.

(signed) [illegible]

To the
Hon Martin Van Buren
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy) [illegible] to the Secretary of State

[illegible] Legation
[illegible]

Sir,

[illegible] I have the honor to inform you, that I have received information from the Superintendent of Indian affairs in the Province of Upper Canada, that a considerable number of Indians have departed from the Frontiers of the United States, and have, or will be settled on the British Territory, under the impression that the Executive alone, could not call forth the requisite force, for the purpose of removing the Indians between Lake Erie & the River Maumee. It is represented, that on their arrival, the Superintendent will be required to make an allowance to them, on account of the loss they will sustain by the change of residence, and such allowance, it would seem, ought to be made by the United States.

Within the last few days, I have received information from various sources entitled to credence, which induces the belief in my mind that in which it has hitherto been viewed. The force ascribed to be this, I mean by the name of Mayfield who leads the Confederation of Colonel in the Mexican service appears to be the persons whose aid the leader of the expedition. Mayfield after remaining a number of days on the Rio Grande left San Antonio for Monterey, where the reported most of the Rangers and few there now would join him. It appears that he stated, previous to his departure for the mountains, that there would be 300 men from there and perhaps ten times that number from the Legislature of Tamaulipas, that would assemble at a place called the "Paint of Rocks" (written the Mexican Vernacular) about the 15th of May; at which time the Indians with them, were to meet them. By this arrangement he expected to muster 800 or 1000 men; a force which he deemed sufficient to take possession of Santa Fé and California, which was to be done in the name and under the authority of Texas General Council.

Mayfield disclaims all intention to act or enlist for or with the citizens of the United States; but contends that he has a right, according to international law, to act the citizens of Texas who may be met on the route between the frontiers of Chihuahua and Santa Fé, provided they are not within the bounds of the United States.

Under this plausible view of the subject, he has been enabled to enlist a great number of such disposed men, who would have abandoned all prospections of what they conceived to be unlawful.

I will for me to give no opinion on the subject, but history of the expedition, derived from the leaders, and what appears to be the most authentic sources, given by the citizens themselves of the Government.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully,

Your mo. obt. St.

(Signed) D. D. Mitchell
Agent Ind. Affs.

Hon. Thomas Ewing,
Secretary of Int.

New York, May 11th 1849.

Hon. Thos. Ewing Esq.
Secretary of State &c

Sir

I have the honor to inform you

after many delays and difficulties of a French and most unexpected nature, I am at last about to end. This day, on the Packet Ship Cayuga, I go back for Paris. Your Department is formerly advised of the receipt at the Legation in Washington U.S. of the several powers and instructions in reference to the affairs of the Kingdome of Belgium and the Above Powers. I have endeavored by every mode in my power to smooth the way for the fullest accomplishment of the objects with which I have been honored by being entrusted, and it shall be my study strictly to carry the instructions of the State Department.

From the Belgian Ministers at Washington, I always received every possible kindness and courtesy shown, & I owe not only to reason of his good disposition towards our Country, but I have hostages of personal friendship and kindness towards yourself, to whom I beg leave to be most kindly remembered. Since here and know other generals have received such letter, as will greatly facilitate my affairs abroad.

Hoping that you will do me the favor to present me most kindly to his Excellency the President with renewed assurances of high regard & respect, I remain,

Your most Obt. Svt.

Wm Henry Daingerfield.
Chargé d'Affaires &c. &c.

Paris, Sun. 1st Sept. 1839.

Hon. Alex. Fox,
Secretary of State.
&c &c &c

Sir

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the letter of M. Le Leyare Secretary of State of the United States and enclosed a copy of the letter of J. Buchanan, Esqr. the Attorney of Penna, which accompanied the letter of M. Le Leyare, both of which letters have an relation to an arrangement of armed steamers, on the Northern boarders of the United States and Canada, and a copy under cover to Lord Palmerston of the instructions issued by the Government of Great Britain to Lord Durham & Lord Amherst and others. The copy was intercepted here, your Department, on the 28th June. In this despatch, you will perceive I have copy & translation of M. Le Leyare. The steps are considered very decisive & the copy under cover to Lord Palmerston, contains the most distinct assurances of the friendly intentions of your Government, & encouraging the course of the latter during trouble.

I enclose you a copy of the petitions of Lieut. Gen. Winter, of the City of New York, & others, for the pardon of Thomas Jones, now in custody. It has a name which I cannot make out, which the foreign mail had by the Great Government. I have the honor, Sir, to be

in which I expressed the opinion that the contract, from his own showing as well as other circumstances known to me, was a private one, and would not likely be met by the Government; but that the same would be submitted by me to your Department, for its information. I deem it unnecessary to add any thing further, in relation to the petition, as its showing is sufficiently explicit.

I have raised some little means from my private affairs here, and shall leave, in a few days, with my family for Washington, where I hope to receive some remittances from the Government to aid me in that expensive metropolis.

I remain, with great consideration,

your very obt. Servant,

Isaac VanZandt.

(Copy)

Legation of Texas,
Washington, 1st June 1843.

The undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of Mr. Legare, Secretary of State of the United States, ad interim, of the 16th ultimo, enclosing a copy of the letter of D D Mitchell, Supt. Ind. Affairs at St Louis, in relation to a party of persons, who, it is alleged, are assembling for unlawful purposes upon the frontier of the United States, under the commands of Col Warfield, who, it is understood or reported, is a commissioned Officer of the Texian Army. The undersigned would inform Mr Legare, that he has no advices from the Government of Texas in relation to the subject alluded to, nor is he aware that his Government is cognizant of the nature of, or concerned in the transactions alluded to. The undersigned has, however, transmitted copies of the letter of Mr Legare, and the accompanying note of Mr Mitchell, to his Government for its information and advice. So soon as an answer shall be obtained the undersigned will take pleasure, under the instructions of his Government in submitting the same to Mr Legare.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr Legare assurances of his distinguished consideration.

Isaac VanZandt.

To His Excellency the Ministers of Texas at Washington &c &c.

The memorial of Joseph Cowper of the City of New York, Gun maker—

Respectfully showeth: That, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, your memorialist, Joseph Cowper, was applied to by General Memucan Hunt to procure fire arms, swords and ammunition, to be used by the Texian Commis-

(Extract from a dispatch from Percy H Doyle Esq Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico to Captain Charles Elliot R.N. H.M. in Texas. dated Mexico May 21st 1843.

"Further stated to him (General Santa Anna) how much "I felt it would be to send Commissioners to treat on any terms so long as the "present warfare was carried on; and His Excellency has authorised me to ac- "quaint you for the information of General Houston, that he will agree to an Armistice "and he told me he would at once give orders for a total cessation of hostilities "on his part, and requested that General Houston would send similar orders to "the different officers Commanding the Texian forces; and that in such case "he was ready to receive any Communications which might be sent from Texas "to treat in the terms proposed by them."

Signed Percy H Doyle.

Copy Charles Elliot.

Legation of Texas. London.
June 16. 1843.

Hon. Anson Jones,
Secretary of State.

Sir

I have had interviews with the Earl of Aberdeen and also with Mr Addington, one of the Under Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs. As the affairs of Texas fall within the division of Mr Addington who attends to the details of business, and as no difference of opinion was expressed by the two gentlemen, you will perceive that the statements and remarks of Mr Addington possess an official character and are entitled to the same consideration as those made by Lord Aberdeen.

On my inquiry of the Earl of Aberdeen concerning the prospect of peace being established between Texas and Mexico through the mediation of other Governments, I did not receive any encouragement whatever to hope that this mediation will be successful. It was added that the British Representative at Mexico had been silent for some time on this subject, as it had been deemed that the further pressing of it upon Mexico could accomplish no good end.

Mr Addington was still more explicit than Lord Aberdeen and appeared to have his opinions in a considerable degree, on the statements and opinions of Mr Packenham, the British Minister at Mexico, recently returned to England, on leave of absence. Mr Packenham unofficially informed in his returning Mexico, had a long conversation with General Santa Ana on this subject. Gen Santa Ana, it was stated, could not retain his power two days, if he should entertain the question of recognizing the independence of Texas. Mr Packenham clearly understood General

Santa Ana to be himself personally, utterly hostile to admitting our Independence. General Santa Ana informed Mr Packenham of his intention to make propositions to Texas of the nature of those mentioned by Judge Robinson.

At this part of our conversation, Mr Addington clearly permitted me to draw the conclusion, without however affirming it, that the "propositions" may be for the purpose of gaining time by Mexico to dispose of Yucatan, with the determination, as evinced by other acts of General Santa Ana, mentioned by Mr Addington, at the moment, to take active measures hereafter to subjugate Texas.

Mr Addington concluded by dwelling somewhat on the "indomitable obstinacy" of the Spanish character and he reiterated the opinion that we have nothing to anticipate from the mediation of other Governments.

We may rely on the fact that the British Government do not look for peace between Texas and Mexico as likely to be effected by the mediation of other Powers.

The tone of Lord Aberdeen and Mr Addington was very friendly towards Texas, and I have every reason to be pleased with the frank and courteous consideration which they gave to the subject in question; but I do not believe that it possesses the sympathies of the British Government in a greater degree than Mexico does.

In regard to the "propositions" said to be made by General Santa Ana agreeably to his intention expressed to Mr Packenham, I intimated to Lord Aberdeen that they might be a pretext for discontinuing hostilities against Texas preliminary to a peace to be established eventually on another basis; and that these propositions might be the result of the friendly offices of Her Majesty's Government. Lord Aberdeen said he was not aware that they originated from these offices, nor did he appear to regard this possible interpretation of their object as the correct one.

Various other matters connected with Texas and Mexico were spoken of more particularly in my conversation with Mr Addington, who treated them in view of the entire failure of the mediation and of the future resumption of hostilities by Mexico. In relation to Commodore Moore, Mr Addington intimated that having been dismissed by the Texian Government, it would be the duty of all to restrain him as being engaged in a piratical expedition.

I take the liberty of recommending the subject of this Dispatch very respectfully to the attention of your Department, as there was no explicitness in the opinions expressed, which leaves no room for doubt or uncertainty.

I am informed that emigrants are being engaged, that is, soldiers are wanting for the service of Mexico against Texas. I have not yet obtained such information as would authorize me to mention the subject to the British Government; but careful attention will be directed to this matter.

The Astor, a vessel laden with guns and munitions of war for Mexico, took fire a few days since in a British Port, blew up and her cargo went to the bottom.

Mr Hay just learned the arrival of Mr Dawson at Paris. I expect to meet them in a few days

With great respect.

Your very obedient servant

Anson Jones

Legation of Texas. Texas.
June 16. 1843.

The Hon. Anson Jones.
Secretary of State.

Sir.

Since my arrival on Texas some days since, I have received a letter from Monsieur Guizot, dated the 8th of May in answer to mine of the 25th of April relative to the circular of the Duke of Leeds addressed to persons purposing to emigrate to Texas. A copy of Mr Guizot's letter is herewith sent. You will perceive that the proceedings of the French Government are directed against the colonization operations chiefly of Mr Castro. From the tenor of Mr Guizot's letter and from recent conversation with Monsieur Desages, Under Secretary of State for Foreign affairs at Paris, it appears that one of the principal causes of complaint against Mr Castro is that he has not made adequate provision for the reception and comfort of the emigrants, on their arrival in Texas. Monsieur Guizot's letter also intimates that this subject has been presented to the Government of Texas, through, it is presumed, Monsieur de Saligny, the French Chargé d'Affaires in our Country. Several of my former Despatches to your Department will show that I have urged on Mr Castro with much earnestness the necessity of making such preparations for receiving his colonists on their arrival in Texas. Of his course in this respect you possess already the requisite knowledge. In regard to his conduct in France, connected with this enterprise of Colonization, no act of an unfriendly character has yet come to my knowledge. I need not inform you again, that he is personally unacceptable to the present administration of the French Government, nor advert to the controlling influences exerted by that Government over the enterprises of all its citizens.

When Mr Bourgeois was in London a few days since he endeavored to make some new arrangements, for carrying into effect his contract for colonization. I have some reason to apprehend that so long as the present unfavorable accounts continue to be received from Texas, emigrants of a desirable character will, with difficulty, be induced to remove to our country. The same cause, to wit, the unfavorable rumors contained in the newspapers of the day from Texas, have created a little hesitation in some members of the Red River Colonization company, of which Mr Bourgeois is agent.

I was requested to sign the Navy Register, as Secretary of State, when he informed me his belief that arrangements mutually advantageous to Texas and Belgium could be satisfactorily

between the two countries. He repeated the same opinion to me subsequently at Brussels, through which Prince de Joinville passed on my way to London. At the same time, the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Sohier d'Hoffalize, positively assured me that the King was decided to make a treaty with Texas, and that he delayed doing so for the moment only in consequence of some negotiations with Mexico not yet definitely settled. I suspect however that the generally unfavorable character of the late news from Texas may have had some influence in occasioning the delay.

The present mail will bring you letters from Monsieur Bourgoing, concerning the Texan. Under ordinary circumstances, it could be matter of little difficulty. There will even be a degree of success. I have impressed on M. Bourgoing the propriety of avoiding to give the subject any publicity. He does appear fully to appreciate the proprieties of the case, and, so far as I am informed, has acted with discretion. I do not enter into details, as he has doubtless communicated them to your Department.

I send also a copy of a note from Mr. Guizot, containing the notice of lights established on the east coast of France, for the guidance of vessels. These notices will be carried out by Mr. Bourient who expects to leave in a few days for Texas.

Further observations and inquiry confirm me fully in the necessity of the measure I have proposed for the appointment of Consul General at Paris.

On my arrival here I had some conversation with Mr. Addington under Secretary of State, who is understood to have the management of the Spanish relations with this country, for the purpose of engaging the aid of this Government towards the establishment of treaty relations between Texas and Spain. Mr. Addington, though intimating that this Government is heartily disposed to aid in the matter, thought the present moment unfavorable for pressing the subject; And the present extremely precarious position of Espartero confirms his sagacity. Our relations at this Court will be the subject of a separate despatch, to be forwarded at the same time as the present.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect,
your most obedient servant.

Asbel Smith

Galveston, June 18 1843.

Sir

I have received your despatch of the 9th inst. the hour to Captain Hotchkiss that the Packet received a despatch from the Chargé at Washington, dated on the 7th inst. in which the Secretary of State informs him that the Government of the United States has in the prosperity and independence of the Republic of Texas, and of the full determination to preserve an

injuries to Mr Robertson and his property. On the 7th October same year, Fletcher Webster, acting Secretary of State replied by stating that the matter had been referred to the War Department; That the Secretary of War had considered and reported upon the same. A copy of whose report was submitted to Mr Amory. The Secrtary of War in his report says that there is no evidence whatever submitted that the Indians who committed the depredations were from the United States and argues that the probability is they were Indians belonging to Texas. He states that the 33rd article of the treaty does not require the restoration of property; and only contemplates the prosecution of hostilities and return of captives. That the United States could only use forcible measures with the Indians to procure a restoration of property, and if they failed Mr Robertson's remedy would be indemnification by the Government, to be settled by negotiation. He further states that in regard to the two negroes, if it be found that they are the property of Mr Robertson and that they were brought from Texas by the United States Indians considering them as captives, the 33rd article of the treaty with Mexico would require them to be restored". He then goes on to state the act of April 20th 1818, which makes it penal to bring, hold or sell a slave from any other country &c, and closes by saying that "under the provisions of this act, if the negroes belong to Mr Robertson, whether they were captured by our Indians or not, unless they are fugitives, they would have to be given up, and those who brought them into the Country and now hold them would be liable to be prosecuted and to the penalty of this act".

Mr Amory replied on the 11th of October 1844 saying that "as the Government of the United States still keeps the question of proof of the wrong referred to, open and upon that account declines admitting, to their full extent, the justice of the complaints of Indian aggressions, that he will advise his Government of the position in which the matter now stands, so that the most unfragible evidence may be furnished &c.

On the 12th of the same last mentioned month and year, Mr Amory laid the whole subject before the Government of Texas, with the suggestion that all the evidence possible should be procured, in relation to this and other Indian aggressions, and laid before the United States Charge in Texas or communicated to this legation. Since that time, the matter has rested, so far as any thing appears among the papers or upon the records of this Legation. The United States appear to be willing to consider them as Captives or as slaves brought into the country, in violation of law. Mr Amory seems to have sent the original statement of Mr Robertson and all the other evidence, if there was any, to the Secretary of State of the United States. From these facts I think it best that the matter should be referred to Mr Robertson, that he may obtain all the proof possible, before the subject is brought up again. In entertaining this view, I shall let the matter rest here until I shall hear again from your Department, in relation to the same, when I shall, without delay proceed, in accordance with your instructions, should your instructions there for may give cause.

You remark that the account of my salary for two quarters and contingent fund for this Legation are in my disposition or subject to my order. I have drawn a draft in favor of John A Rice Esq. of Galveston, for the first quarter which I hope will

be promptly paid. The remainder I will draw for soon.

I enclose you a copy of a communication received from Mr Logan, acting Secretary of State, in reply to my note, of the 3d of February last, in relation to the conduct of A.M.M. Upshaw, Indian Agent, and the accompanying documents, enclosed by Mr Logan. I thought it only necessary to acknowledge their receipt and advise Mr Logan that the same was transmitted to my Government for its information.

The complaint against the whiskey shops, upon the line, on the Sabine side, has been frequently made to the War Department here, and has been told by the Secretary of War. If our Government has the power to prevent the sale of whiskey to the Indians along the line, I have no doubt its exercise, in suppressing the traffic, would be attended with the most salutary effects.

I start this day for Washington, with my family. I go by forced reluctance. In granting me leave of absence, you suggest the months of August and September, but say I must have at such time as will be least detrimental to the public service. I have been governed by the last suggestion. The President and most of his cabinet, being now absent from the seat of Government, I deemed it best to await regards of the occasion to visit my family during their absence. I hope to be able to reach there by their return.

With high regard,
Your most obt servt

Isaac VanZandt

(Mr Logan to Mr VanZandt.)

In reference to that part of the note of Mr VanZandt, Chargé d'Affaires of Texas of the 3rd of February last which relates to Indian Affairs, the undersigned Attorney General of the United States, charged with the direction of the Department of State, has the honor to communicate to that gentleman a copy of a letter, dated the 27th ultimo, addressed to this Department by the Department of War, and of the documents which accompanied it.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr VanZandt renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration.

(Signed) "H.S. Logan"

"Department of State
Washington 1st June 1843."

"To Honorable
Mr VanZandt
&c &c &c"

(Copy)

War Department,
Office of Ind. Affairs.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith a report of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs concerning the conduct and expenditures of H.M. Lykins, late Indian Agent, relative to the settlement, by said Agent, of the affairs of Texas, on his removal to the Department of Texas, on the 3rd of February, a copy of which had been sent to the Defendants' for a full report on the case.

Very respectfully,
Your obt. svt.

Wm. Carey Jones,
Actg. Com. Ind. Affs.

Hon. A. P. Upshur,
Secretary of State.

(Copy)

War Department,
Office of Indian Affairs, May 26th 1843.

Sir,

I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the papers of H.M. Lykins, late Agent for the Shawanoes, in reply to various charges made against him of exacting of the Indians to settle accounts for any depredations that the citizens of Texas might have committed.

Very respectfully your obt. servt.

(Signed) Wm. Medill,
Commissioner.

To
Hon. A.P. Upshur,
Sec. of War.

(Copy)

Indian Agency,
Fort Leavenworth, Upper Mo. May 20th 1843.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, of the 15th inst. Secretary, enclosing a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in relation to the claims of Indians for depredations committed by Citizens of Texas, and requesting me to furnish you with a list of such claims as may have been presented to me by Indians, and to report my opinion as to the validity of such claims, and the amount which should be allowed in each case.

Very respectfully your obt. servt.

(Signed) Richard Fletcher,
Indian Agent.

To
Hon. A.P. Upshur,
Sec. of War.

(Copy)

Indian Agency,
Fort Leavenworth, Upper Mo. May 20th 1843.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, of the 15th inst. Secretary, enclosing a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in relation to the claims of Indians for depredations committed by Citizens of Texas, and requesting me to furnish you with a list of such claims as may have been presented to me by Indians, and to report my opinion as to the validity of such claims, and the amount which should be allowed in each case.

charges me as chairman of said committee with receiving the Indians & ask redress for any depredations that the citizens of Texas might commit on them. the of which charges, the first time, I am not chairman of said committee; and I know of no testimony ever before the citizens of Texas have committed any particular depredations on a Cherokee. there was two cases that occurred last year of a similar nature. they were the killing of two Cherokees by citizens of Texas, who were not citizens both of which cases were referred to your Excellency both of which papers I presume are in the hands of citizens of Texas, and not on the days of Indians. the first murder for one Cherokee on the Sabine frontier and were to the Indians of Texas, and the citizens of Texas have been and are still of opinion to the Cherokee nation, for the murderers of them. At the last general council of the Cherokees and Cherokees, they requested upon examining and arguing to find in favor the 6th section of the intercourse laws of 1834, which, in my opinion, we ought to have done without making for such a resolution. [this] gave to some of the citizens of Texas great offence, and at being the agent selected on a mission to see all the chiefs of the several nations of Indians on the subject of the murder that had been committed by some of the citizens of Texas, and I was the agent selected. if it was in his power, and he has not been paid. I do suppose my feelings towards the citizens of Texas, they are, and ever have been as friendly as any citizen of the United States. I have a great many friends of Texas, and citizens that are now citizens of Texas, and, for a time, I was desired by my friends for my life for my property and was to the Indians of Texas, and the citizens of Texas have been and are still in the habit of coming into the United nation, for the purposes of trade

will be the best Protection from interruptions on the part of the State.
With high regard, I have the honor to be,
your mo. ob. sv.

Sign'd A. McM. Upshaw,
U.S. Agent for the Chickasaws.

Legation of Texas, London,
42 St James' Place July 2.. 1843.

Hon. Anson Jones,
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatches from your Department, dated May 6th, inclosing the communication of a document furnished to Mr James W Robinson by General Waddy Thompson.

In my dispatches of June 16 ult I communicated to your Department details of conferences I had with the Earl of Aberdeen Her Majesty's Principal Secretary and with Mr Addington Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In these dispatches I stated that in the opinion of the British Government there exists no ground for hoping that peace can be established between Texas and Mexico by the mediation of friendly Powers; and further that the British Minister at Mexico had for some time been ordered to have sent this subject to the attention of the Mexican Government.

I beg permission to call your notice to the fact that in my dispatches written last autumn and winter, I stated my strong conviction that in regard to the establishment of peace with Mexico, Texas had nothing to expect from British mediation, nor from the good offices of France though these were extended with sincerity and much earnestness. This opinion was expressed with great explicitness in letters addressed by me to the Hon. Ashbel Smith, Chargé d'Affaires of Texas at Washington, on the 25th of January last. On the abolition of slavery in Texas in connection with the "annexation" and the alleged intended of it the letters to Mr Pakenham, and with also form the principal of the present dispatches, except as the copies of the letters in question sent to your Department as per were not to have reached you, as were other copies of those letters since sent them To be considered as formerly part of the present communications.

The course of the British Government since the receipt of the positions of the United States to Annexation, abolition of slavery in Texas, and of hostilities on my dispatches, convinces me of the correctness of the observations I have made in my letters of

in my opinion, that these facts and considerations should be known and duly appreciated in Texas

I learned from the newspapers that the abolition of slavery was agitated in Texas. A letter from Mr. A.S. Yates to a gentleman in London, which was shown me, mentioned that he had held conversations, respecting abolition, with the British Chargé d'Affaires Elliot, and that this gentleman had made it the subject of a communication to his Government. About a fortnight since, I saw Mr. S.P. Andrews, at a meeting of the "Emancipation Slavery Convention" in this town. The abolition of Slavery in Texas was among the objects of his visit to Europe, and I have had several full conferences with him on this subject. He has been and continues to be actively engaged with some parties in London in devising means to effect abolition. He has had interviews on the subject in question with Lords Aberdeen, Brougham and Morpeth and with other persons, all of whom are extremely eager to accomplish this purpose. Lord Aberdeen said Her Majesty's Government would employ all legitimate means to attain so great and desirable an object as the abolition of Slavery in Texas, and he used other expressions of the same purport. These observations were made to Mr Andrews and the Committee of the Anti-Slavery Convention which waited on his Lordship. The Anti Slavery Convention gave the subject of abolition in Texas a very full consideration, deem it of great importance, will share in efforts to accomplish it, and count confidently on the cooperation of the British Government. I was present at this meeting of the Convention and heard Texas described as the hiding place of dishonesty and the refuge of unprincipled villains, assassins and criminals escaped from the hands of justice in other countries; and that to this general character one proposition presented only a few and trivial exceptions.

Different plans or ways of effecting and carrying out abolition have been proposed here. Among the principal is, first, a Loan to Texas to enable the Government to purchase the slaves and emancipate them, on the condition that the introduction of slaves hereafter be prohibited. Lord Aberdeen said the British Government would guarantee the interest of a Loan raised and applied for this purpose, but no other Loan whatever. A second plan is the raising of a sum of money to buy large quantities of lands in Texas on the same condition, namely the abolition of slavery; but according to the latter plan, no credit is to stand open against Texas; the monies furnished to be paid for lands are to enable Texas to abolish slavery, and the lands are to become the vested property of those who furnish the money and to be held by them in fee simple. A plan similar to the second is recommended by Mr Andrews. The plan of a Loan unobjectionable, encouraging as an encouragement to Texas which should vote down slavery, has been entirely abandoned as odious, expensive, uncertain and incompatible with the views of England which wishes to direct all the emigration to the same colonies. I was not informed of the nature of Captain Elliot's instructions on this subject from his government.

Among the many inducements urged here, and on which with a strong disposition to the friends of Texas, in favor of abolition, and especially on the basis of the second plan mentioned above is that an immense emigration would thereupon forthwith flow into Texas from Europe. I have directed in my study to inquire carefully in reference to the importance of the emigration we may expect from this Country to Texas in the event

of Britain. Slavery & indentured servitude were common
The best means of obtaining labor was thought to be
imperial and reflective. Such views could not be advanced with the
least reservation. They are now almost universally entertained. They are
that the British Government would interpose upon the
demand, with powerful money and other arguments to induce
that, under no circumstances, will Texas be permitted, as a part
part of the consideration, that they will prohibit the
considerable or collective importation of slaves. It can also
assured that in the event of the abolition of slavery as the foreign debt in
Texas, the citizens to be reimbursed with compensation for the property
proceeding into Texas to reclaim fugitive slaves would form a most serious
obstacle to the consummation of all plans for the extinction of
slavery and hostilities with Mexico. These views are cherished by the wise
and friends of my country throughout Texas by every constituency
on the opinions just expressed.

It has been customary with slavery to
abolished in Texas the British Government would interpose upon the
cently with Mexico to obtain from that country an acknowledgment
of the independence of Texas. From the harmonious influence of
England in Mexico I doubt not the British Government might with
out difficulty procure. This would. We were formerly to pay them
for their good offices in our behalf; unfortunately, in our treatment we
barrassments, we did not possess the means. [illegible]
Spanish citizen. The making of concessions by Texas to a power engaged
emphatic with the great principles, can with argument.

There is a considerable party in this country who
desire the abolition of slavery in Texas, on account that it may become an asylum
for fugitive slaves from the United States; persons who entertain the opinion
in the event of abolition, a vast efflux of the black population may
by slaves; persons who do not expect to derive from it any benefit even to the
result of European emigration among any inducement sufficient to
yield the operations of the black population. This is not a recent date
part. It grew from a like opinion in 1837 by Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania a
leading abolitionist and proprietor of many large estates in Ireland, as follows: "That an address be presented to Her Majesty
"praying that she may be pleased to give directions to her Ambassador to
"request to make such an arrangement with the Government of Texas
"as would stop on their part such a traffic, consistently
"with any other objections can be made the interference proper
to sufficient for addressing an argument, on the part of Texas,
existence, her sovereignty and may be required to consent
to such certain terms."

Your Excellency will clearly understand that
Texas in addressing the foregoing letter, and in the measures
to be taken either the British or the United States, have other objects
and the measures only the avoiding embarrassment to either
nation and have. The abolition of slavery in Texas by either, would
ruin its most important interests and prostrate her
sinks and for the purpose of slavery Texas is a vital, [illegible]

Confidential

Paris, Place Vendome 1
January 25. 1823

Sir,

I never owed writing to our Government by the Liverpool and Boston Steamers. Some of my despatches are surely of considerable importance; yet from the Tenor of the news from Texas, it appears that several of them have not been received.

The present letter will treat of a matter in my opinion of much importance & regret that I cannot enter as fully into details on one portion of it, as I desire.

You are of course aware of the Treaty whereby England agreed to use its good offices in mediating a peace between Texas and Mexico, and of the utter failure of that mediation.

You are also, doubtless, aware that Mexico requested The Government of France to act in concert with England and The United States in making a joint representation to Texas and Mexico. That France acceded to that invitation with alacrity and every manifestation of friendly spirit, and instructed its Ambassador at London to express this wish to the British Government, and that the British Government positively refused to act in concert with France and the United States in this matter. The French Government, on the refusal of Great Britain to act jointly, instructed their Ministers at Mexico & London separately Their good offices to the Mexican Government to bring about if possible an amicable arrangement between that power and Texas after the mediation fails. Nothing has been accomplished nor is likely to be accomplished by any mediation, in its present shape. The English influence at Mexico is above paramount.

You are also aware that in the meantime two Steam Frigates, The Guadalupe and Montezuma were built and in England for the Mexican Government. Their models of building and armament, I was informed in London, were furnished by the British Admiralty; they were fully armed, manned with British Seamen and commanded by officers of the Royal Navy. The Guadalupe sailed from Portsmouth with her armament mounted and ready to beat to quarters for action. Subordinate officers, gunners, men &c to serve on board the other vessels of the Mexican Navy. These things were done with the full and avowed knowledge of the destination and purpose of these vessels by the British Admiralty, and in violation of their own laws, as was expressly declared in an order of the Lords of the Treasury, of which was I furnished a copy. In the recent discovery of Lord Cheveden to my friends, he deems the fitting out of these vessels to be a violation of the Foreign Enlistment Law.

There are many Records and facts in our recent relations with England to which I would gladly call your attention; but I never could know the limits of Space.

The English Government, in recognizing Texas, were influenced by various considerations. One of these was relating to them the right of search which they wished to give up in exchange for recognition. England was particularly desirous at that time to isolate the South

since on this great question. Next, that Governments were afraid that Texas might be annexed to the American Union. They desired our separate existence for commercial reasons, as a consequence of their manufactures and a freedom of trade not subject to the tariff restrictions of the United States, and also as a means of enabling that Country by smuggling through Texas. They desired our independent existence as interposing a barrier to the encroachments of the United States upon Mexico.

There were briefly another matter which had been discussed, for some months, in England; whether or not for a longer period I am unable to say. I would discuss it in a separate paragraph.

It is the purpose of some persons in England to procure the abolition of slavery in Texas. They propose to accomplish this end by three distinct negotiations and by the concession of what will be deemed a guarantee. I believe the agreements contemplated are a guarantee by Great Britain of the Independence of Texas - discriminating duties in favor of Texas products and perhaps the negotiation of a loan, or some means by which the finances of Texas can be strengthened. They estimate the number of slaves in Texas at 12.000 and would consider the payment for them in full, as a small sum for the advantages they would obtain from the establishment of a free state on the Southern border of the American Union.

Mr. Duff told me, two months since, that he was authorized to enter into negotiations by the Texian Government. One was, whether the people of Texas would believe it and consider a proposition from the English Government to abolish slavery in consideration of concessions and equivalent advantages to be offered by that Government. The second question was, whether Texas would not be induced to invite other States, one Southwestern, the other Northwestern, to form with her a new Confederacy, in which slaves would probably be introduced into Western States by reason of its proximity to Mexico, and that therefore, it would be encouraging that trade to establish a "free State" on this frontier. I told Mr. Duff I would propose as a dividing line. I did not discuss the question of the introduction of slaves; but I was confirmed that the propositions in question, had been a subject of conversation with Great Britain. I had seen some time that in another connection that the proposition would soon be made to Texas, and that the Texian Government would be invited to join the Southwestern Confederacy.

Although Mr. Duff may not have mentioned this matter from the want of the powers with which I am invested, I am not prepared to deny that they may possess it.

I am to ascertain in regard to the agreements to be offered by England, as they were not stated in writing. But, in regard to the two propositions, one to abolish slavery, the other for Texas to join a Southwestern Confederacy, the object of Great Britain could be stated to be to establish a powerful dividing line in North America, by the aid of Texas, between the United States and Mexico.

Until within a few months, the British Government, as I believe to this day, desired the establishment of peace between Texas

and Mexico - Texas remaining a slave holding country-thereby form an apprehension, that if the united confederacy, Texas might be annexed to the American Union. That Government are now convinced that Texas cannot be admitted into this Union, and that a decisive attempt on the part of the Southern States to receive Texas would endanger the stability of the Union.

Have the British Government now the same motives as formerly for desiring peace between Texas and Mexico? May they not imagine that the present distracted condition of our country-enterprise and industry being paralyzed. our citizens being worried out with a harassing war, which has checked emigration, for until the cultivation of our soil and the development of our resources, we may be more ready to yield the point of slavery, in exchange for England's guarantee of our Independence, and some commercial and pecuniary advantage! Whether the equivalents mentioned will be thought sufficient I do not certainly know. But rely on it, as certain, that in England it is intended to make an effort, and that some things are already in train to accomplish, if practicable, the abolition of slavery in Texas. And might not Texas, exhausted as just described, believe, on a moment of sober, to such overtures from the British Government? On the contrary, rely on it, we have nothing to expect from the continued offer of British mediation to Mexico, on its present bases

As little have we to expect from the good offices of France, although sincerely and faithfully employed, so long as they are separately exerted, as at the present time.

The independence of Texas and the existence of slavery in Texas is a question of life or death to the slave holding states of the American Union. Annexed on between the free states on their northern border, and a free anglo saxon state on their southern border aided and sustained by England, their history would soon be written.

The establishment of a free state on the boundary of Texas is a darling wish of England for which scarcely any price would be regarded as too great. The bargain once struck, what remedy remains to the south?

France and the United States might conjointly decide at once the Affairs of Texas and Mexico, without the concurrence of England.

The generous promptness with which France acceded to the former invitation induces me to believe she would cooperate with the United States on any question emanating from this Power. France will not take the initiative, and must be the consolation to the United States.

Does it not behove the American People, Patriotism of the slave holding states to look to this subject; and the American Government single handed or in concert with France to declare to the world their determination to maintain the Independence of Texas and the integrity of her constitution?

The foregoing letter has been drawn out in haste as things have been occurred which it would have been well to mention. It might have explained how the people of the United States were a fruitful nation. Their rapid increase, every statement I have expressed had been carefully weighed.

I am with sentiments of great respect,

Yours very obedient humble servant,

signed. Asher Smith.

To
Hon. Isaac Van Zandt.
Charge d'affaires of Texas,
at Washington City.

Original Copy

Asher Smith

Letter from Asher Smith to Mr Van Zandt.

* * * * Until a copy of the correspondence between the plenipotentiaries could be procured, I did not think it proper to make any communication to you on the subject. Now I am sorry to say, that I have been disappointed in my expectations. The correspondence will be found, on perusal, to be of a character entirely unsatisfactory. Instead of the liberal and conciliatory spirit which characterized the former propositions, the present are distinguished by a tone of dictation and menace, which, I am sure, will be regarded as wholly inadmissible by the people of Texas. Their representatives have declared the terms on which they will consent to treat, and while the Government remains firm in the assertion of its rights, it will be impossible for it to recede from the ground it has taken. Should the Mexican authorities refuse to accept the terms proposed, the war will be prosecuted with increased vigor, and the horrors of it will be greatly augmented. Should they accept them, they will be bound to the observance of the articles of the treaty, and will be compelled to withdraw their troops from the territory of Texas, and to abandon all claim to the sovereignty of Texas. Should they refuse to accept the terms proposed, they will be guilty of a violation of the armistice, and will be responsible for the consequences that may result from a renewal of hostilities. Should they accept the terms proposed, and refuse to withdraw their troops from the territory of Texas, they will be guilty of a violation of the treaty, and will be responsible for the consequences that may result from a renewal of hostilities. Should they accept the terms proposed, and

they omit further recolonization.

My position, you naturally will conceive, is not very pleasant - having to contend against the misrepresentations of Texas by our own citizens. But for these calumnies of our own, we might have been recognized by nearly every power in Europe.

With sentiments of great esteem.

I am truly yours

signed Nehbl Smith.

The Hon. Mr Van Zandt.
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas.

Legation of Texas London.
42 Hanover Place. July 3. 1843.

Hon. Anson Jones,
Secy of State.

Sir.

The information contained in your letter of May 8. respecting my salary and the nature of exchequer Bills was quite as satisfactory as I had any reason to expect in the present state of our finances. I wrote to my brother, George A Smith, some time since, to proceed to Texas, for the purpose of receiving and transmitting to me the proceeds of my salary; and I enclosed for him, to your Department, the necessary order for this purpose. Permit me to ask the attention of your Department to the granting to him of all proper facilities which could enable him to transmit to me in Paris at the earliest convenient time, such amount as may be realized from my salary.

I shall proceed to Paris to meet Col Pickett, in about a week from this date, unless the movements of Texas should, in my opinion, render it proper for me to prolong my stay in London.

With great respect.

Your most obedient servant,

Nehbl Smith.

London, July 29th 1843.

Sir, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information

of the President, that O'Kane this day received a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico, dated on the 8th instant, in reply to my despatch of the 21st Ultimo, on which he had transmitted an authentic copy of the Proclamation, issued by His Excellency, on the 15th Ultimo. Those papers were duly communicated to the Government of Mexico, and General Thorn has informed Mr Doyle, that with respect to the duration of the armistice, he thought that was a matter which could not be decided by the Military Authorities of either party: That hostilities would immediately cease, on the part of Mexico, and that General Woll, who is in command of the Army of the North would receive full powers to treat, at once; with whatever Officer might be sent for that purpose by General Houston; That the Mexican prisoners would be at liberty to come to Mexico as they thought fit, either by sea or land, but he intended they would be sent with full powers to treat upon the terms of which Mr Robinson, one of the late Texian prisoners was the Bearer.

You will observe that Government of Mexico still adheres to her demand for the acknowledgment of the Sovereignty of Mexico on the part of Texas. But, possible as it may be that Her said application, and the good offices of Powers friendly to both parties may lead to a different issue, it is right incumbent upon me to place under Texas from every recent advices to be the disposition of Her Majesty's Government under the assumption that this was and is indeed as fixed as it is declared to be; maintaining Consistent no doubt, upon their opponents of the present Ruler of the Government and people of Mexico

In offering these considerations and remarks I am anxious that nothing may be done, or any intention upon the part of Her Majesty's Government, to affect any advance to the Government of Texas, which might be considered as tending, however remotely, to encourage the unfriendly disposition of Mexico, or to facilitate the reconciliation of the Countries.

It certainly appears to Her Majesty's Government that the pacification of Mexico and Texas go far to establish the national independence of Texas, although by the first article of the proposed Treaty it appears to acknowledge the Sovereignty of Mexico. And Her Majesty's Government have been anxious that it should appear that Great Britain does not desire, under any circumstances, that Texas should be the dependant of any other Power, but that the Government of Texas should be free to form such connexions as it may think fit, and as may be most conducive to the interests of the Country.

Her Majesty's Government have also been anxious that the Government of Texas should act with good faith, and proceed upon such principles, and in such determination to occupy it as to give satisfaction to Mexico. Her Majesty's Government do not desire in the terms of accomodation proposed by Mexico,

mutually modified, any circumstances favorable to the conclusion of an agreement on equitable grounds, between the Parties.

The President will, of course, remember that views are the views Her Majesty's Government have formed for themselves upon the possibility of any early settlement of this contest. But I must repeat that Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to offer any advice to the Government of Texas in this matter, whilst they will very readily lend their good offices, whenever called upon in order to facilitate the termination of the dispute.

I cannot but express the sincere hope that the President will think himself at liberty to conclude the proposed armistice, and despatching Commissioners to Mexico, endeavour to improve an state of Peace, into a state of lasting peace.

With sentiments of the highest consideration.

I have the honor to remain, Sir.

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

Edwd. Ellice.

To

The Honorable Anson Jones.

&c &c &c

Washington.

Legation of Texas, Paris,
July 31. 1843.

Hon. Anson Jones,

Secretary of State

Sir,

I received my post in this City the 29th Instant, on my return from London.

Previously to leaving London I had a long interview on the 20th Instant with the Earl of Aberdeen directing for the Foreign Department, concerning the Affairs of Texas. I threw a paper here to state that I had reason to be pleased with the full and frank manner in which his Lordship discussed the subject in question. As a matter of course, he treated the subject mostly and at most extensively in reference to British foreign and internal.

Since then before this interview with that Nobleman, I had received in London despatches, as being in Texas on an alteration mission, requested me to present him to Mr. Addington. After some reflection I concluded to do, the introduction being in no degree official, as stated to Mr. Addington, and as this course put me fairly in possession of the abolition scheme which

had already been presented to the British Government.' On this occasion he expressed very much regret and mortification to all Christians throughout the world, that there should exist in any part of the British Empire, the system of slavery in any degree whatever. He stated that Mr. Hardcastle, who had recently returned from England, had informed him that Mr. Hardcastle was going to London to solicit the abolition of slavery in Texas; that although there might be some individuals in our country attached to African slavery, he had no reason to believe they were numerous, but on the contrary that he had reason to think no disposition to agitate this subject existed either on the part of the Government or any respectable portion of the citizens of Texas. He also stated to Mr. Hardcastle that if any information should be sent to Texas, based on statements made by members of the Anti-slavery Convention, who had called on his Lordship, touching this matter, to the effect that the Mexican Government would afford, in some way, the means of re-establishing or consolidating the slave system in our country. He, Mr. Hardcastle, stated that he, Mr. Hardcastle, was perfectly aware of the fact, that he was not known publicly and officially to the British Government to authorize any offers; that the institution in Texas is deemed very delicate and is subject to the power, at some little hazard, to connect with any foreign power or British subjects, on the subject of slavery in Texas. He also stated that he was perfectly aware that the British Government would not interfere improperly on this subject and that they would not give the Texian Government any cause to complain; but was not prepared to say whether the British Government would consider it improper to make such communications to Texas in the manner proposed by Mr. Hardcastle, or whether they might, though the latter might not, say positively.' I have ascertained to his Lordship, that any communication received by Texas from a foreign power for the abolition of slavery would be derogatory to our national honor and disgraceful and disgrace us in the eyes of the world. He observed such things can be done, not to the offence of, but with the Texian government.

Mr. Hardcastle also stated that although he was perfectly aware of the British Government's efforts to procure the abolition of slavery in Texas, he deemed it his duty to inform his Lordship that a strong feeling existed in Texas against any foreign interference with the institutions of the country. He also stated that although he was perfectly aware that the British Government would not interfere improperly on this subject and that they would not give the Texian Government any cause to complain; but was not prepared to say whether the British Government would consider it improper to make such communications to Texas in the manner proposed by Mr. Hardcastle, or whether they might, though the latter might not, say positively.'

Mr. Hardcastle also stated that although he was perfectly aware of the British Government's efforts to procure the abolition of slavery in Texas, he deemed it his duty to inform his Lordship that a strong feeling existed in Texas against any foreign interference with the institutions of the country. He also stated that although he was perfectly aware that the British Government would not interfere improperly on this subject and that they would not give the Texian Government any cause to complain; but was not prepared to say whether the British Government would consider it improper to make such communications to Texas in the manner proposed by Mr. Hardcastle, or whether they might, though the latter might not, say positively.' I have ascertained to his Lordship, that any communication received by Texas from a foreign power for the abolition of slavery would be derogatory to our national honor and disgraceful and disgrace us in the eyes of the world. He observed such things can be done, not to the offence of, but with the Texian government.

Mr. Hardcastle also stated that although he was perfectly aware of the British Government's efforts to procure the abolition of slavery in Texas, he deemed it his duty to inform his Lordship that a strong feeling existed in Texas against any foreign interference with the institutions, concerning slavery. His Lordship

Mr. Hardcastle also stated that although he was perfectly aware of the British Government's efforts to procure the abolition of slavery in Texas, he deemed it his duty to inform his Lordship that a strong feeling existed in Texas against any foreign interference with the institutions, concerning slavery. His Lordship

Mr. Hardcastle also stated that although he was perfectly aware of the British Government's efforts to procure the abolition of slavery in Texas, he deemed it his duty to inform his Lordship that a strong feeling existed in Texas against any foreign interference with the institutions of the country. He also stated that although he was perfectly aware that the British Government would not interfere improperly on this subject and that they would not give the Texian Government any cause to complain; but was not prepared to say whether the British Government would consider it improper to make such communications to Texas in the manner proposed by Mr. Hardcastle, or whether they might, though the latter might not, say positively.' I have ascertained to his Lordship, that any communication received by Texas from a foreign power for the abolition of slavery would be derogatory to our national honor and disgraceful and disgrace us in the eyes of the world. He observed such things can be done, not to the offence of, but with the Texian government.

Mr. Hardcastle also stated that although he was perfectly aware of the British Government's efforts to procure the abolition of slavery in Texas, he deemed it his duty to inform his Lordship that a strong feeling existed in Texas against any foreign interference with the institutions, concerning slavery. His Lordship

requested. I would communicate to the Government such objections as he had expressed, to the exclusion of such as the enthusiastic disagreeableness of the antislavery conventionists might attribute to him. He enquired whether he should continue to see these persons on this subject. I could not answer his Lordship, as they have no connection with the Government of Texas.

The British Government greatly desire the abolition of slavery in Texas, as a part of their general policy in reference to their colonial and commercial interests; and sincerely in reference to its future influence on slavery in the United States. I do not attribute to them any sinister purposes towards Texas in this matter; British policy in relation to slavery is declared to the world, and the good or ill consequences to Texas are not taken out of all into consideration.

The abolition of slavery in Texas would not have any good effect in promoting emigration from Europe. Those grants would wait for years to see what relations are to subsist between Texas and the adjoining slaveholding States, after abolition; and the agitation of this subject among us would have a pernicious influence upon any anticipated European emigration, which would more than counterbalance any advantages likely to result from the accomplishment.

I am clearly of opinion, founded on conversations had with members themselves of the British Anti-Slavery society, as well as with other persons, that the most we could look for from this class of individuals in England would be a glorification in one of their Exeter Hall reports and annual notices of our progress in abolition afterwards, and that no substantial good whatever would accrue to the country. I am induced [illegible] to believe that the purpose is entertained by some of that body to lead Texas by intimations of promises, to take steps in reference to slavery from which we cannot well recede. It is proper to add that the anti-slavery society does not enjoy in any considerable degree the respect and confidence of the British public.

It is an important fact in connection with this subject that the marriage of the Prince de Joinville with the Princess Francisca of Brazil changes, as I have been well informed, the feelings and policy of the French Government, in relation to slavery, and that they will discover themselves from that crusade which Great Britain has been waging against slavery in favor of her commercial and colonial interests.

Allow me to impress most respectfully on our Government that in order to procure a European emigration, we must look to peace with Mexico, and not to the abolition of slavery. Persons here desirous to remove to our country are afraid of war, not of negro slavery. The class of persons in England likely to emigrate care very little about this institution, and those of the enlightened care not at all.

Allow me also to express my ardent conviction that no vague promises which Mr Almonte could assert or envoy to Texas will have value and influence. Texas must depend upon herself entirely for a good reputation abroad. The sacrifices [illegible]

contributions to the good object can be made to further, until fund for by Great Britain, some means be ascertainable even without country which makes the purchase.

Mr Sanz, Mr Zuzal was very secure in Paris, a few days since when he could see no reason to hope for peace between Texas and Mexico through the mediation of foreign Powers.

Up to before yesterday, the mail of the Great Western steamer arrived, bringing the President's proclamation, as copied from a London newspaper, of the cessation of hostilities. A fortnight more a ship in Mr Ingle. From the frank and explicit observations of Lord Aberdeen, it does not, any more than Mr Guizot, anticipate the glorious news. It has had a favorable effect on Mexican stocks in London which have already risen upwards of 10 per cent and are advancing in value. The circumstance must strongly disprove the assertion, there is favor of peace on a permanent basis. It does Mexico shall accede to permanent peace the most extensive advantages will forthwith accrue to Texas. International intercourse can be readily established with the different Powers of Europe and Engagements and remittance will be directed immediately to our Country. Under such circumstances the agitation of abolitionists against emigration here, as showing our institutions to be ill secured and unlikely to put us in an unfavorable contrast with the neighboring States in the world.

It has been mentioned to me, but I do not permit myself to credit the assertion, that Monsieur de Bourgoing has given a very unfavorable account of us to his Government. There is however some reason to apprehend that unfriendly representations of us have been transmitted to the Country. One with Guizot, since being in the Chancery, of such title, had another very unfavorable opinion of us.

It was Mary Louis Philippe this evening, he congratulated us on the establishment of peace, and evident no more prosperity. His remarks were not only kind but showed that he considered our country and institutions progress.

My former despatches have represented the internal embarrassments of Texas as to warrant that it has not secured admission to attempt to open negotiations with that country. The measures have since been energetically pursued there so far as efforts have already succeeded, the Congress known to have had the power, and to have seen called together by proclamation of the President. The influence England was employed to prevent efforts, for a time, as last to be understood.

The Emigration bill is now in force. We will have in a few days, the first ship, they have been dispatched by the meeting the ship arrived, some citizens whose the public interests demand are large, there at law authorized.

Concerning the Abolitionists animosity, it will state the Red River country etc. was to be on the eve of commencing Mexican operations under Santa Anna.

Mr Castro is absent from Paris, making arrangements, with reference to emigrants. There is reason to hope he

will find some obstacle in the opposition of the French Government, to which he is not acceptable.

Mr Bourgeois has not yet commenced operations. I have the honor to be,

very respectfully,

your most obedient servant,

Chas. Wm. Wickliffe.

Chas. Wm. Wickliffe Esqr. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I received at the Sec. of State's office, about from day to day, during the last week, by telegraphic despatches the Count of Ste Aulaire left Paris on the 24th instant. Passports for him, & Mrs. were taken by that Minister to present him as ambassador to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and a presentation to the King of the French. With none of these have I yet been favored. His presentation to the King at the Chateau of Neuilly is today. The reception of the Ambassador is said, must cordial and even enthusiastic. The last letters were those of warm felicitation, on the bright prospects which opened upon Texas, by reason of the armistice, which he sincerely hoped would ripen into a sound and lasting peace between ourselves and the Mexicans, who, he said, he was glad to learn, had learned the lesson of wisdom, that the resources of the nation could be much better employed in the amelioration of their own condition, than in the prosecution of a useless and savage war. His, here, the warm and cordial reception of the Ambassador by the whole people of France was matter of congratulation to the friends of the two countries. Having communicated similar information to the Min. Affairs at the last interview, as to the state of affairs at Paris, which I have stated, and having been duly appreciated, a matter which Ste Aulaire would be of course instructed in my future negotiations with Belgium. owing to the close alliance between the Sovereigns of the two countries, & about immediately in obedience to my instructions in the my departure for the Hague.

The Hon. Mr Smith has mentioned to me a matter, with reference to the decision of the Plenipotentiaries in Europe, which needs my entire concurrence. He is to visit all the Continental affairs under one charge, and the affairs of Great Britain under another. He has told me that he will make it the subject of a communication, by the present mail, to the Secretary of State. I am of opinion that the interests of the country would be greatly advanced by a mission as natural and as just, and as the Hon. Mr Smith seems strongly inclined towards England I would have no objection to taking the Continent and meeting Paris my

head quarters. enclosed to this gentleman now in order to express to the Hon. Secretary of State my entire concurrence, not only in the propriety of the decision, as to the property of the discovery, but also in the desire to have the duties of the controversial, as may share of the latest learning to those secretary in England, with which country he has already had such diplomatic intercourse as soon have raised him to a high mark, in the estimation of his talents and skill by those with whom he corresponded.

I have informed the Hon. Mr. Smith. that I should leave this subject entirely in his care, in laying it before the Hon. Secretary of State, and that I would do nothing more than submit to the Hon. Secretary of State my cordial concurrence in the division of the duties and their allotment to individuals after the manner above mentioned.

I take this opportunity of expressing to the Hon. Secretary of State the high respect and consideration with which I have the honor to be

the most obedt Servt

Wm Henry Daingerfield.
Chargé d'Affaires.
pc pc pc

Legation of Texas,
Washington City, August 10th 1843.

Hon. Upshur Secretary,
Secretary of State.

Sir.

In your dispatch of the 22nd of May last, I was instructed to procure, for the use of your Department the different forms used in the Patent Office of the United States, and also the laws in relation to patents; and to forward them by the first safe opportunity, to the care of Mr. Bryan, Texas Consul, New Orleans. Since the receipt of that dispatch, no opportunity has offered itself, by which I could send the papers desired. As soon as I can do so, I will send you, not only those of the Patent Office, but also of the Post office, and the census documents which I have heretofore procured, for the use of your Department. I will not be able to send them, by private conveyance, in the course of six weeks, I will then send them to New Orleans, via Baltimore.

In your dispatch, of the 31st of May, I was instructed to communicate to the Government of the United States information of the outrage lately committed upon the Texan Boundary of the Rio Grande, by certain citizens and officers of the United States, and to ask that the Government of the United States should take the necessary steps to afford such redress, as the circumstances of the case require. Enclosed I send you a copy of a communication

which I made to Mr Upshur, Secretary of State, upon the subject so soon as an answer shall be received, & will immediately transmit the same to your Department.

The letter of the War Department to Col Mansfield was duly mailed to them, at St Louis, with a request that should Col Mansfield not be in the City, to forward the same to such point as he would most probably receive it. It is impossible to know here, where Col Mansfield is, at this time, but I suppose the letter most likely to reach him at the point alluded to.

Enclosed is a copy of my letter to Mr Upshur of the 4th inst., in relation to the movements of Col Mansfield, upon the border.

In your dispatch of the 15th of June last I am instructed to defer, for the present, communicating to the United States the declaration contained in your former dispatch of the 10th of the same month, but you suggest that I may offer the services of the State to peruse the rough draft of this last mentioned dispatch, and I understand the course which the Government may yet have to pursue. Believing the question a good one I have done so, and am satisfied that the views of the Secretary coincide so well with my own, that in the event the present proposed negotiations for peace should fail, it will be the only proper course left for Texas to pursue.

I feel the highest satisfaction at the course adopted by the President, in agreeing to the armistice with Mexico as proposed by Santa Ana, not that I entertain any very sanguine hope that it will end in a lasting and permanent peace; I fear that Mexico is not, at present, disposed to acknowledge the independence of Texas, or if so at all, that the prosecution will be coupled with other terms made as sine qua non conditions, which, Some satisfied will not be acceded to by the President and people of Texas,) but the measure will be productive of other salutary effects. While the armistice lasts it will remove every shadow of excuse, which may have been urged in justification of those evil disposed persons, who have constantly sought to agitate the people, thereby creating confusion and insubordination at home, and disgracing us as a nation abroad. It will afford a test of the efficacy of mediation by Powers essentially friendly, and determine the point whether negotiation can, or arms must decide the contest; in short the result of the negotiations will settle for Texas the question of peace and of war.

Since my return to the Seat of Government, I have had several lengthy interviews with Mr Upshur, the present Secretary of State, all of which have been of the most satisfactory character. In these interviews the present policy of the administration here in relation to Texas has been fully understood.

Knowing the very great interest which Mr Upshur has always manifested in behalf of Texas, and believing the present a most auspicious moment for the United States to again place their friendly offices of mediation and interposition for the settlement of our difficulties with Mexico, I am, and do hope to be able to bring about a speedy and honorable adjustment of the unhappy conflict, ensuring the tranquility of peace, and honorable action upon the part of this Government. I have now the honor to be able to communicate to you the result of this application, which I hope will prove highly satisfactory to yourself, as well as to this

Excellency the President:

Mr Thompson, the United States Minister in Mexico, has been instructed, in the name of his Government, to protest and remonstrate, in the most solemn manner, against the late order of Santa Anna, which directed all foreigners taken in arms to be immediately put to death. Mr Thompson is directed to say to the Mexican Government that the United States view the said order as inhuman, and barbarous, and in violation of the rules of civilized warfare; and that it is important that they can look upon its execution with indifference. A retrospective view is taken of the war with Texas, and the manner in which the same has been waged for the last seven years; and Mr Thompson is directed to say, that the United States have viewed, with pain, the predatory incursions which have been carried on, and that the contest, having lost the high character of war as waged by civilized nations, deserves to be classed as a war of plunder, of pillage and robbery, and further that the United States deprecate a contest of such a character, and particularly the sanguinary and inhuman treatment, which has been extended to prisoners of war. The United States acknowledge the right of Mexico to reconquer Texas, if she have the ability, but they question her right, longer to keep the subject open, and they express the decided opinion that the war ought to be, at once, brought to a termination, either by negotiation or by arms; and that Mexico should either show herself a great nation, by her ability to reconquer Texas, or a magnanimous one, by acknowledging her inability to do it. That by keeping the question undecided, she not only evinces her inability to reconquer Texas, but a want of magnanimity by refusing to acknowledge her independence. It is also urged, that there is a public opinion among nations as well as individuals, and that no nation has the right to set herself above that opinion, nor can she do so without forfeiting the confidence and incurring the censure of other nations. This is the general tone of the instructions, and Mr Thompson is directed to urge these considerations in the strongest manner possible, consistent with the relations of the two countries. A general view is also given of the situation, which Texas occupies towards the United States, and of the interest which the United States have in the success and prosperity of Texas, and the maintenance of her stable Govt.

These instructions & their entire character, the determination of the administration to use every exertion in their power to terminate the contest between Texas and Mexico, the right to employ force, or in other words, to neither use nor belong to Congress, if not this crucial time have all strongly urged for the United States the effect would have been a grand one. Coming as it must even, while negotiations are pending, & must should Texas elect be starting between the Sovereigns, it may involve them to force.

Some of the civil relations, in relation to the subject of annexation, has been perused, but I have not thought it proper to mention to the Secretary of State, at the present, that my instructions, in relation to that subject, had been suspended.

the Commissioners, Mr. Butler, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Hamilton

is satisfied They will not come To Bird Fort until they are first over taken up. Under these circumstances I fear some difficulty may arise unless we can at once secure the full cooperation of the United States, and agree upon a concerted action. I think it also important as their influence so paramount with the Indians, that the United States should take the lead, if possible, in inviting them to the meeting.

I have had a long conversation with Mr. Porter, The Secretary of War, upon this subject, and have urged upon him the propriety of extending the instructions of the United States Commissioner, so as to make his Government a full party to the contemplated treaty, or that perhaps it might be better, as Genl Butler had the confidence of the Department, to revoke the former instructions and make the whole discretionary with him. The Secretary of War, I think, will agree to the proposition if he does. The question then arises, as to the place, The time &c. On this point I am not instructed. Gen Butler being here and on his way to South Carolina to remain for some time, would it not be better To arrange the whole now and let the necessary orders issue? I think so, and entertaining this view I shall, assume the responsibility, so far as the agreement of time and place are concerned, anticipated that it will not interfere with any previous arrangement of the Secretary & can be productive of no harm, and may result with great advantage to Texas. Every treaty made with the Indians is so much gained, but my own opinion is, that a Treaty made with the Comanches, in which The United States became the guarantee, is worth a hundred treaties without it. I shall address a formal communication To the Secretary of State upon This subject on tomorrow, a copy of which, with his reply thereto I shall transmit to you as early as practicable.

If I can obtain The sanction of this Government To send out some persons to invite the Indians in, it will likely be more effectual, and save us at the same time much expense. This I will endeavor To effect.

I have the honor to be.
very respect.
Yr obt Servt.

Isaac Van Zandt

(Mr Upshur To Mr Van Zandt)

The Undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the 8th instant of Mr Van Zandt, Charge d'Affaires of Texas and of the documents to which accompanies it, relative to an outrage said to have been committed upon the Comanche of the District of Red River in Texas by certain citizens of the United States, who are supposed to have been subsequently aided and protected by an Officer of the Army of the United States.

In reply, the undersigned has the honor to express

To Mr Van Zandt his regret that any occurrence of the kind referred to should have taken place, and to inform him that this Department will take immediate measures to enquire into all the circumstances of the case and that the result of the enquiry shall be made known to Mr Van Zandt.

Meanwhile the undersigned has the honor to communicate a copy of the letter upon this subject, and of its accompaniments, addressed to this Department by the Department of War, on the 8th of May last, which contains the details of the account upon the Texian Indian Officer, but affords some explanation of the motives which led to it.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer Mr Van Zandt renewed assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

(Signed) A. P. Upshur.

Department of State,
Washington, 10th August 1843.

(Secretary of War to Secretary of State.)

Sir,

I respectfully transmit herewith copies of two letters, just received from the Acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on the South western frontier, which induce a belief that there has been an interference of Citizens of Texas with the private property and rights of citizens of the United States.

The matter seems to have been referred to the Representatives of the Government in Texas, and may become a subject of correspondence with the Department of State.

I pray Respectfully,
Your most obedient Servt.

(Signed) S. McPorter.

Hon. A. P. Upshur,
Secretary of State.

(Mr Gwathey to Mr Crawford.)

Choctaw Agency, April 10th 1843.

Sir,

I have just been informed that the Steam Boat, Sea Serpent, loaded with goods for the different Merchants at Doaksville in the Choctaw nation, three of whom Col David Hall, Cyrus Kingsbury, and Robert M. Jones are Choctaws, have had them seized & taken possession of, as I am informed, are detained by the civil authorities of this country.

navigating Red River, discharged her cargo of goods, and was at a place
known as Pembina landing, on the South bank of said river, & was
within the limits of the Republic of Texas, without either paying the
duties thereon, or entering them with the proper officers as required
by law. Whereupon the Collector within whose District the goods were
landed and stored, despatched a certain number of persons with the
proper process of law, to demand the goods and to secure them in the
Custom House

Department of State,
August 10, 1945.

Hon. Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the above-mentioned [illegible] from Hugo Lafayette Black, of Alabama; those of the ladies each accompanied [illegible] relative to the Amendment.

I also [illegible] to the receipt of those and [illegible] the communication of the Secretary the President, can [illegible] telegrams, brought by the Boston Express. Also a copy of it to Minnesota. [illegible] acknowledging the receipt, the enclosed the [illegible] communication which the contemporary of the Amendment had caused the [illegible].

The name of the committee had mistakenly [illegible] to [illegible] efforts after the public estimate of [illegible] [illegible] of Representatives should be greatly augmented [illegible] the Parliamentary [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] has been given to the Department [illegible] the U.S. Office. [illegible] [illegible] at the present [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] Bright and the other [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible], therefore, considered it best not to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

to obtain peace, we are not authorized nor allowed to expect that the Governments of France and Great Britain will take any further steps, under present circumstances, in relation to this subject: unless Great Britain, in pursuance of her former policy of intervening always in American, should again assume a "mediation" between ourselves and Mexico.

I have the honor to remain,
most respectfully,
Your very obed. Servt.
Ashbel Smith.

Galveston, August 17th 1843.

The Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas, has the honor to request the renewed attention of Mr Jones to the several claims of British subjects which it has been his duty, from time to time, to press upon this Government.

In a dispatch to the Earl of Aberdeen written subsequently to the conversation which the Undersigned had the honor to have with Mr Jones, on the early part of May last, he did not fail to convey to His Lordship renewed assurances of the disposition of this Government to adjust the claims for the "Eliza Russell" and to explain that it was only owing to the provisions of a recent supply Bill respecting the disposal of balances, that the vote of Congress of 1840 was not already carried out.

He may also refer to this occasion of ascertaining that he was so sensible of the President's wishes in respect to the satisfaction of this claim, and so conscious of the need for relieving Mr Russell, without further lapse of time, that he had already ventured to move Her Majesty's Government to make the advance, at once, in London.

The detention of the "Eliza Russell" took place so long back as 1837, and the vote in satisfaction of the damage is of 1840, and the case has been pressed, so frequently, and on such urgent terms, that the Undersigned must trust Mr Jones will be able to afford him the satisfaction of assuring Her Majesty's Government that the payment shall not be frustrated, beyond the next session of Congress.

Agreeably to Mr Jones's wish, the Undersigned communicated to the Earl of Aberdeen, with respect to the case of the "Ann Pen" that all that the Government of Texas required, in that matter, was specific proof that the goods taken on board the American schooner "Abiah" employed on leaving the Cargo of the Ann Pen were shipped for account of parties resident in England, and not for the Mexican Custom House or Mexicans: that in proof of the first requisite by the Admiralty Court in England in similar cases, and in

making that communication, the undersigned also thought it right to
himself to observe that he had understood to Mr. Poinsett, he could not
accede the necessity for further proof, this being that the papers, already
transmitted, plainly established that the goods were shipped for
persons resident in England; that that, therefore, till the war difference
terminated the power and the demand for the acknowledgement
and settlement of the claims upon the statements of the case which
he had the honor to make to Mr. Clay, in a note dated on the
14th December last.

The undersigned informed the Earl of Aberdeen,
in the above dispatch, that the bona claims which he had been de-
sired to represent appeared to the President to be subject for the
suspension of the Embargo and that he understood it was also
thought there was no ground for the statements of the claimants
that the ports in Texas would not authorize their cases. He with,
however, beg leave to remind Mr. Pena that he took the liberty in
that communication to direct his attention to the provisions of the Texas
Law on that particular, which certainly seem to be very explicit.

The undersigned is apprehensive that the time
of his stay may not yet have come to leave this Country; and
will be extremely thankful, again to place this subject under the
attention of the Government but he considers it necessary to state
that since the date of his note to Mr. Clay that the papers, already
transmitted, plainly established that the goods were shipped for
persons resident in England; that that, therefore, till the war differences
terminated the power and the demand for the acknowledgement
and settlement of the claims upon the statements of the case which
he had the honor to make to Mr. Clay, in a note dated on the
14th December last.

The undersigned informed the Earl of Aberdeen,
in the above dispatch, that the bona claims which he had been de-
sired to represent appeared to the President to be subject for the
suspension of the Embargo and that he understood it was also
thought there was no ground for the statements of the claimants
that the ports in Texas would not authorize their cases. He with,
however, beg leave to remind Mr. Pena that he took the liberty in
that communication to direct his attention to the provisions of the Texas
Law on that particular, which certainly seem to be very explicit.

The undersigned is apprehensive that the time
of his stay may not yet have come to leave this Country; and
will be extremely thankful, again to place this subject under the
attention of the Government but he considers it necessary to state
that since the date of his note to Mr. Clay,

But indeed it should also be distinguished That This is not a case of alleged arbitrary legislation, or decision or argument decision by the Courts of the Country of which those parties had voluntarily made themselves Citizens, and by the judgment of which they would be bound to abide: But it is a case of a surrendrance of Tract, involving confiscation of Title to land, and denial of any right of hearing by another Country, on effect because the claimants did not make themselves Citizens of that Country, engaged in a war of depredation with the Grantor, which very few of them undertook. Attempts for them to complete the conditions of their undertakings. Attempts of The Government of Mexico, on the situation of these parties, were of course bound to hold themselves neutral in such a contest; if they intended to prosecute their claims with The Government: And that they have always done: but more than that could not be expected of them.

The Undersigned has already had the honor to state to This Government, in a note dated on the 30th December last, respecting the claims of Messrs. Letchworth, Egerton, Pryce, O'Gorman and others, That Her Majesty's Ministers, at Mexico, had satisfied himself that they did take measures to fulfil their contracts with the Mexican Government; That some of the parties actually settled on the lands, and that others had proceeded to Europe, for the purpose of bringing out the stipulated number of Emigrants families, but That all These operations had been brought to an close by the breaking out of the War in 1835.

The particulars of These grants have not been made known to The Undersigned and he is not aware whether any record of them is to be found in the General Land Office. But he must admit that it is to be regretted they did not appear before the Government of Texas, at an earlier date than they appear to have done. Though he supposes This omission may be partly attributable to want of opportunity, and partly to the disturbed State of affairs. It will at all events be remembered That the case was made known to General Henderson by Lord Palmerston, so long back as 1839, and that General Henderson's reply was favorable to the interests of the claimants; which, of itself, would go far to explain their subsequent silence till an Officer of Her Majesty's Government was appointed to reside near this Government.

The case of Beales, and those claiming under him, has been fully stated, in the letter and enclosures which the Undersigned had the honor to forward to Mr Bocas, on the 4th February last.

It is trusted that the explanations of Lieutenant Pilly, and the Undersigned cordially hopes of ultimately succeeding, will appear to the President to be sufficient reason for the recommendation to Congress of just and liberal measures, for protection of the rights and interests of these claimants upon the lands under grants of Mexico, upon conditions incompatible with those by which they have been attached.

Meanwhile, the Undersigned trusts the foregoing statement of the facts, and of Reasons to this Government will induce the Mexican Government to withdraw its opposition to the issue of patents to the claimants, and to forward the same to the Undersigned.

The Undersigned desires this occasion to renew to

I have the honor to be your obedient servant

Chas Elliot

To
The Honorable
Secretary of State,
&c &c &c
Washington on the Brazos.

Legation of Texas,
Washington City, August 20th 1843.

Hon. Anson Jones,
Secy of State.

Sir,

Mr. Nott, bearer of dispatches from the United States, has had the kindness to take under his charge the blank commissions of the General Post Office Department, and has promised to deliver the same into your hands, whom he arrived in Texas. Mr Cruzenstein, of the Post Office, has kindly furnished the blanks, and I have filled the blanks forms of that Office, and the remainder of the original will be forwarded by mail to you. Mr Van Zandt will start from here to day and will not see Mr Nott.

Gen Butler and General Armstrong are in the city and have dinner yesterday with Mr Van Zandt, Mr Crawford, Genl of Indian affairs. Gen B. seems heartily disposed to do anything in his power to bring about a peace between Texas and all the Mexican Tribes, and I think he will be fully empowered to make the United States a party to a treaty and a guarantee for the faithful performance of the stipulations &c.

Mr Upshur is a staunch and candid friend of Texas. I have learned from good authority that Stratenham is in favor of annexation.

Mr Van Zandt had much from conversation to form his opinion of the feeling of the Ancient South. The mail from Galveston arrived last evening with nothing for me but newspapers

Will you please forward by Express agent to Mr Van Zandt his baggage and receipt for yourself the canal address and retain one

Yours very truly

Chas A Raymond

(Mr Nott)

Legation of Texas Paris,
August 22. 1843.

Hon. Anson Jones.
Secretary of State.

Sir

I have annexed copies of a note from Baron de Bello, the Bavarian Minister at London and of my answer thereto, explaining themselves sufficiently. I doubt not but that your Department will obtain the information and transmit the certificate thereof, as desired by the Baron de Bello.

I forwarded from London, by Mr E.L. Barnard some weeks since, a legal document received from the Baron de Bello with the request that the same should be signed on the person named in it, a native of Bavaria now resident in Texas, and that notice of said signing be transmitted to the Baron de Bello.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Your most obed servt

Ashbel Smith.

Baron de Bello, Bavarian Minister. to Ashbel Smith.

Baron de Bello presents his compliments to Mr Ashbel Smith, and takes the liberty of again applying to him for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of the death of one Peter Eberhards, a native of Bavaria, who is stated to have died at Bastrop in the Republic of Texas on the 14th of November 1839.

Baron de Bello would feel much obliged if Mr Ashbel Smith would apply to his Government for the document in question which the relatives of the deceased are interested in obtaining and which they have requested Baron de Bello to procure for them.

He avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Mr Ashbel Smith the assurances of his high consideration.

3 Hill Street. Berkeley Square.
August 15. 1843.

Ashbel Smith Esqr
Etc. Etc. Etc.

Ashbel Smith To Baron de Bello.

Mr Ashbel Smith presents his compliments to

His Excellency Baron de Bello and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of his communication of the 15th Instant.

Mr Ashbel Smith will forthwith write to his Government and request that the death of Elias Ehrhard alleged to have died in Austrop, in Texas, be ascertained and a certificate thereof be transmitted to His Excellency, for the relatives of the deceased. Mr Smith is scarcely necessary to intimate to Baron de Bello that from the great distance of Texas considerable time must unavoidably elapse before an answer can be had.

Mr Ashbel Smith embraces this opportunity to renew to Baron de Bello assurances of his distinguished consideration.

3 St Swithin Street
Augt 21st 1843.

His Excellency
Baron de Bello
Etc — Etc — Etc.

Legation of Texas, London,
July 21. 1843.

Hon. Anson Jones
Secy of State
Sir,

His Excellency the Baron de Bello, Bavarian Minister at this Court, has indorsed to me the accompanying judicial document directed to Mr Francis Peter Hoffman, a merchant residing at Houston, and begs leave to inquire whether it would be possible for me to cause the paper to be served on Mr Hoffman, and to procure Baron de Bello a certificate of its having been so served.

On my reply to the Baron de Bello I stated that I would forward the document in question to Texas, together with his wishes in relation to it, by the earliest opportunity.

I am with great respect,
your very obedient servant
Ashbel Smith.

P.S. This despatch was detained in Paris until this 12th October 1843.

Galveston, August 28th 1843.

The Undersigned &c &c has the honor to acquaint Mr Jones that he has this day received a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires dated on the 15th inst.

Agreeably to the wish of the President of Texas communicated in the despatch of the Undersigned to Mr Doyle of the 2d Inst that Gentleman requested the President of Mexico to release all the Texian prisoners remaining in that Country. General Filisola then said that there were still some Mexican prisoners in the hands of the Texians, some of whom were captured at San Antonio, that they were fewer in number than the Texian prisoners held in Mexico. Brig Genl Filisola has requested Mr Doyle to state to the Undersigned for the information of this Government that he would at once consent to the release of all the Prisoners, whatever might be the difference in numbers, upon the Mexicans still held prisoners in Texas, being sent to the Head Quarters of General Hall. Mr Doyle adds that all necessary steps to the Undersigned, as one, on this subject as well as one, both on the score of humanity, as well as for the sake of bringing about a good understanding, which might be carried, with as little delay as possible. Mr Doyle also remarks, that the details of this measure and all the responsibility, attending it will of course be settled by the Texian Government; and he suggests that an arrangement would be desirable for the transport of the prisoners from Mexico to Texas either by vessels chartered for that purpose or otherwise, and a mutual allowance for their support to the Coast, on the one hand, and to General Hall's Head Quarters, on the other, so as to avoid some difficulties in the respect of expenses, which took place on the last occasion of the release of prisoners.

The exertions of the feeble Texian Navy will not enable the Undersigned to detain the "Doyle" but he can have the honor of assuring Mr Jones in reply to this communication; that he entertains the belief that he shall be acting in accordance with the Government's views, and anxiety for the release of the Prisoners, in saying to Mr Doyle that he sees no reason to doubt that General Houston will accede to the arrangement proposed by General Filisola. He will also mention that he believes all the Mexican prisoners in Texas are at large, and many of them engaged in profitable employments, and that although it may be desirable that some of them would desire to remain in the country. The Undersigned hopes that this Report of the Texian Government of the President of Mexico will be satisfactory to Her Government, and he avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr Jones the assurances of his highest consideration with which he has the honor to remain

His most faithful Servant,

Charles Elliot

The Honorable Anson Jones
&c &c &c
Washington on the Brazos

Legation of China,
Washington City, August 31st 1843.

Hon. Abel P. Upshur,
Secretary of State.

Sir,

Mr. Forbes has just arrived here, and will leave immediately for Texas. Through his kindness I am enabled to transmit to you the various documents alluded to in a former dispatch. They contain many valuable statistical information upon the subject of the commerce of this country, and will be of much service as a book of reference for your Department upon that subject. Mr. Raymond will give you the best advice touching and thanks by the steamboat, known of disputes from the Government. Mr Ellsworth, of the Patent Office, has entrusted you by mail all the papers in relation to patents - one of which of hope, six dollars, with annual fees.

I received, a few days ago, a letter from Dr Smith, dated at Macao on the 22nd inst. He enclosed me a copy of a dispatch which he had sent to your Department. As the facts mentioned are of importance, and fearing some delay may have occurred in their reaching you, I send you a copy, so that if the original has not yet reached you, you may have the information which it contains.

The President and all the Cabinet, except the Secretary, are now absent, and will not return for two or three weeks. Pursuant to the departure of the Secretary of War, I agreed with him on August to the establishment of an Indian Council. I send you a copy of my letter to the Secretary of State, with their suggestions, in general answer to which has not been received, and probably may not be, until the Secretary returns. I have, however, the honor to inform you, that the secretary orders have directed some two thousand to Col Miller, who has appointed the Council ground, and invited them to meet him early in September, on the waters of Green River, in the neighborhood of the mouth of Green river, distant about eighteen hundred miles. The first object will be the settlement of boundaries between the Sioux and Chippewas, and other tribes in that quarter. The Secretary of War has also appointed Commissioners to attend the Council, and invited them to meet him at Fort Snelling on the Mississippi, on the 15th of September next, for the purpose of settling the

The final instructions, which are to govern the Commissioners of the United States, have not been given. I do not know to what extent they may go - I should have no difficulty, if it were not for the word instructions. Mr Crawford, the Agent of the Indian Bureau. I will do the best I can, satisfied that even a full and friendly joint talk will be of much service.

Since my arrival, I have had, now neither of us have been enabled to obtain some important evidence, in addition to the report of Dr Robertson, and I am now satisfied that without obtaining it, for Texas, as soon as the Secretary of State will now be here. I do not. Therefore, that you would do well to inform Dr Robertson that it will not likely be necessary for him to take any further steps in addition to procuring testimony, until I ascertain what further can be obtained here.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect
Your friend and obt. Servt.

Isaac Van Zandt.

(Mr Van Zandt to Mr Upshur.)

The undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to inform the Secretary of the Honorable A.P. Upshur, Secretary of State of the United States, of the facts of the late proceedings of the Commissioners of the two Governments, appointed to conclude Treaties of peace with the wild Indians upon the borders of the two countries, with a view to further action thereon.

From information received by the undersigned, it appears that the Commissioners met at the Waco village, on a Navasota last, where a number of Chiefs, Braves and warriors of several tribes were assembled, and a full and friendly conversation was then had between the Commissioners and the chiefs present. From some cause unknown, the Comanches did not attend. Upon the deliberation of the Council, it was understood that a subsequent meeting should be had upon the Trinity River the ensuing fall, to which the Comanches were to be invited; when it was hoped a peace would be effected with all these various tribes. The undersigned has, however, learned from an authentic source, that the Comanches have lately held a council, at which they have determined to decline the proposed meeting on the Trinity river, but express a desire to hold a Council on the waters of Red River, on the South side, provided, the same should have the countenance and concurrence of their "Great Father", the President of the United States, as well as the President of Texas.

From the facts last mentioned, and from the great influence, which it is known the United States possess over these wild tribes of the North West, it is confidently hoped, that one point will by their Commissioners, for the purpose, would be recommended to themselves to meet in Council at some time and place.

as might be deemed. The undersigned, therefore, in behalf of his Government, invokes this action, on the part of the United States.

The undersigned would further submit to the Honorable Secretary of State, that, in order that the contemplated treaty may be formed upon a basis, which will fully secure the great and humane objects designed, it is important that the Commissioner, upon the part of the United States should be empowered to conclude the same on such an engagement, as that the United States shall become the guarantee for the faithful performance of the stipulations entered into by the respective parties.

This subject having been discussed in a personal interview, it is deemed unnecessary here to urge the many reasons which might be adduced to show the propriety of this course. When the whole fact is considered, that these Indians commit their depredations and excesses upon Texas, and flee and harbor in the United States, the Undersigned entertains the opinion that the Honorable Secretary of State will consider it due to the character of the United States, as a nation, and as an act of but common justice to Texas, that his Government should aid and assist in every measure necessary to control these people, and thereby secure harmony and peace upon the frontiers of the two countries.

The Undersigned hopes he may be excused, in requesting that this subject may receive an early consideration, and that he may be favored with an answer, as early thereafter as may be convenient.

The Undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr Upshur renewed assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

/ Signed / Isaac Van Zandt

Legation of Texas
Washington August 16th 1843.

To the Honorable
A. P. Upshur.
&c. &c. &c.

Washington, September 15. 1843.

The Undersigned, the Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the

The Undersigned will avail himself of this opportunity to renew to Mr Van Zandt the assurances of his consideration. The Undersigned, the Secretary of State of the United States of America, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary of Texas, of the 16th instant, and has read the words that this gentleman has addressed to the President in friendly terms, as to respond to the amicable feelings of the American

Government will have a salutary effect on the approaching negotiations.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt of a draft on the Collector of Customs at Galveston for the sum of $3840 60 payable sixty days after date, in satisfaction of the claims of the French Consul. In reporting this arrangement to Her Majesty's Government, he will not fail once more to point out that the payments has been made no doubt as an earnest in the hands present. Chief of the finances of Texas. He persists himself to offer his congratulations upon the steady improvement of that important branch of the public affairs, and expresses the sincere hope that all the other honorable sacrifices, and wise efforts of the Government, for the peace strength and prosperity of the Country, may be attended with equally marked success.

He begs to renew to Mr Jones the assurance of his highest consideration and esteem with which he has the honor to remain.

His faithful and obedient servant,

Chas Elliot.

The Honorable Anson Jones,
Secretary of State.
&c &c &c

Legation of Texas,
Washington, D.C. Sept 18th 1843.

Hon. Anson Jones,
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor herewith to enclose, for a copy of a letter received from the Secretary of State of the United States, of the 14th inst calling his attention to the seizure of the captain of the two vessels of Patterson, which had heretofore been a matter of correspondence between the two Governments. After my letter was written, and before it had been sent I received a communication from Mr Upshur, of the

same date, upon the same subject, which assumed entire different and adverse grounds to those assumed by me. Believing the letter must have been written without reflection, I determined to send mine, and pay no attention to that of the Secretary, until I could see them personally which I did on to day. After adverting to the case and discussing it, Mr Upshur requested me to return his letter, in order that he might reconsider the matter, promising me at the same time an early answer. I cannot believe, but that the express will be surrendered. With the testimony which I have produced to the Department, I do not know how they can avoid it. I shall give the subject every attention and advise you as early as possible of the result. In investigating this matter I have discovered important information, in regard to an illicit trade carried on with the wild Indians of Texas, by traders from the United States, of which I made complaint under your instructions last winter and which was denied by Mr Upshur, the then Secretary of War. So soon as I can embody all the facts, I shall lay the same before this Government and request an orphan Asylum.

I have received nothing from your Department for more than two months past.

With great regard,
Your friend and obdt. Servt.

Isaac Van Zandt.

(Mr Upshur to Mr Van Zandt.)

Department of State,
Washington 7th September 1843.

The Undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to inform Mr Van Zandt, Chargé d'Affaires of Texas that an answer has been received at this Department from the Department of War, upon the subject of the communication which he addressed to the Secretary of State on the 16th ultimo, from which it appears that Mr Kennedy, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has made a favorable report on the propositions of Mr Van Zandt to the Indians, with reference to an understanding with certain Indian Tribes, upon the borders of the two Countries, for the preservation of peace; and that Mr Crawford proposes that a Commissioner be sent, on the part of the United States, to meet the Indian Chiefs, and the Commissioner, on the part of Texas, on a convenient spot at some suitable point, not far from the Boundary line, but entirely in the Territory of Texas say a short distance, west of the mouth of Mach's creek, or Red River, or at any other more eligible place, of which of the three, Mr Van Zandt, on the part of the Texian Government, will inform the War Department, and an answer from the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is here with transmitted. The Secretary of War has approved the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and has appointed Governor Butler Commissioner, on the part of the Government

The other suggestions, contained in the Vice Consuls note, relative to the power of the Secretary of State, and the Responsibility of the faithful performance of their obligations, are deserving the most serious consideration.

The Undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Chevalier Zavala the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

(Signed) H. P. Bee.

Chevalier Zavala, &c.
&c &c &c.

(Copy)

Legation of Texas.
August 22nd 1843.

Sir,

On the absence of the Secretary of State I have the honor to transmit herewith, in answer to yours dated the 19th instant, a copy of the report of the Commissioners of Indian affairs. You will see by the endorsement of the Secretary of State, that he confirms the views of the Commissioners, and that instructions would have been sent relative to dealing with the united Cherokees referred to by the Chevalier of Texas.

Very respectfully,
Your obed Servt

J. Reily. Actg

Hon A. P. Upshur,
Secretary of State.

Copy

Department of State
Washington August 18th 1843.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the President, a report from the Commissioners appointed to visit the Indians west of the Mississippi, and to whom was referred the letter of Governor Butler of Kentucky, and the memorial relative to the claims of the Cherokee Indians against the United States.

The Commissioners have discharged the duties assigned them with great ability, and have presented a report which will be found highly interesting to all who desire to see the Indians reclaimed from their present savage state.

The Commissioners of Indian Affairs.

The undersigned is directed to bring to the notice of the Government of the United States the circumstances connected with the arrest of Antonio Ramirez, and accused to the cause of the Texian Government, and a treaty of peace with the Indians entered into for the protection of both countries, the terms of which are now being carried into effect.

The undersigned will communicate a copy of the referred note, and of the documents which accompanied it, to the Government of Texas for its consideration and concurrent action.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr Upshur the renewed assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

Signed: Isaac Van Zandt

Honorable A. P. Upshur
&c &c &c

(Mr Van Zandt to Mr Upshur)

Legation of Texas,
Washington, D.C. September 19th 1843.

Sir

The undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas, has the honor respectfully to remind the Secretary of Mr Upshur, Secretary of State of the United States to a subject which has heretofore been a matter of correspondence between the two Governments. The undersigned alludes to two negro boys, the property of Deborah M Robertson, of Texas, who are now married off by the Indians of the United States, and are under the protection of Messrs Edwards, of the Cherokee nation.

This subject was laid before the Government of the United States, on the 19th of May 1841, by the Chargé d'Affaires of Texas; and on the 7th of October, of the same year, Mr Upshur Secretary of State, in reply, communicated to the Texian Chargé d'Affaires a copy of the report of the Secretary of War of the same date, to whom Department the subject had been referred. In this report the Secretary remarks, "If it be proved that they (the negroes) are the property of Mr Robertson, and that they were brought from Texas by United States Indians, contrary to the 33rd Article of the Treaty under which annuities are to be received? The also refers to the act of March 2nd 1833, making it unlawful to bring, hold or sell slaves from any foreign country into the United States; and concludes by saying that, "should the Department of State decide that the negroes belong to Mr Robertson, whether they came voluntarily or not, unless they are fugitives, they should have to be given up. Those who brought them into the country, and were here when would

to locate to be permanent, and to the same to commence to run as the act. The only objection to the choice of the situation, proposed to us, that the land which would be the settlement of the Chickasaw Nation. Upon the situation and extent which the proper ones. The undersigned have also to state, that the Indians to whom the lands belong, appear to be willing to sell the same, and that the Chickasaw Nation is not now in the occupation of any part of the lands proposed to be purchased.

On the subject of the boundary, the undersigned would respectfully refer to the letter of P. H. Bell, Esq., Executive Agent, for such information as the agent alone can furnish, concerning the two regions of country. The Choctaw settlement, on the line of the Red River, would include the region of Pecan Point, and also other valuable settlements, connected with the Cherokees.

The undersigned would also refer to the state of the Choctaw Nation, as related to the region, which the Cherokees claim as part of their country, to the Red River, a confusion of interests to be seen. That, with the statements of Dr. Gentry, the undersigned confidently believe, recommend to them, to cause a treaty to be held, for the purpose of the extinguishment of the Indian title to the land, as far as the Red River, and that the Commissioners be instructed to make the purchase, if possible, on the most favorable terms.

The undersigned would respectfully refer to the letter of Gov. Edwards, and to the Secretary of War, for such other information as may be required.

(Signed) Lewis Cass.

Nathaniel Pope.

Jno. F. Schermerhorn.

Department of State,
Washington City, April 15th 1835.

Gen. Thomas Gibson,
Commissioner of State,

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the Treaty concluded with the Choctaw Nation, on the 24th ultimo, by the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, for the purpose of negotiating with the Choctaws upon the subject of removal from their present residence, and that the Government of the United States

the question for future consideration. Since I last saw you, I have not thought it proper for me to urge it again upon the Government. A conversation in a very inferior circle I have had with the Secretary of the Post Office, he has invariably mentioned the question, and never upon its merits at any length; in fact, the remarks seemed to bear upon my instructions were suspended, seems to have tried their effect in regard to it. He has frequently enquired whether there had been a change in the views of the Texian Administration upon the subject. To this, I have always replied, in substance, that those instructions were suspended & had not been advised of the views of our Government, and could only give him my individual opinion as an individual; which was this- that if the proposition was made to Texas, and with a strong probability the measure would succeed before the Senate of the United States. I thought it would be accepted & but could not speak with certainty or confidence. I further said to him, I did not deem it improper for me to communicate to him (as he had interrogated me on the point) that portion of your despatch of the 6th July last in which you say, "It is believed that the settlement of "our difficulties with Mexico and the acknowledgment of our Independence by that power will very much help the question of the "annexation of Texas to the United States, and if, after this event, Texas "should continue to desire this annexation, she may for the purpose "would be more likely to succeed, and to meet with favor from the "people of the United States, than if we now, that our relations were encum-"bered with a question, and involved the contingency of a war between "that Government and Mexico." In our several conversations alluded to Mr Upshur frequently remarked with much earnestness of manner, that he hoped Texas would not change her former policy on this subject; that it was the great measure of the Administration here and that he was actively engaged, under the instructions of the President in preparing the minds of the people for it, and in managing the views of Senators on the subject; and so soon as they considered it safe, they would renew the proposition, on their part.

I now proceed to submit for your information and consideration, the substance of a conversation had with the Secretary of State, to day, in relation to this matter. Stated at the State Department this morning about the two negroes taken by the Indians from Dr Joseph M Roberts, of which you are therein informed in another dispatch that accompanies this of the same date. Our meeting Mr Upshur represented, he was exceedingly glad I had called on him, that he was just in the act of addressing me a note requesting an interview. Without waiting to be informed of the object of my visit, he proceeded in substance to say that he was about in writing to me, was to make known to me the views of the Executive, on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States, that they were communicated very early after his accession to office, that he was decidedly & thought conscientiously the annexation of Texas, that there is certainly great & lasting, the advantages of Texas here might be considerably checked could the necessity however be set upon the proposition. Should it be accepted by the President of the United States, which supposition, he

now confidently believed, should be made before the meeting of the next Congress. That from all the facts now before him he believed such a treaty might be safely entered into by the next Senate, and entertaining this opinion he was desirous to act on it as early as practicable. He then stated at some length the grounds of his belief of an favorable action by the Senate of the United States, which were drawn from the views of various correspondents, and the manifestations of public sentiment, in different quarters of the country. I asked whether Messrs. Upshur, & some of Mr Tyler's cabinet were not still opposed to the measure. He replied that one or two of the gentlemen perhaps might be, but the overwhelming influence was now decidedly in favor of action upon it. I then remarked to him, that though it might be possible our Government might still desire to make the treaty, yet I doubted, under all the circumstances, whether the necessary powers would be given, unless the proposition was positively made. He replied that he could not make it, at this time, nor would he likely be able to do so in time for me to communicate the fact to your Department and obtain an answer before the meeting of Congress, but that he would repeat again, what he had said before, that, "he confidently" believed he would be able to make the proposition before the meeting of Congress, and he hoped, if he said so then the Representatives of Texas here would be sufficiently authorized to act at once." I then told him I would immediately communicate to my Government what he had said to me about the matter and the motives, in relation to the same; and to soon as an answer was received, I would inform him of it. He asked what would be the probable length of time before an answer could be had. I replied I thought between 30 and 40 days, if not longer - He then asked me if I did not deem the communication of sufficient importance to dispatch a special messenger with it; I replied, that I did not think it necessary under the proposition was now made. This he said he could not make, nor did he think it would be proper to do so, unless I had the necessary powers to negotiate; that if the Texas Government was yet in favor of the measure, as here he thought could result from the conferring of provisional powers to act in case the negotiation was successful on their part.

I have thus given you the substance of my lengthy conversation in order that you may see upon it as attentively as possible. It will need but few comments, as it explains itself fully. That the Secretary is serious I can not for a moment doubt, but whether he will carry out the measures indicated or not, is impossible to tell. My own opinion is, that from the distraction of political affairs here, it is there to be seen what or whether any thing will be made of any proposition you have seen the city taken. That the Administration entertain nothing the purpose of annexation I believe true. That they will do it in all honorable manner, if the terms are accepted, and declined to the Senate, no doubt the details would be given and explained to the Senate, no doubt the details would be given and explained to the Senate, so doubt the details would be satisfactory and which it would be advantageous to the treaty, and in the end secure the acquisition

For the great welfare and prosperity of Texas I believe nothing could contribute so much as the annexation to the United States, and believing this views were entertained by our

Government and people, who do the most of the weight of your letter, notwithstanding my former instructions, & left united on means which I thought calculated to advance or promote this object.

Whether such be the result of the Executive, at this time I cannot, of course, understand; facts and circumstances, known to him, may have changed his former opinions, and altered his policy in relation to this country. I have, however, given the facts, as I understand them. It is not for me to determine what course would be most for the Government. Whether the provisional powers shall be continued, or not is a question which can alone be decided correctly by the Executive with the aid of his advisers at home, who are presumed to know the whole situation of the country, its wishes and policy, & the determination what it may, I hope no time will be lost in making the same known to me. And here suffer me to remark, before closing this communication that should the two Governments determine to accept the proposed measure, I am sensible the responsibility of the Agent of these must necessarily be great, and his actions require much judgment and deliberation. Should it therefore be the wish of the Executive to confer those powers upon any individual, other than myself, or upon any one in connection with myself, I will cheerfully acquiesce; & confined upon me alone, conscious of their high importance, I shall endeavor (if an action be had at all) to discharge the duty in strict compliance with the instructions which may be given by your Department.

With the highest sentiments of regard I have The honor to be

Your most obdt Servt

Isaac Van Zandt

Legation of Texas Paris,
Sept. 29. 1843

Hon. Anson Jones,
Secretary of State,
Sir,

The affairs of Texas have assumed a much greater and still increasing value, since the entire cessation of the armistice with Mexico, and especially as subsequent events have appeared to confirm strongly the probability that the armistice will be permanent peace. Our affairs were from a subordinate topic of the feeble journals, and there exists, unquestionably, a higher appreciation of our national character. The policy pursued by the President towards Mexico is highly approved, and its success hitherto is very satisfactory, not only to the two Governments, to which I am accredited, but also to nearly all the leading men of the

how countries, whose observation has been directed to Texas. For the decided policy of nearly all the Statesmen of France and Great Britain, as you are well aware, is for peace. It inspires them with confidence in the security of the Texians for self government and on the future prosperity of our country, to foresee that our Government ultimately commands the use and action of war, and that we expect to become a great people, not by aggression, on other but by industry and the arts of peace - The only means that can succeed in this age of the world. Also a conversation I had the honor to hold with the Marq of [illegible] Queen, since Charlotte commended highly the pacific policy of our Government and congratulated the country with much apparent sincerity on its success. The news of some recent success of our soldiers on the neighborhood of Matamoras, as it reached here after the armistice, and on that account to be regretted, as it seemed like a renewal of hostilities, on our part. It had, however, the good effect, after diplomacy properly explained it to show that the arms of Texas, directed by its Government, were successful.

I trust the preceding remarks will not be deemed misplaced, as it seemed to me important your Department with possible opinion here and its interests that it peaceful as well as a United Government to the only means to attract a valuable European emigration to our shores. Other matters, such as slavery are very secondary considerations.

My letters from England inform me that emigration to Texas had received a new impulse since the armistice. The Hon Joseph Meriwether, M.P. who has always manifested much interest in our affairs; who procured the parliamentary documents for our Treasury, and who kindly proffered to forward any subject connected with Texas to the consideration of Parliament wishes a Texas Newspaper to be sent him so as to be kept informed of our affairs. May I ask an extra number for Mr Meriwether to be placed in the envelope to me, as only those newspapers whose envelopes bear the indorsement of the Secretary of State are forwarded through the Post Office of the United States so as to reach Europe.

The Mexican Bonds sold in London which on the news of the Armistice between Mexico and Texas, rose from 28 to 38, have again declined to 33. in consequence of alleged fraudulent conduct on the part of the Mexican Agents, Messrs Bejarde, acting under instructions from the Mexican Government. I do not mean the misfortunes or misconduct of Mexico a proper subject of speculation, but I deem with pleasure the confirmation of the above fact, as it betrays a secret hostile disposition in England, which, hitherto, has existed in favor of Mexico, and against Texas.

The recent recognition in Paris, whereby Espartero has opened negotiations with Mexico and has appointed a Minister to make arrangements to treat amicably to negotiate a treaty with Texas. It has a Government about to be organized with three Ministers, whose salaries are to be provided by appropriations from Congress. The assistance of Texas may be indispensable to Espartero. Perhaps therefore it would be better for me to remain at Paris, in view of this matter, than to go to London, as the errand of attending the loan representatives, besides London affords

to see more properly associated with statesmen and the constituted rights.

Mr Webster is anxious, on Saturday, to close the session of congress so as to embark next week at the latest. Should this be the case the necessity of adequately protecting the Texas question will become more urgent. The necessity of adequately protecting the Texas question will become more urgent, which he appears determined to do.

Mr Arrangoiz is about commencing to negotiate the Loan, and he wants, with the Archbishop's services, secure the connection. I am not more sanguine than formerly that peace should be established. He may then settle it, but I am not so sanguine.

Some Gale of resentment has been excited on the subject emigrating to Texas. The Irish are invited thereto families. Told them that application in Texas in a month of not less than 100 families, the Government will would only probably grant them land with no other aid; and if you did come in the unfortunate circumstances could make for their subsistence and in the country. They appear disheartened to go.

I shall send in the evening Sunday's Herald of the 24th Instant. Copies of several late which were addressed by me to Lord Aberdeen or Monsieur Guizot. They will show the Texas question in various lights. Since, but I have directed a copy to your Department a copy of every communication made by me to the Department of Foreign Affairs of the two courts however will, pursuant the new circumstances may be. Giving these communications my views to Lord Aberdeen and Monsieur Guizot, placed under their eyes your time to see. Where 10th., as instructed, conveying the enlargement may be of benefit to Texas against Mexico. From Mr Guizot I have received a very courteous acknowledgment. Lord Aberdeen's answer has not yet been received. I also send copies of an short note &c. from Baron de Cetto to which I beg your attention.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,

Ashbel Smith.

Legation of Texas, Paris,
September 20. 1843.

Hon. Anson Jones,
Sec'y of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to communicate herewith, copies of the following communications, to wit:

1. A note to the Count of Alton, requesting the delivery to Mr Texas Minister or Charge to Mexico the credentials of Attorney appointed to the Texas Legation at this court to make representations &c. &c.

as the parties, stated to, had advised themselves to the British Majesty's Government, asking their cooperation, and had appointed to that Government that a large portion of the citizens of Texas were disposed to abolish slavery, provided, pecuniary means should be furnished to enable them to do so. It was also distinctly intimated that the Government of Texas secretly sanctioned the schemes. Whether the citizens of Texas, as well as their Government, were ascertained and that an attempt was made to deceive the British Government. It was disputable. To our Meeting in England, To have the great interest apparently in the hands of the parties with whom the Executive had meetings, pretending to act in concert with a numerous portion of our citizens and in effect placing Texas in the critical light of sacrificing its honor for a purpose for the abolition of slavery. I have added a printed copy of the debate in the House of Lords on slavery in Texas. wherein Lord Aberdeen disavowed the policy of his Government, in relation thereto.

II. A note to Lord Aberdeen, covering a copy of the letter addressed to me on the 10th of June from your Department.

III. A note to Monsieur Guizot, covering a copy of the same letter of June 10th from your Department.

IV. A letter to Mr Martin du Nord, in acknowledgment for some official communications. The communications in question will be forwarded by me to Texas by the first safe opportunity.

I have the honor to be,

Your very obedient servant.

Ashbel Smith

P.S. My last instructions from your Department were dated June 8th. I send with my instructions by the present steam ship in a separate envelope

A.S.

Copy Ashbel Smith to the Earl of Aberdeen.

The undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to state to the Secretary of the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that he had been informed that certain persons, British subjects and others, now or recently in London, have been and are endeavoring to procure the abolition of slavery in Texas, and that, in furtherance of this purpose, they have presented memorials to the Government of Her Majesty's Government, in order to obtain, if possible, their cooperation in this project.

The undersigned, on receipt of this information, waited upon the parties, invited them to the hearing for their acts in the premises of slavery in Texas, and the measures projected by the British Government, and that their proceedings in the matter in question, as well as all others touching, or in any

way relating to the institutions of Texas, are wholly unauthorized declarations and disapproved of by the Government of that Country.

In making the present communication the Undersigned begs to disclaim entertaining the opinion that there exists any disposition, on the part of Her British Majesty's Government, to interfere improperly in the affairs of Texas, an opinion which would be wholly inconsistent with the frank and friendly tone of the Sentiments entertained on the occasion which the Undersigned had the honor to hold with his Lordship, on this subject; nor does the Undersigned wish or expect to intervene with the Representative of British subjects to discuss the matter in question or any other interest but his object is to place on record the explicit disapprobation by the Texian Government of all proceedings, having for their object the abolition of Slavery in Texas.

The Undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen assurances of the highest consideration.

Ashbel Smith

Legation of Texas.
August 1. 1842.-

(Copy)

Ashbel Smith to the Texian Citizens.

My Lord.

I have received dispatches from my Government with instructions to communicate them to your Lordship. These dispatches dated June 10th were written in view of a convention of hostilities between Texas and Mexico. By the same mail which brought these dispatches I have received others of a later date, informing me of a suspension of hostilities.

Since the armistice opens a way to the establishment of peace, it might seem less necessary to make to Foreign Governments the representations contained in my dispatch of June 10th. I have, however, deemed it proper to lay them before your Lordship in order that Her Majesty's Government may be acquainted with the course Texas will be compelled to pursue, in case the pending negotiations for peace with Mexico should prove unsuccessful. I have accordingly herewith, enclosed the copy of a letter dated June 10th addressed to me by the Secretary of State of Texas.

I trust that in communicating to your Lordship this letter of the Secretary of State of Texas, it will not be deemed out of place made by Texas against Mexico, nor as evincing any confidence on the part of Texas to enter into a firm and cordial peace and alliance of all kind unless accompanied with that security.

I would not recall to your Lordship's knowledge the circumstances under which the Commissioners of Texas have actually commenced a pacific journey, notwithstanding a very large portion of their citizens were then in arms of active operations

against Mexico and during the period when the enemy were seriously engaged by external aggression. After adhering to this policy, they asked on Mexican ultimately taking a part even of the relations of the two countries, upon the good offices of Her Majesty's Government and of other mediating powers in general and they have especially desired by this occasion to place them in a true position before the world of hostile aggression, to show the world that its objects are those of peace, and of reparation.

In connection with the possible resumption of hostilities, and in reference to the means which Texas may possess for carrying on a war efficiently, I may be permitted to state what is believed already known to your Lordship, that war Texas compelled to resort to retaliatory measures against Mexico and to invade that country, it could, by a simple call, procure from another Country an unlimited number of volunteers and such other aid as would enable it to devastate the enemy's territory. I beg your Lordship will not misunderstand the purpose of these remarks. It is simply to intimate, that whilst pursuing a conciliatory policy, Texas has been aware of the means at its disposition, and that notwithstanding any embarrassment which it may have experienced in its finances, has not been disabled from accomplishing those retaliatory measures to which happily there is now a prospect it will not be obliged to have recourse.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Lordship assurances of the very distinguished consideration with which I have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's
very obedient servant.

(Signed) Isbel Smith.

Legation of Texas,
August 10. 1843

His Excellency, The Earl of Aberdeen
Etc. Etc. Etc.

Copy. Isbel Smith to Monsieur Guizot.

Legation of Texas.
August 23. 1843.

Sir,

I have received dispatches from my Government, stated June 16th, and even in view of a continuance of hostilities between Texas and Mexico. By the same mail which brought these dispatches, I received others of a later date informing me of the cessation of hostilities.

Since the Armistice opens a way to the establishment of peace, it might seem less necessary to make to Foreign

Secretary to the representations contained in my despatches of Decr. 10th. I have, however, deemed it proper to communicate to your Excellency the accompanying letter addressed to me by the Hon. Secretary of State of Texas, formerly to the receipt of pacific overtures from General Santa Ana, in order that His Majesty's Government may be acquainted with the views Texas will be compelled to pursue, in case the pending negotiations for peace with Mexico should prove unsuccessful.

I trust that in communicating to your Excellency this letter of the Secretary of State, it will not be deemed as a menace made by Texas against Mexico nor as evincing any indisposition, on the part of Texas, to enter into a firm and constant peace and adhere to all past misunderstanding with that country.

In connection with that portion of the accompanying letter where the Hon Secretary of State alludes to the suspension of hostilities, and in order to obviate any misapprehension that may exist, in regard to the ability of Texas to carry on a war effectively; I may be permitted to state what is believe already known to your Excellency, that should Texas be forced to resort to retaliatory measures, it could, by a simple invitation, procure from a neighboring country an unlimited number of volunteers and such aid as would enable it to invade and desolate the territory of its former enemy. I beg your Excellency will not misunderstand the purport of these remarks. I wish merely to intimate that while pursuing a conciliatory course towards Mexico, Texas has been aware of the means at its disposition, and that notwithstanding any pecuniary embarrassment, it has possessed not only for purposes of defence, but also of aggression, resources to which happily there is now a prospect it will not be obliged to have recourse. Texas desires to live with Mexico on terms of friendly intercourse.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's

most obedient Servant

Signed. Ashbel Smith

His Excellency Monsieur Guizot
Minister for Foreign Affairs.
&c. &c. &c.

Copy. The Secretary of State to Ashbel Smith.

The undersigned, &c. &c. &c. has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note, dated the 10th inst. from the Chargé d'Affaires of Texas, in which he states his views of the present state of affairs between Texas and Mexico, and the prospects of peace and other matters which have been and are under consideration between the Governments of

slavery in Texas, and states that the persons in question are in no manner recognized by his Government, who entirely disapproves of their proceedings.

In declaiming all intentions of encroaching upon the rights of Her Majesty's Government any disposition to interfere inappropriately in the affairs of Texas, Mr Calhoun adds only necessary justice to Her Majesty's Government. Nothing can be further from their intention than thus to interfere in the internal affairs of Texas. But at the same time that the undersigned makes this declaration, he believes that the Union is fully aware of the continued anxiety of Her Majesty's Government to see slavery abolished, not only in Texas, but in all parts of the world; and it is needless of me to impress upon the undersigned that private individuals, who are interested with the same feelings, should exert every effort, in their power, to attain an object so desirable.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr Calhoun the assurances of his consideration.

Signed Aberdeen.

Foreign Office.
September 11. 1843.

Addressed
His Excy
&c. &c. &c.

Legation, Sept 25th 1843.

Sir

I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency, that I had the honor to address your Excellency, from Paris July 31st 1843. I immediately after that date left Paris, and being assured that it was a matter which affected the entire diplomatic corps, all the several Courts, were on voyage, a circumstance which had been observed this summer than usual on account of the royal journey, both of the Queen of England, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Belgium, the last of whom has been a recent guest at the Tuileries. The undersigned determined to pass by Frankfort on the Maine, and while he delivered the letters of credence with which he was charged to the Right Hon. Chancellor of that City, to give an eye to the movements of a society formed for the purpose of encouraging emigration to Texas, and which numbered among its members a large portion of the Duchy and Princes of the smaller German States.

The letters of credence of the undersigned to the Senate of Frankfort were delivered to the President Burgomaster, who, while he received them most graciously, assured the undersigned that Frankfort, though a rich city and the head quarters of the Continental Bankers, had but a limited foreign commerce, and that as to real matters, touching the commerce the free city formed

part and parcel of what is termed the Zollverein or German Customs Union, at the head of which are Prussia and Austria. Of this the Undersigned had been previously informed. The Burgomaster himself, however, to say the matter before the Senate, at their first meeting which would occur in some weeks, and to send their answer to the Undersigned at the Hague, and a mutual understanding was had, that although a Treaty might not be possible on the part of the Free City, acting as independent and separate from the Customs Union of Zollverein, yet still some such arrangement might be made as would allow of the appointment of Consular agents by the two Countries. The Undersigned is convinced that the appointment of a Consul of high standing and character, on our part, at Frankfort would be of importance to our Country, as the Undersigned thinks Your Excellency will perceive that there is a deep and pervading interest taken by the German States in an emigration to Texas, and if that interest which now exhibits itself in almost daily articles in the German Gazette is fostered into action that the means of that action will be found in Frankfort the head quarters of the Rothschilds and Bateman and other Bankers, the real sovereigns of Europe. The Undersigned finding that nothing further could be done at Frankfort, until some weeks had elapsed, devoted his time to enquiries as to the character, origin, motives and members of the Society, heretofore alluded to, which has its head quarters on the Rhine at Mayence, a city not far from Frankfort. The enquiries of the Undersigned resulted in his being informed, that the Society was called "A Society for the Protection of German Settlers in Texas," and consisted of Prince Frederick of Prussia, Grand Graff of Nassau Homburgh, Duke of Nassau, Prince of Hohenzollern, Prince of Nemsed, the 3 Princes of Solms, the Counts of Leiningen (one of whom has been in Texas), Count Yenthingh, 2 Counts Brockhausen (one of whom is now in Texas), Count Leiningen, 2 Counts of Castell, Count Stolberg, Count of Trier and Count of Castell. Of this number I had interviews with the Grand Graff of Nassau Homburgh, the Duke of Nassau a very wealthy Sovereign, and on the eve of a matrimonial alliance with the Emperor of Russia, Prince Solms (Wife sister to the Duke of Cumberland, son King of Hanover, uncle to Victoria), the Prince of Leiningen (Governor of Mayence) and Counts Castell and Leiningen. During the stay at Mayence of the Undersigned, Mr Bourgeois d'Orvanne arrived from Paris, for the purpose of negotiating a sale of his estates to this Society, and as the Undersigned was informed by himself, assented in doing so: but as both parties evinced repugnance to the Undersigned knowing any thing of their arrangements, he confined himself strictly in giving all the information with regard to Bourgeois grant, which the Society desired for the purpose of enabling them correctly to understand its position, character of soil, title &c &c.

The Undersigned feel disposed to encourage the purchase on the part of this Society of the Grant to M Bourgeois, for the reasons. The one, that in his hands, it would remain in suspension, because of his inability to comply with its conditions, and notice to the Government of Texas, because of its being settled by the Pauli: the other because the Undersigned examined it on entering upon his further operations, on the part of this association, and an account of this interference would only be one more. The Undersigned finding a reluctance, both on the part of M

Bourgeois and this association, To take them into their counsels, the undersigned contented himself with merely throwing out such remarks, as to the character of the country in which the grant lies, as would afford a correct idea of its advantages, as to fertility and position and possible condition as to communications, he fore he restricted himself to the performance of what he deemed his duty, so that the members of the association might not hereafter have it to say that they were misled or deceived in the presence and hearing of the accredited agents of the Government of Texas. The undersigned then endeavored to obtain from the active members of the association as accurate an idea as possible of their future plans and intentions. The results of which endeavors are the obtaining a list of the members of the association. the names of which are heretofore given and a proposition in writing, signed by the authorized agents of the association of which the following is a true copy.-

1st The society would engage itself to introduce to Texas and to settle them within a certain period of time from twelve hundred (1200) german families and single men or about that number suiting the wishes of the Government - b) To negotiate at suitable terms and with the necessary guarantee of repayment given by the Government of Texas, a loan of one million of dollars to the profit of the said Government. - c) To obtain from the respective Governments of Germany the permission for the subjects of the Republic of Texas to import the raw products of the country under moderate tolls and customs into the states belonging to the German customs.-(Zoll-verein)

2. Whereas the Government of Texas on his side would engage itself to yield to the society a grant in proportion to the number of emigrants fixed in the contract to be granted and colonized on the same terms and conditions heretofore made with especial regard that all lands not fit for cultivation shall be omitted - b) To allow the society as such besides the free introduction of importation of the property of the single settlers to import free from any charge or custom during a longer period of time to be fixed in the contract productions of Germany to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars per annum.

ments (Mayence) September the 18th 1843.- Authorized by the Society for protecting German settlers in Texas. (signed Charles Prince of Solms - Victor Count of Leiningen - Charles Count of Castell.-----

With a modification of the arrangement in M. Bourgeois Grant to the end that the lands granted to the settlers under this association should be placed on greater contiguity so that every two alternate sections should be reserved to the Government, which modification is expressed in the introductory remarks to their definite proposition. Such are the arrangements into which this society is desirous of entering, given in their own language and terms without any modification, on the part of the undersigned, who was desirous that they should be left perfectly free in this their first offer to express their own plans in their own way. Of their ability to carry out any contract which they may undertake the undersigned has not the slightest doubt or suspicion. Of their strong desire to enter into some arrangement with our Government he is equally convinced. In submitting these views of this association to your Excellency the undersigned, at the earnest desire of the association would respectfully suggest the propriety of his being united with

persons touching this matter, & such an extent and in such terms as to your Excellency may seem best.

With regard to the proposed loan of a million of dollars the Undersigned is led to believe that the attention of the Society is directed towards it by some proposition on the part of Mr. Morgan to connect to the association the authority mentioned here by the Republic to make the negotiation. Now for the authority is transferable seems to the Undersigned a question? He is convinced that the negotiation of a loan in Europe connected with some stipulation which shall grant to the guarantor of its repayment, whether that guarantor be a society of individuals or a nation, some advantage in trade or some concession of land is impossible. Concessions of land seem to the undersigned more simple and easy in their operation, free from the objection of hazarding a disturbance of the course of commerce and of more easy application to a society of individuals than immunities in trade. An idea has, however, become very prevalent in Europe that these concessions are of such easy acquisition in Texas, that they are not considered valuable. If your Excellency shall deem it advisable to empower the Undersigned to treat with this German association upon either of the proposed questions of a concession of land or the negotiation of a loan, or upon both, the Undersigned will gladly bring to the performance of the allotted task all the information and personal influence which it has been his constant effort to obtain and concentrate ever since his arrival in Europe.

The undersigned has not as yet made any direct advance towards the Government of the King of the Belgians, nor towards that of the Hanseatic Cities, with the exception of Bremerhaven, because upon consultation with the Hon. Ashbel Smith, at Paris, it was understood that the chances of our advantageous negotiation with both would be increased by a little delay, not only, by reason of the unpromising condition of affairs in Texas, but in the United States with which country we are closely identified in the European mind. Another reason for delay, on the part of the undersigned, was his anxiety to obtain from your Excellency more specific instructions, as to how far in case of a guarantee of our Bonds being offered by either Belgium or one of the Hanseatic cities, correlative commercial advantages might be offered them.

The undersigned would respectfully suggest that in case he should be authorized to enter into any negotiation with the German Society, hereinbefore mentioned, and indeed in any event, that he should be provided with letters of credence and full powers to the Courts of Prussia and Austria, both of which exercise a most important influence over all the smaller German States and the former stands decidedly at the head of the Germanic Union of Germany or the Zollverein. The Undersigned is strongly convinced that there is an interest attached in Germany to the subject of Texas, which may be fostered into the most advantageous results towards that Republic. He is further convinced that the facility for the negotiation of Texan securities in Texas by the immediate employment of large amounts, and that their continuation is due to continued Texas affairs after such a measure as will have the immediate and the means of commencing a loan simply and

fully proceeded for.

The Undersigned has received, at the hands of the Hon Mr Christopher Hughes, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America, at this Court, every possible courtesy and attention, and on this occasion, as on all others, where an opportunity has occurred, this Gentleman has shown himself the loyal and warm friend of our country. The Undersigned attributes his prompt and cordial reception by The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron de Schimmelpenninck, and his early presentation to His Majesty The King of the Netherlands by that functionary; to the part which The Hon Mr Hughes was disposed to take in bringing and cementing The mutual of His Excellency and The affairs of Texas. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, in his interview with the Undersigned, twice alluded to the interest which the Hon Mr Hughes seemed disposed to take in the affairs of our country; and His Majesty seemed to appreciate with pleasure The kindness thus manifested towards us by the Representative of our sister neighbor. The reception of the Undersigned by His Majesty was gracious and cordial and he expressed a sincere desire that the blessings of peace should soon be granted us on the basis of which he had no doubt would quickly follow the greatest prosperity.

The Undersigned will endeavor to procure, in obedience to the instructions of your Excellency, the appointment of a diplomatic agent to Texas on the part of His Majesty The King of the Netherlands: but such are the difficulties, of a pecuniary character with which the Government finds itself at this moment beset, that the undersigned can not indulge in any very great hopes of success. The present moment too would not be a propitious one for urging any matter even though it were of minor importance, as both the Office of foreign Affairs and that of Finance are only held by ad interim appointments.

The Undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to His Excellency, The Secretary of State, the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

Wm Henry Daingerfield.
Minister Charge d'Affaires
&c &c &c &c

To
His Excellency, Anson Jones,
Secretary of State, &c &c &c.
&c &c &c &c

Galveston, September 28th 1842.

The Undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the Secretary of State's note of the 16th inst. upon the subject of the detention of the Schooner "Little Ann" for the non-payment of the goods forming part of the cargo of the "Little Ann".

He requests to be excused for the misconstruction

which Mr Jones has corrected in his note of the 16th inst and with pleasure that explanation is England by the earliest opportunity.

We would also once more refer to the Majesty's Government upon the subject of this case, and fully confide of the sincere desire of this Government to dispose of the claim in a just manner, entertaining no doubt that it will soon be in his power to remove the objections against the Annexation.

We profits of this occasion to renew to the assurances of the highest consideration with which we have the honor to remain

Your most faithful servants,

Charles Elliot

The Honorable
Anson Jones,
&c &c &c
Washington.

Legation of Great Britain,
October 14. 1843

Hon. Anson Jones,
Secretary of State

Sir.

I have the honor to send herewith copies of a communication of Monsieur Bourgeois on the subject of the Mexican Loan and of my answer thereto.

The news of the armistice with Mexico having had a very favorable influence on public opinion in Europe, in relation to Texas and especially in Germany, as connected with emigration, the Bourgeois proceeded to that country for the purpose of securing means to execute the terms of his concession. While there, he agreed on a preliminary basis for the negotiation of the Mexican loan with Mr Charles de Rudell acting in behalf of an "association." Mons Bourgeois has communicated to me a copy of the letter of the association making propositions relative to the loan. Copies of Mr Bourgeois communication covering the letter in question and of my answer thereto are now transmitted herewith.

I have had a long conference with Mons Bourgeois on the subject and have explained to him the necessity of some material change, first in regard to the increased and perhaps future force of the Mexican navy, and especially in regard to the necessity of paying the Texian creditors.

The association of which Mr Bourgeois speaks is composed of Messrs Rudell & Rendell, Bankers of London, Mr Bourgeois, Mr Wm Wilson, Mr Wm Wilson Jr, Mr Wm Wilson & Co of Hamburg, Mr Wm Wilson & Co of Amsterdam, Mr Wm Wilson & Co of Paris, Mr Wm Wilson & Co of Vienna, Mr Wm Wilson & Co of Berlin, Mr Wm Wilson & Co of Frankfurt, Mr Wm Wilson & Co of Leipzig, Mr Wm Wilson & Co of Dresden, Mr Wm Wilson & Co of Munich, Mr Wm Wilson & Co of Stuttgart, Mr Wm Wilson & Co of Karlsruhe, Mr Wm Wilson & Co of Darmstadt, Mr Wm Wilson & Co of Wiesbaden, Mr Wm Wilson & Co of Mainz, Mr Wm Wilson & Co of Koblenz, Mr Wm Wilson & Co of Trier, Mr Wm Wilson & Co of Aachen, Mr Wm Wilson & Co of Cologne, Mr Wm Wilson & Co of Bonn, Mr Wm Wilson & Co of Co

per annexed, which Accompanied the Act exclusive.

Also stated that the Treasury Department must have the sole and exclusive control of the Customs, and that the direct intervention of a third party as proposed in the 3d condition was, in any shape, wholly inadmissible. It intimated that the object desired might be accomplished in the customary way by an order emanating from the Treasury Department.

Monsieur Bourgeois thought the required modifications could be readily made by the "Association" and was quite sanguine of success. Also informed him that the negotiation could be completed only by a fully empowered agent in Texas, and impressed on him the necessity of an agent proceeding to Texas as soon as he should be authorized to draw for the Loan or a portion thereof immediately on the conclusion of the negotiation.

With the above explanations I have ventured to advise the sending of an agent to Texas, which M. Bourgeois says will be done.

I have not deemed it necessary to recapitulate in this dispatch all the details of this subject, as they are sufficiently explained in the accompanying documents and in M. Bourgeois' letter to your Department.

If the Armistice results in the establishment of a solid peace, Texas will be able to obtain a Loan on favorable terms. Until that takes place, I shall not be sanguine of the success of any negotiations.

I have the honor to be,
most respectfully,
your very obedient servant.

Ashbel Smith.

Legation of Texas,
Washington City, D.C. October 16th 1843.

Honorable Abel P. Upshur,
Secretary of State,

Sir.

In the 15th Article, I have the honor to make a communication to your Department, on the subject of Commerce. I have since the Treaty was signed, had conversations and received written communications upon the same subject, this day received by mail, from the Hon. Secretary of State of the United States. This communication, you will perceive, states that pending an offer on a Reciprocity Treaty it seems to the President, and presents the views, that we ought to negotiate a treaty of Commerce, on the basis of the Treaty of 1831. This question has engaged the attention of the Government of Texas, at different times, since 1837; and has been

friendly at all times whenever there was an apparent prospect of success from the latter that heretofore there had been no policy of the Government more settled than that of non-interference in the controversies between your Department, and frequently my former instructions upon the subject, and not anxious as an evidence of any radical change on the part of the Government, as to its conduct in regard to the question, but that the desire of the Government still was to be assured, as heretofore, friendly the Government, at present, is using every effort to obtain a peace with Texas, not perceiving that a treaty of annexation can, in any case, militate against that object. Sentertain the of course that the subject now presented by the Secretary's letter will be met in a corresponding spirit on the part of our Government, and that the powers will be furnished to the Texan Representative here to conclude such a treaty. This of course as an individual I have expressed to the Secretary of State at the same time disclaiming any authority on the part of my Government, for such an opinion.

Believing that the question of annexation is fraught with consequences of the most magnitude, and if consummated calculated in an eminent degree to advance the welfare and prosperity of the country, I have thought it my duty to despatch this communication by a special Messenger, in order to afford your Department as early as possible, and that no time may be lost in ascertaining on my part, the determination of the Government Should no means to employ a special agent for this purpose and moreover, as it is difficult to embody in a communication without much time and labor, the many facts which it would be important to be known to your Department, touching this matter, all of which are familiar to Mr Raymond, who, by my request he has consented to take charge of this despatch and depart for Texas immediately. To him I must refer you for information in regard to many matters bearing on this question.

I am of opinion that at no time since the question was first presented to this Government, has there been so many circumstances combining to secure its favorable issue as at the present time. The late successful [illegible]

parties have sufficient numbers to carry it. Should the treaty be concluded, some provision would necessarily be made for our Government liabilities. This would at once secure the confidence of the holders thereof in this country. The influence of the old United States Bank agents, though the Bank itself is dead as an institution, would prove a host in itself. It has been told me, and by one entitled to confidence, that some of these holders of our liabilities have lately interested in a pecuniary way, a distinguished lawyer, a whig Senator, from one of the northern States, who, if necessary would come in Texas, in order to prosecute measures to secure their claims. Then, if under all these circumstances, we should reject this proposition, there can be but little probability that so propitious an occasion will soon, if ever again, occur.

With these hasty remarks I submit the matter for the determination of His Excellency, the President, aided by his Constitutional Advisers, with a fervent wish that his decision may redound to the welfare and prosperity of Texas.

In view of the financial condition of Texas, and believing that the Legation, under the circumstances, might dispense with the services of a Secretary, Mr Raymond had expressed to me his intention, at an early day, to tender to the President his resignation. Now, should the Government decide to make the treaty of Annexation I conceive that it will be highly necessary that the services of a Secretary of Legation should be retained, at least for the present. If, therefore, you should concur with me in opinion I hope that you will so manifest it to Mr Raymond, that he may be induced to continue his services as Secretary of Legation. His knowledge of the duties of his station, aside from other considerations, renders it desirable that he should be retained, if an action be decided on.

It is but due to Mr Raymond, and it affords me much pleasure, on this occasion, to bear testimony to your Department, of the fearless, fidelity and ability with which he has at all times, discharged his official duties, and while I most cordially commend him to you, I feel assured that the confidence, which is now or may hereafter be reposed in him by Government, will never be misplaced.

If the Government determine to furnish to its Agents here full powers to negotiate the proposed treaty I think the instructions, which accompany them, should be as full and explicit as possible, under the circumstances.

I have also the honor, herewith, to communicate to the Department the copy of a letter received from Hon. Hernando Wood of New York, giving information of certain alleged machinations of officers, civil, by Dick Brower, Esq. Consul of Her Britannic Majesty. Upon the receipt of this letter I addressed a note to Mr Brower, accompanying him of the charges against him, and requesting his explanation of the circumstances connected with the affair. His reply is herewith enclosed. The two documents, between which there appears to be a very great variance, contain all the facts known to me, in relation to this occurrence. So far as I have, heretofore, had an opportunity of knowing, Mr Brower has deported himself properly, and given general satisfaction. [illegible]

Some days afterwards the Wood called again, with a letter of Attorney Authorizing to be executed by "Rebecca Wood" constituting Bernadine St. Thomasson of Baltimore her attorney, such acknowledged before Thomas Swann, a Notary Public for the City of New York. I then replied to the Wood that I would have to have more time to procure the certificate of the County Clerk that Thomas Swann was duly authorized to act in the premises. The next day I received a letter from the Wood, in which she stated that she was unable to procure the certificate of the County Clerk, that she was duly authorized to act in the premises, and that she would be glad if I would forward the papers to her at Baltimore, Md. I then wrote to the Wood that I would not

Galveston, Texas, 2nd May

Sir

I have received, this afternoon, your despatch of the 20th ult. to the address of Messrs. Kuhn Brothers, on the subject of the claims of Messrs. Lizardi & Co. with bills to bear, and forward for the same, Mexican Government

The undersigned has already made the Mexican Government to call upon those Gentlemen, Byrne, Cleaveland & Co for a more satisfactory exhibition of their case than has yet been done; and it does not appear to him that the allegations contained therein, that of Mr Shaler to be known, till all doubts can be removed, as to the existence of any claims to their interposition, in their favor.

Under all the circumstances of the case, therefore, the undersigned will beg leave to defer the consideration and decision of these subjects till the documents and explanations asked for by your despatch shall have been received by the Mexican Government, and he has received further instructions.

The amount necessary of this account Messrs. Kuhn Brothers, the Bankers of Messrs. Lizardi & Co. with bills to be drawn.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant.

Charles Elliot

The Honorable
Hugh Swinton
&c &c &c
Washington on the Brazos

Legation of Great Britain
Galveston, 20th, October, 1843.

Hon. Abel P. Upshur
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr Packenham's dispatch of the 20th August on the subject of Captain Elliot's claim, and to inform you that I have forwarded a copy of the dispatch to the Mexican Government, and that I have no doubt I shall receive their answer in a few days.

You have, doubtless, learned through the newspapers, movements of the Texan Squadron, which detained Lieut Edwards of the Allegany, and of the generally unsettled state of

Legation of Texas
Washington, District of Col

(F.)
Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on yesterday, of your communication of the 25th ultimo and, together with a copy of certain correspondence with the Spanish Minister at Mexico, also the Memorial of the Bondsmen to the Mexican Congress, as indulged from yourself and a copy of the notes of the Secretary of War and Marine, directed to Colonel Linnard, with the report of those officers, giving information of the movements of the Mexican troops. The several matters contained in your communication shall receive my attention as soon as it may be in my power to do so. I regret that I am unable, from my unacquaintance with the subject, to give you information, which may be relied upon, of the number of troops now in Texas, together with a correct statement of the cost of supporting the same, the questions, therefore, pending the last session.

I transmit you with this a copy of my note to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Mexico, of the 10th ult. by which you will perceive that I have endeavored, to the best of my ability, to carry into effect the instructions of the Government. This question appears to me, under the circumstances of the case, to be one of great importance, and I am desirous to bring it to a speedy termination. The answer of the Minister, when received, will be communicated to you. I am also instructed by the Government to call the attention of the Government of the United States to the subject of the Texian vessels captured by the Mexicans, and to request that the proper steps may be taken to procure the release of the vessels and property. I have also been instructed to call the attention of the Government of the United States to the subject of the Texian vessels captured by the Mexicans, and to request that the proper steps may be taken to procure the release of the vessels and property.

I have also been instructed to call the attention of the Government of the United States to the subject of the Texian vessels captured by the Mexicans, and to request that the proper steps may be taken to procure the release of the vessels and property.

I have also been instructed to call the attention of the Government of the United States to the subject of the Texian vessels captured by the Mexicans, and to request that the proper steps may be taken to procure the release of the vessels and property.

and the arrangements.

Since the date of my last dispatch to your Department, I have frequently called on the Secretary of State, and upon each occasion the necessity of taking up the case of the outrage upon the Standard, the detention of our Ships, etc has been particularly pressed upon his attention, and I have been assured that the subject was under consideration, and that he hoped soon to be able to make a communication, upon which I was to be enabled to make a demand for indemnity for the injured owners of goods taken from the Ships. Yesterday I again urged upon him the necessity of making some decision whether the claims, if any made ought to be held as well founded, and in making the demand for reparation for the outrage done the Eutaw, we founded the fact that the goods had been ordered to be released and communicated at the same time a copy of those orders. I state this to be the case, as in all cases, that if an officer has taken possession of property and no order is afterwards issued from the proper authority for its release, the property is considered forfeited and returned to its original possessor, though the party would be liable to a prosecution for the trespass or violence if such it should, in no degree, affect his title to the property, or make him liable for its value, at the suit of any other person, not even the officer himself. If in this, I am correct I apprehend that the principle is on this head in a national point of view. I have by direct correspondence with the Secretary of State, upon the subject of D'Oberteuil's claim, and also verbally urged the matter, pressed and urged every observation in vindication of the orders, and opinion, which I have been accustomed, and only to urge in vindication, but that of the Administration. So as I have informed on this subject, the opinion is that the United States ought to pay, provided that on enquiry it shall appear that the Minister was deceived in the representations of those upon whom he relied, and that he was guilty of no culpable neglect, but that the representations of those upon whom he relied were so great that as yet he had been unable to procure the sanction of the President to that course. I told him that the great delay which had occurred in

law case was well night banishment, as to effects, to a rejection, and a longer procrastination of the question could not fail to be viewed by the President of Texas as manifesting a disposition, on the part of the Government of the United States, to avoid the performance of an act specifically called for by the plainest treaty stipulations. Mr Upshur said he would do all he could to accord to Texas her rights, but in the mean time hoped that neither this question nor those connected with the border difficulties, should be permitted to interpose obstacles to the accomplishment of the important object of annexation. I replied that I was sure that it was the most ardent desire of the President of Texas to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States, but at the same time I thought nothing could do more to contribute to the maintainance of a good understanding between the two countries as an prompt and ready accordance of right.

I am gratified to receive your instructions upon the subject of the disarming of the Kickapoos. There was a great outrage and demands reparation. I have already acted on this matter at an earlier day, foreseeing the delay necessarily attendant upon the communications made by Mr Hockley's report would be sent, but as I would have had to rely upon newspaper statements, which were uncertain and contradictory, & especially excluded to await the receipt of intelligence from you. Whatever will regard to it. I shall immediately make the communication to this Government, upon the subject, as directed in your instructions.

You remark in your communication upon the subject of salaries, that three hundred and eighty seven dollars and 32 cents has been paid to Major Hockley, and that that amount will have to be deducted from the amount to be paid me this year. I do not know that it is at all necessary for me to enquire into the propriety or right of applying the appropriations of the present year to the payment of salaries due for the last, since I am assured I am to have at least one year without the receipt of funds from the Government, so I take it for granted that of course "all's well!"

I will see the President on Sunday, (to-day being Saturday and the usual day for the meeting of the Cabinet,) upon the subject of the delivery of the refugee, Hockley, and will write to Genl Hunt thereupon the result.

I am exceedingly gratified to find that our all our difficulties our prospects are brightening. I think that there is much ground to indulge the hope that, ere long, Texas will overcome the obstacles which have retarded her progress, and by the successful prosecution of a proper policy, find herself again restored to peace and prosperity.

With sentiments of high regard, I am,
most respectfully,
your ob't Serv't.

Isaac Van Zandt.

To
Hon Abel P. Upshur,
Secretary of State of U.S.

P.C. Mem. December one to Mr. Preside and Instructions of the Cabinet

China

I.W.K.

(Copy)

(Mr Van Zandt to Mr Upshur)

Legation of Texas.
Washington D.C. Oct 19th 1843.

The undersigned, Chargé d'affaires of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr Upshur, Secretary of State of the United States, of the 16th inst. in which the undersigned is informed that the subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States, by treaty, has engaged the serious attention of the Government of the latter, and that under a very grave and unexpected change, Mr Upshur will be prepared to make a proposition to that effect, whenever the undersigned shall be prepared with proper powers to treat it. The undersigned has the honor to acquaint Mr Upshur, in reply, that a copy of the communication, above referred to, has been despatched, by a special Messenger, to the Government of Texas, for its consideration and determination, and that so soon as an answer shall be received, the undersigned will immediately communicate the same to Mr Upshur.

The undersigned, with pleasure, avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr Upshur renewed assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

Isaac Van Zandt.

To The Honorable A.P. Upshur
&c &c &c

Legation of Texas at the Hague,
November 12th 1843

The undersigned Chargé of Affaires at the Hague, has the honor to state to his Excellency the Secretary of State, that since his last despatch, of date the 23rd of September, he has been graciously presented to the King and Queen of the Netherlands, and to the Prince and Princesses of Orange, and that he is on daily intimacy of being presented to the Royal Princes Alexandrine and many relatives of being presented to the Royal Princes Alexandrine and many
The delays incident to these numerous presents.
have, hitherto, prevented the undersigned from making Known.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

the adjustment of the numerous existing and delicate questions of boundary, partition of debt and commercial intercourse between Belgium and Holland that there is a strong desire, on the part of Belgium, to enter into negotiations with us: and the undersigned is strongly disposed to believe that, with a reasonable exercise of tact and not too great a manifestation of eagerness, on our part, that the Belgian Government may be induced to lend its credit enough to obtain the loan of a million of dollars, payable in instalments of two hundred thousand dollars, running through the term of five years, receiving security for ultimate payment, in lands, and for the present some commercial advantages, in reference to its iron, its coal, its linens and its cloths. But all this requires time and, above all, the absence of any appearance of eagerness or hurry, which is sure to excite suspicion and distrust, and is, in the opinion of the undersigned, the rock on which all former efforts at a loan have been wrecked.

Major Pierson, who visited our Country on the part of the Belgian Government, as Capt Pierson, since promoted, is a member of the Chamber of Deputies this year from the City of Anvers. The kindly personal relations which were established between the undersigned and Major Pierson, during his visit to Texas, entitle him to hope that he will find the Major a warm friend. The undersigned will visit Brussells as soon as the Chamber of Deputies shall be convened which will be on the 16th of this month.

The Undersigned had the honor to communicate to his Excellency, the Secretary of State, in his despatch of the 23rd of Feb. last, the names and views of the Society for the protection of German Emigrants having its head quarters at Mayence. Since then the Undersigned has been informed by Mr Bourgeois, that he has disposed of his concession to the Society, but Mr Bourgeois has not communicated to the Undersigned the terms or conditions of the sale.

The undersigned received from Mr Henry Castro a letter dated Anvers the 18th of October, informing him that on the 25th the Steam Boy would sail from that Port with Emigrants for Mr Castro's Colony. Conceiving that, as this embarkation was about to take place from a Port in Belgium, the matter came properly under his cognizance, the Undersigned deemed it his duty to write to Mr Castro, recommending in strong terms, that every precaution should be taken for properly supplying the Emigrants with necessaries for their subsistence, not only during the voyage, but for a reasonable length of time, after their arrival in Texas. To this recommendation, the undersigned, influenced by motives, not only of humanity, but of policy, added a caution against the Castros receiving any Emigrants, unless they were provided with the necessary supplies. At this Mr Castro became very angry, and in answer, insinuated that the undersigned was hostile to his interests, and intimated that the undersigned would be prolonging his residence, as it had informed the Undersigned, by despatches from other quarters, of the same Port, in the course of the month. Since Mr Castro's return to Paris, the undersigned has received a letter from him, dated the 6th, in which he complains of the restraint which the undersigned deemed it his duty to impose, and requests to place Emigrants to the amount of 2500 persons, at the rate of 120 Emigrants, provided, among which he wishes to be allowed for every 120 Emigrants, 3 families, each head of a family furnished the sum of 500 francs. The other, each head of a family furnished the sum of 500 francs. The other eight to enter 100 thousand Francs in value of goods for all which Castro

Your Excellency in his letter. He requests me to lay the matter before your excellency, which I accordingly do in giving it as my opinion, that such compliance would be very objectionable on standing engagements, and I believe that similar arrangements have been entered into with Guatemala by the Belgian Government.

The Despatches of the Undersigned of the 23rd of Feb. & 2nd of March last, were intended to the care of Mr Bonnewerk, as these will also be. The Undersigned has received nothing from your Excellency since his arrival in Europe, but such is said to be completely full were the information confided to him by your Excellency at the period of his departure that the Undersigned has not been at a loss for matters on the subject of his mission. The Undersigned perceives by extracts from the Belgian journals that the expenditures of the Government are about to be reduced. From this he is led to conclude that the diplomatic relations of the Country with be the first to feel the pruning knife of retrenchment, which will however, be somewhat misplaced in selecting for economies, where all is on the most economical scale that can possibly be consistent with stability. The Undersigned refers to this subject because he has reasons for conviction that the claims of these at a distance are frequently on the order of economy, treated with what sometimes strongly resembles injustice. Your Excellency well knows that the Undersigned has not been as yet a charge to the Public Treasury, but that he has considered his services, confident with the hope of payment at a future day the asks nothing further at present. - He is content to abide his time, and await the ability of his Country to repay him. But he most earnestly requests as due to the honor of that Country: as due to its character for stability and consistency. as essential for giving it where it is still deserves some semblance of a fixed and permanent policy, that he be allowed to remain where he is, at least until a decent time for his withdrawal shall have elapsed, or until he shall have been able to bring to some conclusion the important negotiations with which he is charged, and which promise at present the most flattering results. Recall, perhaps now the less flattering from the policy of delay which the undersigned had pursued, and which he was in a measure, compelled to adopt, for the purpose of counteracting the over anxious solicitude which has been hitherto manifested in Europe, for the conclusion of Loans and the negotiation of treaties on the part of the Republic, and which had led to the conclusion that that which was so freely offered, must necessarily be of but little value. The Undersigned is convinced that these suggestions, so far as they refer to the operations which your Excellency entertains of the interest, are unnecessary but he desires to call your attention to the facts for the purpose of respectfully requesting your Excellency to cause them to be understood in the proper quarter; And he trusts with the most confident confidence, that after the pecuniary sacrifices which he has been compelled to make in the service of the Country, and which he is still disposed to continue, that his feelings may be spared the mortification of a summary and abrupt recall, resulting from the action of the legislative Branch of the Government.

The Undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to His Excellency the Secretary of State the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

Wm Henry Daingerfield,
Chargé de Affaires &c &c

To His Excellency
Anson Jones.
Secretary of State.

Galveston, Nov. 15. 1843.

The Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to The Republic of Texas, has the honor to forward to Mr Jones two copies of an Act, passed during the last Session of Parliament, entitled

"An Act for carrying into effect The Treaty between Her Majesty and the Republic of Texas for the suppression of the African Slave Trade" of April 1843

The Undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr Jones the expressions of his esteem and distinguished consideration with which he has the honor to remain,

His most faithful servant.

Charles Elliot

The Honorable
Anson Jones,
&c &c &c
Washington on the Brazos.

Legation of Texas. Paris.
Nov 29. 1843.

Hon. Anson Jones.
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor, herewith, to transmit copies of a note from Mr Everett, dated Boston, Mass. 1843, at London, and of my answer thereto. In view of the attention which the efforts, making in Great Britain to abolish Slavery in Texas, is now attracting, and fearing that my former dispatches may have miscarried. I have thought proper to add copies of my note to Lord Aberdeen, and of his Lordship's reply thereto, on the subject

on question, although copies of the same have heretofore been transmitted to your Department.

Very respectfully.
Your obed. Servant.

Ashbel Smith

Mr Ely Edward Everett to Ashbel Smith.

Boston. 24 October 1843.

My Dear Sir.

I am friendly personal relations which exist between us as well as the diverse interest taken by the Government of the United States on the subject of Texas, encourage me to take a liberty hardly warranted perhaps by diplomatic Etiquette. I am anxious to ascertain the precise character and present state of the negotiation publickly announced by Lord Aberdeen towards the close of the session of Parliament as being in progress between your Government and that of Great Britain for the abolition of Slavery in Texas. I am desirous of communicating to the Department of State, at Washington, any information which you may be able and willing to impart to me, on this subject, confidentially, or not, as you may think proper.

I shall be much gratified if you should have it in your power, consistently with your duty, to comply with this request. If otherwise, I am sure at least, I shall have your kindness not preferring it.

I am, Dear Sir, with great respect,
faithfully yours

(signed) Edward Everett

Ashbel Smith Esqr
&c. &c. &c.

Ashbel Smith to His Excellency Edward Everett.

Paris, October 31. 1843.

My dear Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind favor of the 24th instant, enclosing the regulations recently issued by Lord Aberdeen, in Parliament, as being in progress between the Governments of Great Britain and Texas, for the abolition of Slavery in the latter country.

It is not in my power to express you of the

previous character and present state of the negotiation in question, as I have not been charged with the conducting of it. The British Government have naturally employed their Representative in Texas, Captain Elliot, as the medium for presenting any propositions to the Texian Government.

On June last, Lord Aberdeen, British Ministers and others, being a Committee of the General Antislavery Convention, waited on Lord Aberdeen for the purpose of asking the cooperation of the British Government, to effect the abolition of slavery in Texas. In the verbal report made by the Committee to the Convention of their interview with the Earl of Aberdeen, they stated that his Lordship assured them "Her Britannic "Majesty's Government would employ all legitimate means in their power "to attain so great and desirable an object as the abolition of slavery "in Texas; And that he used other expressions of the same purport. I happened to be present at this meeting which was public and heard the above declaration made. One of the Members of the Committee who did me the honor to call at my lodgings, stated to me, that in their interview with Lord Aberdeen, his Lordship made observations which warranted them in saying that the British Government would guarantee, if necessary, the interest of a Loan which should be raised and applied to the abolition of slavery in Texas, but not of a Texian Loan, for any other purpose whatever. In consequence of these statements I asked an interview with Lord Aberdeen, and I afterwards addressed a written communication to his Lordship on the subject. It has appeared to me to admit of question how far it would be proper to communicate what his Lordship then said or to furnish copies of my note to him and of his reply thereto, until the Texian Government shall deem it best to make them public. Besides I do not know whether they would come within the limits of your enquiry. However I appreciate most highly the motives that dictated your letter, and as I regard the efforts now making in England to procure the abolition of slavery in Texas as of the highest importance to my country, and, though possibly in a less degree, to the United States who have a joint interest in this matter with Texas, by reason of the proximity of the two countries, I shall transmit to Mr Pachan M. Rae, Texian Consul General, at London, copies of my note to Lord Aberdeen on this subject, and of his Lordship's reply thereto, with the request that Mr Rae will call on you and submit it, if desired, the same to your perusal.

I have written to my Government full accounts of the interview alluded to, with Lord Aberdeen and of such other facts, relating to the efforts preparing in England for the abolition of slavery in Texas, as on diligent and scrupulous enquiry, I could ascertain. I send them by the next Steamer copies of these accounts to Mr Van Zandt, the Texian Chargé d'affaires at Washington, who will make such use of them, as in his discretion, he shall deem best. This course will, I trust fully answer the object of your letter.

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir, with the highest respect,

very truly and faithfully, Your &c

Signed Ashbel Smith

Chargé d'affaires of Texas.

The Hon
&c &c

Washington D.C. Nov 30th 1843

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State of Texas

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of my communication of the 10th Instant to the Hon A.P. Upshur, Secretary of State of the United States, upon the subject of the disowning of Major Snively by Capt Cook. I have examined a variety of correspondence where similar difficulties have occurred and the usual course seems to be to make the complaint in a clear and decisive tone; while the manner of reparation is left somewhat left to the magnanimity of the party who has committed the wrong and in the event that sufficient atonement is not made then the demand is made in a more peremptory manner. I have adopted this course so far and hope it may meet your concurrence, as I feel assured you cannot have a greater desire than myself, promptly to vindicate our rights when thus rudely assailed. In connection with this subject I would submit to your Department whether we ought not to require of this Government, that for the indignity offered to our flag, it should be hoisted in some of the western Garrisons nearest the point where Snively was disarmed and saluted with a number of guns. If Snively had with him a flag I have no doubt we ought to require it. Some time since I had an interview with the Secretary of State on the subject,- He said, he had not yet fully investigated the matter, but was then engaged in it.- He supposed it doubtful whether the act was committed within the territory of Texas; but he that as it might be considered it a most extraordinary one- wholly inexcusable and one that demanded the strongest censure. He was unable to say what would be the final determination of the President but promised to advise me at the earliest day possible. I asked him what he thought of Cook's leaving, he replied by saying me if my Government did not regard that delinquency as a capital crime & that the Texan Government demanded his arrest & execution, but did not regard he was to be considered by the act himself. He said he considered him so, and that the circumstance would be known to exculpate him, but that he was at a loss to regard it. Since having the last was demanded a second officer, but was not in a great degree excited for the service. In a conversation with the President in regard to the Texan Indians, he said that each individual of them was considered by him, & the Texan Government as subjects to punishment for any crime committed within the Texan territory. In regard to Cooke's conduct the President observed that the subject was a very perplexing one, and he was at a loss to know what to do in relation to it. If Cook has committed any crime for which he could not be any grounds for demanding, and he hoped

the question would be frankly met. It was important for the Texian Government to know and their Ministers official declaration, whether the acts complained of were sanctioned by the Government of the United States or not. My own impression is, that the Government will attempt to stand off the matter at present, as the outrage upon Lt Gourland and the case of Dr Robinsons negroes. I think there is no good reason for this, and unless I shall receive an answer soon I shall deem it my duty to urge their consideration in the most express and decided tone.

The question of annexation is gathering in importance every day. The papers are full on the subject, by far the greater number are in favor, though some are very hostile to the measure. The opinion of members of Congress friendly to it is, that if the treaty is concluded it must succeed, while others opposed say it is impossible. The President will not, as has been expected heretofore, refer it to the Congress.

Mr Fox, the British Minister is to be received. Mr Pakenham, formerly Minister at Mexico is to succeed him. This however is yet very frequently, but it comes from and I think is true.

Some very belligerent communications have passed between Mr Upshur and Genl Almonte; in which the latter avows a determination of war in certain contingencies which you well understand. I speak advisedly. Genl Almonte has not, either officially or otherwise, visited the Secretary of State for some considerable time past.

On yesterday I was assured by a leading member of Congress, that the Mass of this City a meeting ready to unite its mighty force on the side of annexation the moment a treaty is concluded. The intelligence is perfected. The details of opposition but some of his party are trying to bring them over to the measure. I fear it can not be done. He may be neutralized perhaps. I have got some strong things developing them, who will do all that is possible for them. Mr Clay could effect this object, but I fear he is to be disposed to take no part. If however, the treaty is concluded I have strong hopes it will succeed.

I expect to send this by a Gentleman who leaves us in a day or two the bearer of dispatches to Kentucky.

With sentiments of high regard

I remain most truly

Your friend and obedient

Servant

Wm Kennedy

[illegible] Wm Kennedy to Mr Upshur

Legation of Texas

Washington Nov 10th 1843

The undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of the

Rep: the of Texas has the honor to acquaint Mr Upshur, Secretary of State of the United States, that the Government of Texas, with feelings of pain and surprise, has received official information of the remorseless and unprovoked outrage, in the hostile invasion of its territory, and the forcible capture and disarming of a party of Texans under the command of Major Snively, by a detachment of Cavalry and Artillery under the command of Capt Cook of the United States army. This extraordinary aggression was perpetrated on or near the Arkansas River, at a point where that stream forms the boundary between the two countries and was attended with circumstances on the part of Capt Cook, more characteristic of the Freebooter and Cowardly Savage, than of that honor, humanity and magnanimity which was to be expected from one holding the high rank of an American Officer.

In order to a full understanding of this affair the Undersigned will submit a brief outline of some of the principles connected with it, to which the attention of Mr Upshur is most respectfully invited.

The Government of Texas having been informed that, for some time past an illicit and unlicensed commerce had been carried on through its territory from the states of Missouri and Arkansas, with the settlements upon and beyond the Rio Grande and that goods to an immense amount had been introduced in violation of its revenue laws, both by hostile Mexicans and Citizens of the United States; it became its duty to interrupt and prevent so far as lay in its power illegal transactions. The people of Texas also having suffered numerous wrongs and injuries at the hands of Mexican Indians and Citizens, whose predatory bands have made repeated inroads into the country and whose acts have been signalized by the grossest bloodshed and robbery, the Government deemed it not only right, but proper to retaliate and make reclamation for the losses and injuries thus sustained. In order therefore to carry into effect these legitimate objects, Major Isaac Snively was authorized to organize a force strictly partizan in its character, with authority to operate in any portion of the Republic lying above the Settlements, and between the Rio Grande and the boundary of the United States.

These forces took up their line of march about the 25th of April last, from the settlements lying upon Red River, between the Cities of Austin and Bonham. They travelled nearly due north for one hundred and fifty miles, to a point supposed to be fifty miles south of the boundary of the United States from thence they travelled nearly due east, until they reached the Arkansas River at the point before alluded to, and encamped on the South or Texas side. While at this encampment for the purpose of procuring supplies of buffalo meat, to which they had to resort for subsistence, both flour and provisions being out of reach, and not to be procured nearer than the settlements, they were overtaken by Capt Cook, who informed the officer of the day, a Lieutenant with whom

Texas was on the most friendly and amicable terms. Under these circumstances proceeded to where Capt Cook was stationed, when instead of receiving the courtesy to be expected and which was due him, he was told by Capt Cook that he should disarm him, and threatening him with his cavalry and artillery, said, that if one of his men attempted to escape he would throw his shells into the encampment and send his dragoons across the river and cut the Texian forces to pieces. Without going into all the details of this disgraceful procedure, (which will be found stated at length in an extract of Major Sinclair's report, which is hereto annexed.), it is sufficient to say, that Major Sinclair having been thus decoyed across the river, was not permitted to return to his own camp until accompanied by Capt Cook's force, who immediately formed the line of battle, and with fixed bayonets pointed at Major Sinclair that his forces should march out and stack their arms. Thus deceived by the treachery of Capt Cook and overpowered by his superior numbers and arms, no alternative was left but to submit unconditionally to this violation of their rights, and the high indignities offered to their country, or be sacrificed. But Capt Cook did not stop here - after disarming the Texian force, he offered them the choice, either to abandon their own country and receive an escort to Independence Missouri, or to be turned loose with but one gun to every tenth man, to make their way through a wilderness of several hundred miles, inhabited by the most hostile savages, and by hunting to save themselves from starvation and death. Some accepted of the humiliating terms of an escort, while the others attempted the more hazardous return to their homes. The latter joined a detachment then out under Capt Chandler, but from their destitute situation a number fell a prey to the murderous Indians. Thus was accomplished this unprovoked and excessive outrage, which is alike violative of every principle of international law, revolting to the feelings of humanity, in contempt of the rights and derogatory to the honor and dignity of the Republic of Texas.

Notwithstanding the many grievous circumstances attending this affair, the Government of the undersigned has likewise seen with regret, a published letter of Major Genl Gaines to Brig: Gen.l Taylor, in which the acts of Capt Cook are, not only not condemned, but sanctioned and applauded; while at the same time the most odious epithets are explained upon the forces of Texas. This officer, likewise, advances the most extraordinary doctrines; that because the boundary line has not been run the Armies of the United States have the right to invade as far west as the Rio Grande. The undersigned feels that it is quite needless to enter upon the argument of a proposition so at war with equal justice and Texas claim the right to march her forces to the Mississippi river or even beyond it. Altho' the Texian Government has to declare that such a doctrine as that advanced by Major Gen.l Gaines should it be attempted to be practically carried out never inevitably lead to a collision between the two countries.

The Government of the undersigned feels assured of the great sensibility with which the Government of the United States will regard insults and indignity offered to itself, cannot for a moment but believe it equally actuated to give no offence

to assure, and that the General will be forthwith and soon reinstated of every
matter done in pursuance of the orders now have they received the sanction
& countenance also by this letter, the hope is confidently indulged that the Government of the United States will at once disavow this act of the officers,
as well as the principles asserted by them. The undersigned also enforce the Hon. Secretary of State that he has been instructed to ask
and respectfully demand, whatever he may deem, what such a course
may be adopted as well afford that proper and speedy satisfaction
and indemnification for these wrongs and injuries, which the
Government of Texas, firmly relying upon the justice, magnanimity
and friendly disposition of the Government of the United States expects
to obtain: and also, the exemplary punishment of the parties who
committed the outrage, as well as the Major General, by whose authority
and under whose sanction it appears he acted, in order that others
may be deterred by their example from the perpetration of acts calculated
in their nature to jeopardize the peace and concord of nations.

The undersigned with pleasure avails himself of this
occasion to offer to Mr Upshur renewed assurances of his distinguished
consideration.

[signed] Isaac Van Zandt

To
Hon. A. P. Upshur
&c. &c. &c.

Legation of the United States.
Galveston, Texas 9th December 1843

To the Hon. the
Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas

Sir

The undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, near the Government of the Republic of Texas has to perform the painful duty of communicating to you the circumstances of an incident to a most unprovoked murder, recently perpetrated at the Red Bluffs in Texas, of a Choctaw Indian named Dawson Moseley, by a white man named George Nelson.

It appears, from the evidence on file in the Office of this Legation, whose affidavits will be transmitted to the Secretary of State of Texas at present, that on the 4th of September last, the aforesaid George Nelson, who had been duly in charge of the Company of Rangers, that was stationed at the Red Bluffs, having traded away his rifle to one of the Indians, he demanded of the latter another, which was refused. Nelson then drew a Bowie knife from its sheath and made a blow at the Indian, who parried it with his left arm, the blade of the knife

both Indians battery breast on the ground and side of the door Whereupon Alben went out, and as Daniel Bailey was getting up, Alben struck him on the side of the head with a Axe, or some dangerous weapon, fracturing his scull, from the back part of the head to the front temple, bruising one eye nearly out of his head; fracturing the temporal and parietal bones of the left side of the head, the lowered edges of the bone bruising upon and lacerating the brains, of which the poor Indian died in a few hours.

To you sir, or to your Government, I need not describe the deep sensation, the ardent desire of revenge, which this unhappy event created throughout the whole Tribe of Cherokee warriors and the neighboring Tribes of Indians affiliated with them. I may say, however, that it required the utmost prudence and energy on the part of the civil and Military authorities of the United States, near the scene of murder to check the exasperated warriors from seeking redress, by the only means they generally adopt, of an indiscriminate slaughter of the first victims that chanced to fall in their way.

This vigilance and prompt action of our officers I am happy to say, was instantly put in operation, and an effort to bring the murderers to punishment, with the assistance of some of the good citizens of Texas, resulted in an agreement with the Indians, that the matter should be promptly submitted to the authorities of the Government of Texas, with the assurance that your Government would cause the offender to be arrested and brought to a speedy trial, and this is the object of the communication now made to you.

You are aware that it is at all times expensive and trouble, the Government of the United States assiduously endeavors to maintain relations of peace and amity with the Indian tribes, guarding not only their own, but citizens entering that Guard to the frontiers of Texas, and protecting as far as they can, all white settlements along those extensive frontiers, from the acts breaches and incursions of the Indians.

In the discharge of this duty and more especially in the discharge of this duty, the experience of many years has convinced the Government of the United States, that most of the evils resulting to our western and border settlers from Indian outrages, so bought upon the white People, by their cruel and wicked practices of retaliating depredations upon the Indians. And the Government of the United States used use its best endeavors, most sincerely the aid and assistance of the Government of Texas in suppressing a practice so detrimental to the peace and safety of the American and Texian settlers of both countries.

Should the present efforts of this Government to suppress the practice of depredations by the citizens of either country, on the Indians and Texians, the same hereafter be continued, there can be but one result, and that a universal effort to punish all persons concerned in the murderous slaughter of the Indian tribes, by whom depredations so much as a retaliation duty, is deserved as with less death, will seem to you fellow citizens a great calamity than any have hitherto occurred.

That this is a determination greatly deprecated

by the Government of Texas. I can have no doubt, indeed, that you will take the earliest steps, effectually to bring Mr. Allen to punishment. I greatly doubt whether any regret to question. Whatever other, or further information on this subject, you may require of this Legation you shall have as far as it is in the power of the Undersigned to comply with it.

With sentiments of the most distinguished respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obt Servt

W. F. Murphy.

Galveston Dec 13. 1843

The Undersigned &c &c has the honor to acquaint Mr Jones that he has been instructed by Her Majesty's Government to request the Texian Government to issue warrants for Her Majesty's ships and vessels of war mentioned in the accompanying list, under the Treaty of November 16th 1840 between Great Britain and Texas for the suppression of the African Slave trade. It will be observed that the stations of each ship, and the names of the Commanders are specified, agreeably to the provisions of the treaty.

The Undersigned will feel further obliged to Mr Jones to return the List with the warrants. He sends herewith the original copy forwarded to him by Lord Aberdeen.

The Undersigned seizes this occasion to renew to Mr Jones the assurances of the regard and distinguished consideration with which he has the honor to remain

Sir
Your most faithful
and obedient Servant

Charles Elliot

The Honorable
Anson Jones
&c &c &c

Galveston May 21st Dec 1843

Hon. Anson Jones
&c &c &c

Sir

C. J. Mercer of Tallahassee, Florida, called at New Orleans & informed me that he was then on his way to your Republic to make further negotiations in regard to the colonizing operations now in progress under the laws of Texas, and the contracts made in conformity thereto. Finding him so obstinately in the dark in regard to the present situation of the country, had he omitted the necessity of my letter, in reply to his of the 26th ult., it would have superseded the necessity of his proposed visit. As you will perceive on his part to negotiate for further conditions would only be injury and greatly increase his embarrassments. No visit makes it necessary for me also to make a like journey, and I trust he will defer all action till my arrival. I shall leave on the 25th or 26th inst.

Respectfully, your mo. obt. Servt.

E. B. Ely

Early. Texas A. & M. M.G.

New Orleans Dec. 23d 1843

The Undersigned Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas has the honor to acquaint Mr Jones that he has been instructed by Her Majesty's Government to request that the Government of Texas will be pleased to issue instructions to the Commissioners appointed by the Treaty of November 16th 1840 between Great Britain and Texas for the suppression of the African Slave Trade.

Captain George Elliot R.N. Ship Eurydice. North American & West Indies Station
Commander Thos. L. Shortt. H.M. Sloop Sealark. West Coast of African Station.
Captain Hon. C. Carpenter. H.M. Ship Illustrious. North American & West Indies Station

The Undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr Jones the expressions of esteem and high consideration with which he has the honor to remain his most obedient and faithful Servant

Charles Elliot

To
The Hon. Anson Jones
&c &c &c
Washington.

Captain of Camp, Sara.
Dec 30. 1843

Hon Anson Dear
Secretary of State.

Sir:

My last communication received from your Department was of the date of August 20th.

Since the operation has been and continues to be prosecuted by the Texian Government in the retirement of the Mexican troops, and that daily some reinforcements are joining the Texian Army, I have deemed it necessary to keep the Texian forces in the field, and to make preparations for a campaign into Mexico. This operation has already been communicated to the Texian Government by the Texian Minister to the United States, and I have no doubt but that the Texian Government will approve of the measure.

I have received from Texas the Texian Minister to the United States, and the Texian Consul to New Orleans, and I have no doubt but that they will be received by the Texian Government in the character in which they are sent

Legation of Texas
Washington Jany 2nd 1844

Hon Anson Jones
&c &c &c

Sir

Since the date of my last despatch I have repeatedly urged upon the Secretary of State of the United States, as well as the President, the necessity of giving to the several complaints which we have made against this Government a prompt and immediate consideration. The Secretary of State has at all times manifested an ardent desire, to, at once, take the necessary steps to accord to Texas a proper satisfaction. He has frequently stated to me his concurrence in the opinion that the acts of Captain Scott were highly censurable and unjustifiable and of his wish to disclaim them on the part of his Government. The difficulty exists with the President who says that he has not been able to satisfy himself in regard to this as well as the circumstances in relation to the outrage upon Col Bourland, and the obligation the United States is under to surrender Dr Robertson's negroes. On the early part of the last week I called upon the President and also the Secretary of State and stated to them that a longer delay in regard to these several matters could not fail to be considered as evidence of a disposition upon the part of the Government of the United States to ward them off. Each disclaimed any such intention, and said I should receive a note explanatory of the causes of the delay. On last Saturday I received the note of Mr Upshur, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. To me it is far from being satisfactory, and I had designed to have another interview with that gentleman before closed my despatch, but when I called at the State Department on today I learned he was very unwell and unable to attend to business. I then saw the President and told him I considered the note of Mr Upshur as calculated to strengthen the idea of a wish on the part of the United States Government to prolong their action, and that the subject to slightly- that such an impression was to be regretted- that the complaints were not made as matters of favor but that he must insist on their being met and desired, entertained unnecessary delay- that six months had now elapsed since the termination was commenced; and that I should be excused for saying to him I thought the time sufficient. The President replied, that he looked upon them himself as important and he was desirous to examine them fully, but that he cannot again assure me he had not the slightest disposition to evade the matter, but felt a desire to act upon them with deliberation to know and that without unnecessary delay. This I have given you the situation

of these several matters as they have progressed. In regard to the letter of Genl Scott, the Secretary of War showed me the orders of the Department to Genl Scott in relation to it, in which he directs the orders to be countermanded, and says that it was done only in relation without authority, but in violation of the known wishes of the War Department. Genl Shunn is here, and Genl Scott is quite sore upon the subject. I have been introduced to him and we have had some conversation but no letter was ever alluded to by either of us.

I shall not reply to Mr Upshurs note at present, but await this and the ensuing mail, and if by that time a further answer is not received from him, I shall answer his note and reiterate explicitly the demands for reparation as contained in your instructions upon these several subjects. After the apparent candid avowals of the President and Secretary of State, that they have no disposition to ward off these matters, it would perhaps be uncharitable to charge the contrary; yet I believe that no harm will ensue from addressing the Secretary of State more energetically, if they are suffered to have over until the time before alluded to. In connection with this subject, I see stated in the newspapers that Mr Webster had indicated to the Mexican that by the permission of the Mexican Government this Government would furnish an escort to the Santa Fe traders beyond the boundary of the United States, and that Almonte replied that he had no authority to give the permission. I called upon the President, Secretary of State and Secretary of War, and asked the grounds for the rumor. In the War Department I was shown a statement of the case which fully sustained the publication. I then told the President and Secretaries of State and War, that in the name of my Government I demanded protest against all such proceedings. That Mexico had no power to authorise such a movement. That the territory over which the route passed belonged to Texas, and that any encroachment of the character alluded to would be held as a violation of her rights. Each of the Gentlemen disclaimed any intervention on the part of the Government of the United States to interfere with the territory of Texas or the contest of boundary between Texas and Mexico. Almonte had understood that Capt Cook, after the capture of Gov Armijo's Command had continued his march to Santa Fe. This was denied by the Secretary of War, who assured me that Capt Cook had been expressly ordered not to go beyond the boundary of the United States.

I have waited for some time with great anxiety for the receipt of your reply to my communications upon the subject of annexation. Although the measure has been carefully considered in Congress, by both friends and opponents, yet it is decidedly the question of the day. I have said to the President and other Gentlemen, that I would not know what may be the nature of your reply, I was satisfied that we could not accede to their proposition made to Mr Donelson, and that I was convinced the people of Texas would be united against the dismemberment of the present State. This declaration I think will stun them at first, and leave them to an option they might otherwise be disposed to accede.

The two Houses of Congress are now [illegible]

the resolution have been scrupulously observed by the people of the State, and the public peace preserved.

The appropriations of the present session, so far as they have been expended, have been judiciously and faithfully applied.

I have thus endeavored to give a general view of the prosperous condition of the country, and to recommend such measures to your consideration as appeared to me necessary and proper. Many of the subjects which will claim your attention will be new, and others will present themselves in the course of the session, which cannot be now anticipated or foreseen; but all will, I doubt not, be treated with that candor and liberality which are characteristic of the enlightened body for which they are to act.

With great regard, your fellow citizen

and obt. Servt

Martin Van Buren

Copy of the Address sent to Mr Van Buren referred to

The undersigned Citizens of the United States deem the present to be a favorable opportunity to express to the Chief Magistrate of the Union the deep interest they feel in the welfare of the country, and the confidence they repose in his integrity and patriotism. Called by the voice of the people to the highest office in their gift, you have entered upon the discharge of your duties under circumstances of no ordinary character. The country is in a state of unexampled prosperity, and the wisdom and firmness of the Executive will be required in the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to preserve it. Many of the States are laboring under the evils of a redundant currency, and the Government is now at this time [illegible] in regard to the kinds of the notes to receive in payment of its revenues. Some measures on the part of

[illegible]

[illegible]

(Signed) [illegible]

[illegible]

Hawkesbury Sept. 21st 1815

Circular Sir, 4th 1815

I am commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to acquaint [illegible] that it is the wish of His Majesty's Government to be enabled, with the concurrence of the Government of France, to direct to Disembarkation at any Port in the Mediterranean, any Troops who may be returned from North America to the Ports of Great Britain, Ireland or Holland, and to provide for their Subsistence and Pay during the Quarantine which they may be required to perform.

I am therefore commanded by His Royal Highness to desire that you will take the earliest opportunity of communicating to the Government of France, the Wish of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the Ports of the Mediterranean may be opened for the Disembarkation of such Troops, and that the Necessary Orders may be given for the Performance of the Quarantine which they may be required to perform.

I am Sir
Your most obedient humble Servant
(Signed) Bathurst

To the Commanding Officer
&c &c &c Hawkesbury on the Borgo

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

I hastened to this place, on the 23rd of the Texian Encampment and Army company to whom the said Rules the Joint order they had received, and the impression necessary of their immediately obeying their Orders. I learned on my arrival here that no knowledge of their declaration had reached us abroad. The Texas Agricultural, Commercial and manufacturing Company, had sent a Major Hy to Texas, with instructions to forward to them, and evidences to guide such arrangements with the Texian Government as should forever annul the rights of the Texian Emigration and Land Company, held and enjoyed under, and by virtue of the provisions of the aforesaid Contract of January 20th 1825. Notwithstanding the unlooked for turn in their proceedings, I immediately organized my meeting of their Company here, and succeeded without difficulty in arranging them on their former ground, the impression that we either had or could create a confidence in them; and they immediately adopted measures to carry the purposes they had done.

Daniel Friar, Esquire, who will hand you this letter, is the duly authorized Agent of the Texian Emigration and Land Company, and fully empowered by the Directors, has been dispatched to the United States, by the Executive Power, to obtain assistance and co-operation in the Texian Revolution, and will lay before the Government of the United States, the Objects of the Texian Revolution, and the Texian Emigration and Land Company, and will explain to you the views of the Texian Government and People in relation to the United States. Such information as you may require, relative to the Texian Revolution, you will receive from him.

Col. Wm. H. Wharton, Col. Hunt and Major Hy Smith have been appointed Commissioners to the United States, by the Provisional Government of Texas, and will soon depart for that purpose. Col. Wharton is well known to the Government and People of the United States, and will be received as a distinguished Citizen of Texas.

The Expedition of Col. Austin and Major Hy to the United States, in behalf of this Revolutionary Province of Texas, is fully approved by the Executive Power, and they are fully authorized to act in behalf of Texas, and to pledge the faith of the Texian Government for the fulfilment of all their engagements, and to enter into such Treaties, Conventions, and Alliances with the United States, as may be necessary to secure the Independence of Texas, and to promote the interests of both Countries. The Commissioners are fully authorized, to negotiate a loan of money, and to pledge the faith of the Texian Government for the payment of the same, with interest, and to secure the payment of the principal and interest, by pledging the Texian Public Lands, or any portion of them, as may be deemed necessary by the Texian Government.

We have no doubt of the success of the Texian Revolution, and the establishment of the Texian Republic, and we shall gladly hail her as a sister republic, and

then request that such Title deeds may be made directly to the Company.

I beg, Sir, that you will give instructions to your Commissioner of the General Land Office of the Republic, in accordance with the request herein made.

Be pleased to accept the assurances of the great consideration and respect, with which I have the honor to be, your very obedient Servant

J. Cameron

Agent of the Texas Emigration and Land Company

The Statements above made by the Commissioner do not as they relate to the means and proceedings of the Texas Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Company are correct

J. G. Tod

President of said Company

Legation of Texas
Washington 20th January 1844

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Sir

Mr Raymond reached here on the 13th inst. by whom I had the honor to receive your communication of the 13th ultimo, the contents of which have engaged my most serious and undivided attention. When I had the honor to receive you the note of the Hon A P Upshur, Secretary of State, enclosing the proposition for Annexation, it was impossible to check with any great degree of certainty of the amount of support which such a Treaty, if concluded, would receive in the Senate of the United States. Since that time the question has been discussed to some extent by means of the public and private press of the country. Congress has assembled and an opportunity has been afforded to ascertain the individual views of many Senators. I have endeavored to avail myself of these and every other means in my power, in order to the formation of a correct opinion as to the probable success of the measure should it be attempted. Deeply impressed with the importance of the suggestions contained in your dispatch, since its receipt I have ascertained, with the most distinguished gentlemen in and out of Congress to be intelligible, and have given the subject due and mature consideration. The result of this investigation has determined me to withhold, until I can communicate with your Government again, the reply contained in your communication. Nothing the disposition of the Government of the United States. On having this point ascertained

that the good interests of the country, as well as the views and wishes of the President and people of Texas will be best harmonized and subserved, constitutionally adjusted the same time, that any course in this instance will bend a justification in your enlightened judgment.

The President of the United States, believing that the annexation of a foreign State or territory to this Union should most properly be done by treaty, precedents having already been established in the cases of the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, and an inspection to that effect having already been submitted by his predecessor, considered it not only proper but expedient to recommend to Congress any action it deemed required in regard to it. The fact that the proposition has been made has likewise been communicated by the Secretary of State to several of the leading members of both Houses, which, on communication with the universally conceded opinion that the measure should be presented in the form of a treaty, has prevented any action whatever in either branch of Congress on the subject.

A resolution, authorizing the President to enter upon any negotiation whatever, has never been attempted, unless in such cases where he had declined or neglected to act. To instruct him to do that which he had already done, would not only be useless, but unprecedented. Such are the opinions of every prominent member of either House with whom I have conversed, as well as other distinguished gentlemen out of Congress, who are advocates of annexation; amongst whom I will name Mr Justice Catron of the Supreme Court, whose opinions I have no doubt will be appreciated by His Excellency the President. From these facts and observations I am satisfied that if annexation be ever attempted, it must be done by a treaty.

I proceed now to state some of the evidences which impress me with the impossibility that if a treaty is concluded, it will be ratified. Mr Ryder having withdrawn from the contest for Presidency, the question whether or not will be considered in reference to him, but being unfettered by his pledges and declarations will not be determined as a party measure, but as a great national one, alike interesting to the whole Union.

The impressions which exists here in regard to the state of our affairs, have induced the opinion that Texas must either be annexed to this Union, or become in some form or other a dependency of Great Britain. This view of the case has had an influence upon many of the Senators of the non-slaveholding States. Here the question depends of this Country should or should not be annexed. It is believed that any undue influence obtained by Great Britain whether in a commercial or other point of view, can & has never & can never at later have dangerous to the institutions and prosperity of this country, and therefore ought to be resisted. Numerous documents might be cited to show that this would be the effect. The subject is well understood and fully comprehended by both northern and southern men. It is believed that Great Britain is now using every means to accomplish these purposes, and that the only security against her undue policy is through annexation

In looking to the Senate to see who can be relied upon to sustain the measure, from all the information which I have received, I give the following as my decided opinion: That a majority in the minds of many that Mr Clay will be elected in the Presidential Contest of his particular friends, viz: the Senators from Kentucky, together with Messrs Archer and Mangum, in prospect of that event forego the measure postponed in order that Mr Clay may have the credit of effecting it, but at the same time, if the Treaty be now made, with support it is beyond doubt. Possessing this, I feel confident that we may rely upon the entire vote of the South and West, regardless of party, which at the session may calculate on the whole democratic vote and many Key Whigs of the Whig party, though the latter may be considered doubtful. I am correct them in my opinions, a Treaty might be submitted with a confident prospect of its ratification. Believing this that a treaty is the best mode, that public sentiment is ready for action, that the pledges already avowed should not be suffered to rest, that delay can ascertain or collateral issues, and that by delay we should hazard the accomplishment of this great measure, I deem it my duty to re-submit the matter to your Department for the determination of the President.

Should any other legislative action be adopted, one of the greatest arguments which would be relied on by the opponents of the measure would be that the Government of Texas has not assented or willingness to be annexed, and that any measures of Congress would be surplusage until this fact is known. Under my present instructions I could give no assurance that the Government of Texas would agree to annexation, even were a law passed to that effect. A vote upon a resolution of this character would not be a fair test, for all those who would vote for a treaty were it presented but desired to delay the measure, would vote against such a resolution.

The question presents itself on another point of view, suppose that a treaty, if made, should fail, yet the terms on which Texas is willing to be admitted, having already been agreed upon, the data would thereby be given upon which to frame a bill. Such a bill, incorporating the provisions of the treaty for the admission of Texas into the Union, it is the opinion of many members, may be constitutionally passed into a law by a simple majority of both Houses of Congress, but without a basis previously agreed upon it would be impossible to take any action. If this view of the constitutional question is correct the success of the measure cannot be placed beyond the chance of events.

I respectfully submit it to any better consideration. Were there now one, how ready I should be to accept the proffered consent of the Independence of Texas, nor with the power at all times, without such concession no Texas could not annex. England would doubtless oppose annexation, but on the other hand she could scarcely go to war for Texas, which cannot be granted. If so such a precipitate fact, in a point of view, from the Mexican Government, was not given, we have any disposition on the part of Texas to agree to the negotiation of a treaty.

If on reflection it should be deemed, Sir, proper to submit to Congress the terms on which Texas will be admitted, the best arrangement of the Independence of Texas, nor with the power at all times, without such concession no Texas could not annex. England would doubtless oppose annexation, but on the other hand she could scarcely go to war for Texas, which cannot be granted. If so such a precipitate fact, in a point of view, from the Mexican Government, was not given, we have any disposition on the part of Texas to agree to the negotiation of a treaty.

I respectfully request that you will present to the President my high consideration and respect.

A. P. Upshur

The Hon. John C. Calhoun

to be attacked, nor could the favorable subject of annexation shall be agitated.

I am authorized by the Secretary of State, who does by the authority of the President of the United States, to say to you, that the moment a treaty of annexation shall be signed, a large naval force will be assembled in the Gulf of Mexico, upon the coast of Texas, and that a sufficient number of the Military force will be ordered to our defences upon the borders of Texas, ready to act as circumstances may require, and that these assurances will be officially given previous to the signing of the treaty, if desired by the Government of Texas; and that this Government will say to Mexico that she must in no wise disturb or molest Texas.

Believing that on the decision of this question the destinies of our land are suspended, I should be recreant to my duty did I not again present to you these facts and reflections that they may be submitted to the President, who under the guidance of Him who directs the destinies of mankind, I trust will decide upon them in such manner as shall secure the welfare of our common country.

That portion of your communication respecting the unprecedented and unwarrantable conduct of Capt Maddy towards the President, I have verbally communicated both to the President of the United States and Secretary of State, and had intended to make a communication on the subject to the State Department, but on further reflection I am not satisfied in my own mind, whether under the circumstances it would be best to do so. The President and Secretary of State both informed me that General Thompson had resigned and his resignation been accepted, and that he would be ordered for home in a few days. I will continue to think of the matter and take any steps which may seem proper and necessary. In the mean time, if it is desired by His Excellency, the President, that I shall make the communication before indicated, you will write me; and your instructions shall be immediately complied with.

The Treaty concluded by Mr Kelly has not been taken up with a view to a reconsideration of the amendments, nor do I believe it will be possible to pass it in the original form as passed, although I have reason to believe that the vote would be stronger for it than at the last session. One of the most formidable objections urged against the ratification was, that owing to our national difficulties and the dangers attending upon from without, the policy of the Assembly that Texas might be compelled to pursue other foreign views was considered, and that of the navigation of the Red River and the Mississippi was conceded the benefits might accrue to others through Texas strongly preventing from a different state of case. The objection would be no strong now, as at the last session. It is alleged, as stated in a former part of this despatch and many believe it true, that England would to obtain an undue influence in Texas, and that privileges of navigation if granted to Texas might be made the means of annoyance to the United States. That portion of the Southern division who opposed the Treaty, I think might now go for it, if an action was taken, but that

then same gentlemen are averse to arranging in the matter so long as there is a prospect of annexation. Once there has been a treaty before the Senate, when you will and Annexation will secure the greatest amount of votes.

Mr Riddell of Louisiana has introduced a bill to admit our cotton free of duty, and I have strong hopes of its passage. The only reason that will operate with much force to defeat it, is, that it is a part of the general tariff bill, which many are opposed to disturbing. Mr Archer told me last night in a long conversation I had with him, that the bill, if it could pass the House, would pass the Senate without difficulty.

For the present I do not think it necessary to address the Senate or House of Representatives on the subject of annexation, as I have already stated the fact.

I have the honor to enclose you herewith a reply of a communication from Metaphysics, relating to that subject of the discovering Major Snively. I have not had leave to reply to it. I will do so as early as possible and notice the other remarks of complaint in a more specific manner.

Hearing that the Archives of the Government are at Austin, I have sent you a copy of the forms of instructions on the subject of annexation, so that if the Executive should think proper to make the treaty, they may facilitate its discussion by giving to your future agent such instructions as would otherwise have occasion. I have also the honor to communicate the views of Secretary Walker as there stated by the Secretary of State, and to enclose him copy of the Treaty, with the amendments as they now stand.

With sentiments of high regard I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

Your obdt Servt

Isaac Van Zandt

Sir

When I had the honor to address you on the 29th ult. relative to the outrage alleged by you to have been committed by Captain Hinds of the Army of the United States, in detaining a Texan force under the command of Colonel Snively, I could do no more than give you a general assurance of the regard felt by the President that any cause of complaint should exist on the part of Texas against the Government, and of the readiness of this Government to obtain any necessary redress by the force to the dignity of Texas or the rights of her people. The press of other duties, hastily leaving the Executive of Congress, has delayed it unfortunately to give to you sooner an answer to which it would otherwise have received. I have now the honor to communicate to you the views of Secretary Walker, as stated by this Government, and to enclose him copy, therefore, of your letter to him, and of the evidence to sustain the charge.

From the statements made to this Government,

The following appears to be the facts of the case: On the 15th of March last, an application was made by several American citizens to the Department of War for an escort from Missouri to Santa Fé in New Mexico. On the 17th of the same month General Armijo, the Mexican Minister, addressed a note to the Secretary of War, desiring a military escort for certain Mexican Merchants, then in Missouri, who desired to transport a large amount of goods which they had purchased in Santa Fé. On the 28th of that month, directions were issued by the War Department to have the escort organized for the purpose of protecting such of the citizens of the Republic of Mexico and of the United States as should be desirous of availing themselves of the same. The escort was to proceed as far as the Territory of the United States extended on the route to Santa Fé. Some subsequent correspondence took place, but it did not alter the purposes of the escort or the extent to which it was to proceed.

Captain Cooke of the Dragoons was detailed for this duty, and a force of about one hundred ninety men was placed under his command to carry out the orders of the Department. They rendezvoused at Council Grove, Neosho River, on the 3rd of June, and proceeded on their route with the caravan of traders.

On the 22nd of June Captain Cooke states, that when at Walnut Creek, he received intelligence that Colonel Snively, having about one hundred and eighty Texians under his Command, had avowed his intention to attack the caravan wherever he could find it unprotected, and had also made many threats against the American portion of it, and that three of their spies had been reconnoitering in the Territory of the United States, and had returned on seeing his command. He however proceeded with the escort and caravan on the direction of a crossing, and on the 30th of June he saw three horsemen about a mile in advance, whom he supposed to be those spies and in pursuing them, came in sight of the Arkansas river, on the opposite side of which he saw on a large grove, a force of men and horses. They hung out a white flag, and he sent a subaltern with a trumpeter and flag to ford the river to their camp. He directed him to demand of the Commander who they were and what they did there, and to give such Commander or another safe conduct over to him and back. On his return, Colonel Snively and another officer, his aid, accompanied him, when Captain Cooke enformed him that his people were in the United States, and desired to know who they were and if he had a Commission? To which Col Snively replied, that he had a Texian volunteer force of 107 men, 75 having lately returned to Texas, that he believed he was on the territory of that Republic, and that he had a Commission which he exhibited, and a copy of which accompanied Captain Cooke's communication. That document is not in the form of a Commission, but of an order signed by the Acting Secretary of War and Marine, and authorized the raising of a partisan force without reference to the Government; the object of which was to retaliate and make

recruiting the regiment declared by Lieut. Colonel Fridley that the merchandize and all other property of all classes of persons would be lawful prize. That no citizen be molested or in any way disturbed in the performance of their usual and daily avocations, the citizens should be ready to the call of the Commandant, who would be speedily informed of the approach of the enemy, and the time to appear, after the receipt of such information and between the hour of eight and twelve the following day at the Alamo or Labahia crossing of the Colorado River.

Captain Cook then stated the basis of agreement were twelve or fifteen men marching from the mouth to the mouth of the Colorado River and proceeding to the Brazos River. The road on the south side of the Arkansas River was unanimously on the boundary of the Mexican States. Captain Cook then that he believed the proposed men were engaged and evidence the boundary of the United States. That the line, as it then had not been run from Red River to the Arkansas, but that it was understood by all to divide the Indians no at least fifteen miles above the post. Some believed the line to be on the south side of Arkansas River, sixty or seventy miles above the Red River, a treaty for eighty miles above the Red River. That he then dismissed the men offering such as chose to go to join. Whereupon all except twenty-five or thirty left camp, the men, knowing to where to Texas were determined with the rifles and with provisions of which they each had only enough for one meal.

Captain Cook positively denied, on the ground that he found the men under the direction of the United States engaged in the attempt to navigate the Red River and that he had no right to disarm, and that he had the right to disarm, so as to take from those the means of committing acts against and those of others engaged on that trade; that he was reinforced, nor more force than was necessary to accomplish the object.

Colonel Fridley on the other hand alleges that he was on the Indian Boundary; that he was not charged with, and that he was deceived under a flag of truce to that he might in Captain Cooke's power; that during confinement, he was exposed to danger and to the actual loss of some of his men in passing through the hostile bands of Indians on his return to Texas, in consequence of the want of those arms.

It further appears from the affidavit of Captain Cook, that the Expedition was in the 34th degree of North latitude, as ascertained by actual observations on which he acted.

If the facts be as here stated, the conduct of Captain Cook, although it may not have been hostile, was not such as to arrest the course pursued by him. It was the duty of Captain Cook to prevent the persons engaged in the attempt to navigate the Red River from the United States and Mexican, and that he had the right to disarm them, so as to take from those the means of committing acts against and those of others engaged on that trade; that he was reinforced, nor more force than was necessary to accomplish the object.

Colonel Fridley on the other hand alleges that he was on the Indian Boundary; that he was not charged with, and that he was deceived under a flag of truce to that he might in Captain Cooke's power; that during confinement, he was exposed to danger and to the actual loss of some of his men in passing through the hostile bands of Indians on his return to Texas, in consequence of the want of those arms.

It further appears from the affidavit of Captain Cook, that the Expedition was in the 34th degree of North latitude, as ascertained by actual observations on which he acted

If the facts be as here stated, the conduct of Captain Cook, although it may not have been hostile, was not such as to arrest the course pursued by him. It was the duty of Captain Cook to prevent the persons engaged in the attempt to navigate the Red River from the United States and Mexican, throughout the whole extent of

may be made to appear. Whatever backwardness may seem to have been shown, in according to the complaints of Texas will be attributed to the extreme pressure of the indispensable cares of duty and not, to any disinclination, to render proper respect to the claims of that Government.

I avail myself of this occasion, Sir, to offer you the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) A Pinckney

To
The Honorable
Isaac Van Zandt
&c &c &c

Department of State
Washington 16th January 1844

Legation of Texas, Pro.
January 29. 1844

Hon Anson. Jones
Secretary of State

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatches from your Department dated 25th ultimo with the accompanying documents.

Our relations with this Court appear to me to be on an excellent footing; a very friendly disposition is exhibited on all occasions; and, our country is attracting much notice and the public estimation of it here is rapidly advancing.

In a conversation I had the honor to hold with the King on Wednesday last, his inquiries were numerous and showed he had given considerable attention to our affairs.

The annexation of Texas to the American Union, so much discussed in the American newspapers to prevent in its true light by the French Government.

The colonization undertaken by Mr Bourgeois has as you are aware, met favorably regarded by the French Government. The objections to it are chiefly connected, it seems, with its Texas, tho' I do not think this Government are disposed to favor any foreign emigration except to their own Colonies.

Mr Bourgeois is at this moment absent in Germany in relation to his colonization contract, and, to the Texas.

He has appeared to me for some time to be doubtful whether under present circumstances the assistance to arise from the Continent of Europe would result in advantage

a large and valuable Territory into our Country. The report of the Secretary of War is to be transmitted to us before any thing can be done in the business

I am with great respect Sir your most obedient humble servant.

Yesterday to the astonishment of you, Mr. Speaker, & most of the House we heard that Lord Chatham was dead. He died suddenly of an apoplexy. He was at Hayes in Kent, the seat of Lord Camden, & had been there but a few days. He had been in London, & thought himself better than he had been for some time before. He had been at the House of Lords but a few days before his death, & had spoken with his usual warmth & spirit.

The Magistrates of Boston made by the Administration to discourage trade and distress the United Kingdom and Ireland, by encouraging the Smuggling and Riots of the Rebellious and Disaffected here in America, which Resolutions are to be laid before the Parliament of Great Britain, as Petitions of the Merchants & Traders of Boston, with Complaints of the Grievances they labour under, that Parliament may be induced to relieve them.

The Resolutions of the Merchants & Traders of Boston, are highly approved by the Merchants & Traders of London, & they are recommended to the Merchants & Traders of Bristol, Liverpool, Glasgow, & other Places, to be laid before the Parliament, as Petitions of the Merchants & Traders of Great Britain

Washington City
Headquarters Dept. Missouri May 4.

Hon. Wm. Seward
Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to enclose, here a copy of communications addressed by me to Gen. Halleck, commanding the Military Division of the United States, relative to the affair between Majors Eastman and Sturgis, and to the Military operations that grew out of the latter. Upon the receipt of the enclosed communications from Gen. Halleck, I forwarded them to your Department. Since then, I have received no further information in any form, and from all that I have been enabled to ascertain in any unofficial, although authentic manner, I have no reason to believe that the Government has been misled in the matter of the United States. A sketch in the Topographical Office, here, a copy of the Santa Fe road, made from a recent survey by order of this Government. That map shows that the territory where Major Eastman encountered was about or a short distance west of longitude 99°. What will be the result of the Court of Inquiry, of course, cannot be known beforehand. I have no doubt, however, that the whole transaction will be fully investigated.

The President of the United States, has since read, and approved, (for the Secretary of State informed me that, what he had said and altogether by the direction,) the purport of forwarding the letter of General Halleck, without expressing the opinion I have been asked from the War Department concerning it. I shall very briefly bring that matter out. As I stated to you on the former occasion I know the order of disapproval has been revoked, & I send the same in the War Department.

After my communication to Mr Marcy has been examined by His Excellency Sir Charles, if any further steps be thought necessary I hope you will advise me as early as convenient.

You will perceive that I have again urged the consideration of the complaint made in the case of the arrest of the gang from the Mission of Red River. I shall have since been in a correspondence with the President, & I have not ceased urging a speedy investigation for the gross outrage; He replied, he thought one ought to be satisfied with the explanation which Gen. Price had given, & agreed that we should report the whole proceeding to him. I shall have no reason to doubt to get a decision of the matter as early as possible. The Secretary has no reason to suppose that it cannot be obtained, for I have to urge nothing here to any further action.

I also enclose you a copy of the note received by me from Mr Mejia, made at the request of the Secretary of War, relative to the arrest of the Mexican Consul at Matamoras, & the seizure of two Steamboats on the Rio Grande by the Mexican authorities. You will perceive that this long controversy has at length been terminated, however by. I had much difficulty with it, on account of the former

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

commencement of last session, Secretary of State of the United States, on the 27th December last, and of the 16th ultimo, demanding in reply to a letter of his of the 10th November last, the views and proposed understandings of the Government of the United States in relation to certain outrages complained of by the Government of Texas, and inviting any further suggestions which the undersigned might think necessary to elucidate the subject.

The undersigned is gratified to be enabled to inform that The Honorable Secretary of State, by direction of the President of the United States, readily disclaims any intention on the part of the Government to violate the territory of Texas - that Captain Coote had no instructions which would have authorised him to violate any right of Texas or her people, and that directions have been given to the Secretary of War to order a Court of Inquiry upon that officer. Also, that the armed force from the Texan troops must be restored or compensation made for them, and that such further steps will be taken upon the report of the Court of Inquiry, as may seem to be necessary on the part to render full justice to Texas and her people.

Under these assurances and until the result of The Court of Inquiry and the action of the Government of the United States thereon shall be made known, the undersigned deems it only necessary to notice the principal grounds which appear to be set up in justification or extenuation of the extraordinary conduct of Captain Coote.

The first is, that the Texan forces were found on the territory of the United States. Captain Coote attempts to prove this, first, by "actual observations", which, as appears from his diary, show the transaction to have occurred in the 94th degree of west longitude - to the correctness of these "observations" he can scarcely vouch. The Town of Independence Missouri, from which the troops set out is within a short distance of the western boundary of that State, which as delineated, is in longitude west 94 degrees and thirty minutes. The course of the road from Independence to Santa Fe is on four degrees west. The distance from the former to the latter or the Texan line, where the occurrence took place, must be four hundred miles or more and consequently several degrees west of the longitude assigned in the diary of Captain Coote. Again, by an examination of the most authentic maps, to which the undersigned has been able to refer, it appears that Natchez; (an Indian city of the extreme mentioned by Captain Coote, is west of the 98th degree of west longitude. Even this, he had continued his course such the distance eight days. The undersigned is not informed of the exact distance of a day's march under such circumstances, but supposes it cannot be supposed that they would have marched a greater rate of the 100th degree of west longitude. Nevertheless, from these observations it appears that the observations made and stated in the diary of Captain Coote are entirely erroneous and unnecessary of reference. Obviously, by Captain Coote's own words, that by case he could, at least, Captain could [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] to the passage but is not to be construed as extending any
the time that it was to have been [illegible] in accordance with
the same treaty. The above mentioned, provided that [illegible]
are entitled to annuities. But in case of unauthorized encroachments
how should that be? Must each party complain and wait especially
when the encroachment does not touch the interests of any but one
to one of the interested parties. Proceed to survey the boundary between
the two countries from the Sabine to the Red River. The general instructions
existed on the subject were that the line should strike the latter river
nearer Eighty Six than either of existing old settlements. The instructions
were so clearly that the State of Louisiana although dissatisfied has
cheerfully [illegible] to keep out of the boundary. By the authority of
the United States a survey of the same boundary was surveyed and established
as herein stated. Also the grounds appropriated to their use. Also
[illegible] inspected a place for road either in the County of Red River. The
deed [illegible] of which is forty four rods each of the established
boundary lines. Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State, by direction of the
President of United States has [illegible] with military force of
the United States. The undersigned does not state that data with
a view to respond to the disarrangement of the United States as under
these for the extension of the jurisdiction, but only for the purpose of
showing how little inconvenience is due to the agreement or a section
of that line should it now be understood by all.

On the other hand Major Bringhurst states that he
took up his line at [illegible] house Bayou and proceeded one hundred
and forty poles west to a stone the second Red River stage to
replaced by the same two hundred poles west of the corner where the dam
now was, [illegible] from the Sabine to the Red River, thence the
same, which by reference to the report of the Commissioners to shown
to be west of the Post, degrees of west longitude. The course of stages
[illegible] thence to the boundary Red River, was north 20 degrees
east, and the distance to the [illegible] Two hundred and seventy
four poles. From these calculations then is every reason to believe that
the point at which the Sabine first reached the Mississippi and at
which they were connected, was [illegible] the boundary of Texas.

Captain Hooke with a flag that the Comanches
were engaged in the attempt to [illegible] the [illegible] Texas
Indians the United States and [illegible] said that he had the right to
[illegible] so as to take from them the [illegible] of the Indians
of the United States and of those engaged in their trade, that they
are the lands of the said [illegible] Comanches have no title of a [illegible]
character and therefore [illegible] Texas [illegible] Indians
be found within the limits of Texas. That since the years [illegible]
in the order of the War Department of United States against [illegible]
a [illegible] of warriors was [illegible] to the north. The war
party were [illegible] by a flag [illegible] in this [illegible]
[illegible] Indians [illegible] [illegible] Comanches [illegible]
would, it is [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
the Comanches [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] that he had made
[illegible] against the United States, and that three of the Co-
manches [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

from whom this intelligence was derived is not stated. The presumption is that the name of the author could give it no additional force, and that is one gather us to like the many false rumors that are frequently circulated upon the border. But admit that Captain Cooke did believe the intelligence when he received it. Can his information with Major Snively be cured have discovered its falsity, for Major Snively states that he descended more to the river until the 29th of June, seven days after Captain Cooke had heard that his force had previously been in the territory of the United States. Thus, with the assurances of Major Snively personally given, and the exhibition of his orders before alluded to, must have known to him, that there were no good grounds to apprehend an attack upon the caravan while it was protected by his superior numbers and arms, so long as it was confessedly within the territory of the United States which it was. (being on the north side of the river.) But to return to the objects of the forces of Texas. were they not lawful and proper? As one of the attributes of sovereignty, Texas had the undoubted right to regulate her internal commerce and trade, and to take the necessary steps to guard and protect herself against the violation of those regulations. For her own security and preservation against her enemies she had the right in all cases to seize upon their persons and property wherever found without the limits of a neutral territory, and especially within her own. The goods of the Mexican and American portions of the Caravan were designed to be smuggled through the territory of Texas, in direct and violation of her revenue laws, and intended for the use of her enemies, and consequently would have been liable to seizure had they entered her territory; and such act of seizure would have furnished no good grounds of complaint on the part of the United States. The Undersigned knows of no rule or principle of right which would authorise the United States to attempt the protection of their own citizens, who might be found within the bounds of Texas, engaged in such illicit traffic, much less the Mexican enemies of Texas, who in their manner of warfare have never hesitated to violate the sacred rights of humanity and the usages of civilized nations.

From the foregoing, these conclusions may be deduced. That the objects of Major Snively's expedition were lawful and proper. That though the boundary line had not been run, he had every reason to believe he was within the territory of Texas. the worst that could be said of it was, that the jurisdiction might be doubtful, - in either case he had the right to be there. That he was there evidently not for the purpose of attacking the Caravan within the Mexican limits of the United States, but to await its progress to the South side of the River within the limits of Texas, and that Captain Cooke had no good reason to apprehend danger to the caravan at the time, nor was his course necessary to his movements on every portion of the United States, to the use of which he was to demand the escort, and consequently, that he was wholly unjustifiable in destroying the forces of Texas.

Captain Cooke must admit that "the road was open was not more force than was necessary to accomplish the object." From this it is inferred that having forcibly conducted, he had the right to disarm, to imprison both the Mexicans and Americans that at Arenas or Laredo which he may have deemed necessary to effect

his effect. Having shown that he had no right to restrain the Texian force, it appears equally strange how he could recommend that the manner of doing so was both unwarrantable and unexcusable. In proof of this, the attention of the Honorable Secretary of State is invited to the following facts drawn from the two depositions of Major Sherely and Captain Bonnell. When the Texian forces approached in sight of the Texian camp a flag of truce was hung out at the latter, which was recognized by them sending at the same time a trumpeter and flag to the camp of Major Sherely and offering him a safe conduct over and back. Under this assurance he waited Captain Cooke, where (without going into all the details) he was detained until the forces of Captain Cooke had crossed the river, formed the line of battle and with port-fires lighted, demanded of the Texian force to lay down their arms. Thus violating the flag of truce, and the assurances given by himself, both of which would have been held dishonorable in all ages and by all nations, even between enemies, much more between friends.

The Undersigned will not enlarge upon this subject and the subsequent barbarous treatment extended to the Texian force. In his former note he took occasion to characterize the conduct of Captain Cooke in terms of strong reprobation. On further examination he can see no cause to lessen or modify their character. He therefore confidently believes, and his Government expects, that upon the report of the Court of Enquiry Captain Cooke will be dismissed from his command, with that severity which his conduct so eminently merits.

In regard to the letter of Brevet Major General Jesup the Undersigned has been unable to discover the grounds of the interpretation given it by the Honorable Secretary of State, when he says that "it is not of an official character." The letter is dated at "Head Quarters, St Louis, Missouri", signed "Edmund P Gaines, Major General U.S. Army, Commanding" and directed to "Brig Gen'l Taylor, Com'd The 2d Dep't. Fort Smith, Arkansas." It treats of the military operations of his Department, and in the opinion of the Undersigned, has all the necessary requisites to give it the force and attach to it the responsibilities of an official act.

The Honorable Secretary of State further remarks that it has not been communicated to any Department of this (this) Government by the writer. The Undersigned does not consider it very material whether it was communicated by the writer or some one else. Previous to the receipt of the communication of the Honorable Secretary of State, the Undersigned was informed through the courtesy of the late Secretary of War of the United States, that the letter alluded to had been communicated to his Department, and certain orders or instructions had been given to the Major General of the United States Army concerning it.

The Undersigned believes it due to the Government of Texas, that it should be informed whether, or not, any order communicating or disapproving the act of Brevet Major General Gaines has been issued from the proper Department of the Government of the United States, and also, whether any steps will be taken for the punishment of that officer.

The Government established like that of the United States the acts of their officers must in some degree be

conducted as indicative of the disposition of those Governments. If this be true, and an officer of the high rank of Brevet Major General, shall acting in his official capacity unite and publish, as in the instance complained of, his inflammatory orders traducing the forces and calumniating the people of Texas, and such act be suffered to go unreprimanded and the author unpunished, it may exert a most deleterious influence upon those amicable relations which have so happily existed between the two countries, and which it is the interest and must be the sincere desire of both to foster, preserve and perpetuate.

The Government of the undersigned will receive with satisfaction the disclaimer made by the Honorable Secretary of State, for his Government, of so much of the letter of Brevet Major General Gaines, as claimed the right to operate in the Rio Grande.

On the 8th of August last, the undersigned had the honor to communicate to the Honorable Secretary of State information which he had received of an assault upon a rescue officer of Texas, and the rescue of certain goods from his lawful possession, by citizens of the United States, who it is alleged were aided or countenanced by Officers of the United States Army. On the 10th of the same month the undersigned received the note of the Honorable Secretary of State in reply, acknowledging the fact of the assault and rescue, and communicating certain documents in relation thereto, giving at the same time assurance that immediate measures would be taken to inquire into all the circumstances of the case, and the results of the inquiry made known to the undersigned. Since the date of the note last alluded to, no communication has been received from the Honorable Secretary of State touching this subject. The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to again invite his attention to it, and to request that it may receive the early consideration of the President of the United States. At the date of the former note of the undersigned upon this subject he had not then received, and was consequently unable to transmit an estimate of the goods, wares and merchandise rescued from the custody. He has since been informed by his Government that the supposed amount is seventy thousand dollars, for which sum he has been instructed to make a demand of the Government of the United States, which he now does; and to renew the request for proper satisfaction for the insult given to the Government of Texas in the person of its officer, and the grievous personal injury sustained by him.

The undersigned seized, with pleasure, this occasion to renew to the Honorable Secretary of State assurances of his distinguished consideration.

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C. July 21st 1842

To the Honorable
A. P. Upshur
&c &c &c

(Mr Upshur to Mr Van Zandt)

(Extract)

Department of State
Washington 6th February 1844

With reference to the note of Mr Van Zandt, Chargé d'Affaires of Texas, of the 27th September last, respecting two negro boys the property of Mr Robertson of that Republic who were carried off by Indians and who are now in the possession of James Edwards of the Cherokee nation, the undersigned has the honor to communicate a copy of a letter upon the subject under date the 3rd instant, and of the decision which accompanied it, addressed to this Department by the Department of War.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer Mr Van Zandt renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration.

(Signed) A P Upshur

To the Honorable
Isaac Van Zandt
&c &c &c

(Mr Porter to Mr Upshur)

War Department
February 3rd 1844

Sir,

I respectfully transmit herewith a copy of the decision of this Department on the case of the negro boys claimed by Mr Robertson through the Chargé d'Affaires of Texas

I am very respectfully
Your obedient Servant

(Signed) Jno M Porter

Hon A P Upshur
Secretary of State.

(Copy)

In the matter of the claim of Mr Robertson of Texas for two slaves in the possession of Juinda Edwards

It appeared clearly that the two negro boys were the property of Mr Robertson whilst he resided in South Carolina that he took them with him to Texas, where they were stolen or

January or February 1839 by the Comanche Indians. That they were purchased from the Comanches by American Indians, who brought them into the Cherokee country and sold them to the daughter of a trader residing there, who has an Indian family, for about one half their value.

From the circumstances of the case all the parties must have known, or at least have had reason to believe that they were stolen. If brought with a view to return them to the owners, as alledged, their conduct was fraudulent, but if not, it was unfair and contrary to law and they would have no merit on their side. They cannot be considered as bona fide purchasers of these slaves and entitled to hold them against the law would not tolerate the purchase. Under these circumstances they ought to be given up to Dr Robertson or his Agent for whom they have been demanded by the Representatives of the Texan Government. And the Cherokee Agent will take the necessary steps for carrying the measure hereby decided, into effect in the manner specified in the 33rd Article of the Treaty with Mexico, concluded 5 April 1831.

The services of the boys from 1839 to the present time may probably fully compensate the person in whose hands they are for any money paid for them. If not, the difference ought to be borne by Their conduct has been base & if that not cover the loss of injustice will be done to her

The Treaty existing between Mexico and the United States would, I think, provide for the case were Dr Robertson a citizen of Mexico, and although the Treaty with Mexico may not in terms be binding on the United States and Texas in their relations with each other, this I think from the tacit understanding which has existed, and from the proper comity which should exist between neighbouring powers, the act of delivering up these slaves will be properly practiced. The state of the boys will not be changed. They are held as slaves in the Cherokee country. They were slaves when they left the United States and they will be no more when again removed to Texas, where they will have to render their services to their original owner.

(Signed) Dl M Porter

War Department
February 21st 1844.

(Mr Van Zandt to Mr Upshur)

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C. May 21st 1844

Sir

I have the honor to reply to my note of the 14th of September last, concerning two negroes the property of Dr A. Robertson of Texas, which were retained by the Cherokee Indians and are now in the possession of the United States of the Cherokee nation, & have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 6th instant, with the accompanying

copy of a letter of the Secretary of War of the 3rd inst. communicating to the Department of State the decision of the War Department upon that subject, from which it appears that orders have been given to the Cherokee Agent to deliver up the boys in accordance with the 33rd Article of the Treaty of 1831.

I shall hasten to communicate to my Government information of this determination that the necessary steps may be taken to recover the negroes referred to, from the Cherokee Agent.

The proper decision of this long standing question will afford much satisfaction to the Government of Texas. While it furnishes another evidence of the friendly disposition of the Government of the United States, and of its determination to fulfill in good faith its Treaty stipulations, it is at the same time calculated to exercise a most salutary influence upon the border Tribes of Indians, who have heretofore committed their depredations upon the defenceless settlers of Texas, and fled to the United States where they have found a market for their captives and spoils.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer Mr Upshur renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration.

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas

To the Honorable
A. P. Upshur
&c. &c. &c.

(Extract of a letter from Mr Crowell of Texas at New York to Mr VanZandt, dated January 31st 1844.

As soon as I perceived that Mr Fiddle from the Com. of Commerce, in the House of Repr had reported a bill to admit Texian cotton into the U S free from duty, I procured an extra meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in order to take up my report, on the table, which closes with a resolve to memorialize the U.S. Senate in favor of adopting, rather ratifying, the convention lately negotiated between Mr Rely and Mr Webster.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce took diverse views in reference to "free trade" and "protective policy" which from my first movement in this matter, gave me fears of opposition. It was opposed on three grounds. First, it was objected that any consideration was due to cotton from Texas in preference to other foreign cotton which might be introduced into the United States. Second, the Chamber is opposed by memorial to Congress for the establishment of a Warehousing system whereby to favor importations into this country as a transit market, and it was objected that this might militate against that project. Finally, it was doubted whether your Treaty could be ratified by the U.S. Senate in good faith with Treaty stipulations between the U S and other Countries. To the first objection, I answered, that I deemed the

a project complete in itself. that the nature of our trade with Texas made it necessary, to the preservation of that trade, that the accustomed principles of the treaty should be adopted. That the U S would receive benefits from those commercial, large and fully commensurate to any they could concede to Texas. As and for the interests of the U.S both as to commerce and navigation was that the treaty should be ratified, and. This could not be misunderstood or fairly opposed, as shown by the debate of the report under consideration. That no objection, if gentlemen wished to throw open our ports to Cotton or other countries, to go with them on all proper occasions and to every extent of fair reciprocity in trade, as it never had been my belief that the "restrictive" was the best commercial policy of the U.S. Did not object to Tacking to this movement any other project, not directed and which, at any time might be of doubtful propriety. To the second objection I answered, if it could be shown in what degree the navigation bill was to be, or could be, prejudiced by this recommendation, I might find excuse for not urging my position. As appeared to me, we had to look to more of liberal views, in Congress, for the carrying of both objects those objects had strong analogies, and those who favored the one would advocate the other, while, therefore, this bright, and the more honest bill, it could not in any respect injure its chances. I opposed the second objection, by saying, gentlemen cannot for a moment suppose Mr White or and Mr Reily to have overlooked the first principle on which a Convention is based, viz: the right of the parties to enter into it without violating faith with existing obligations between themselves and other parties, this was assuming too much. For myself, I did not doubt the U.S had the right to grant particular privileges to a nation, which, as a consideration, gave particular and ample advantages in return. That supposition well taken, our memorial would work no end. If the U States had their hands tied by preexisting treaties, they cannot violate them. We do not ask them to violate faith, but to act only so far as they can conformably to it.

I confess to you, I had no doubt or fear in any of the objections raised, but rather a narrow and illiberal principle operating to the prejudice of strict propriety. But the result was, I lost my object by the casting vote of the president of the Chamber."

True copy of extract

Chas. H. Raymond
Secy of Legation

New Orleans Oct 10th 1844

Sir, I understand that Mr Bidlack a Member of Congress to the Republic of Texas has the honor to represent to the Govt of U.S. the Government of Texas would be pleased to have a Consul at New Orleans to reside at Galveston Mr Ashbel Smith of Texas is named as the person to fill the office.

Africa to act under the treaty of Aug 16 1840 between Great Britain and Texas for the suppression of slave trade.

The avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr Jones the sentiments of regard and high consideration with which he has the honor to remain.

Your faithful
and most obedient Servt

Charles Elliot

To
The Honorable
Anson Jones
&c &c &c
Washington

New Orleans February 10th 1844

The undersigned Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'affaires to the Republic of Texas has the honor to transmit to the Hon. Anson Jones, the copy of a despatch from the Earl of Aberdeen to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and he regrets that the state of his health prevents him from having the pleasure of communicating it in person.

The President will perceive from this explanation to the Government of the United States, how accurately he has always estimated the friendly feelings of Her Majesty's Government towards the Republic of Texas and their state of wishes and principles of conduct as the other points referred to in the despatch to Mr Packenham.

In forwarding this communication, the undersigned is desirous that it should be superfluous on his part to dwell upon the continued interest which Her Majesty's Government takes in the independence and prosperity of Texas, or to do more than repeat the assurance of their unremitted efforts to promote those results.

The avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr Jones the expressions of regard and high consideration with which he has the honor to remain

Your most faithful
and obedient Servant

Charles Elliot

To
The Honorable
Anson Jones
&c &c &c
Washington on the Brazos

Copy
No 9

Foreign Office
London 26th 1843

Sir

As much agitation appears to have prevailed of late in the United States relative to the designs which Great Britain is supposed to entertain with regard to the Republic of Texas, H. M. Government deem it expedient to take measures for stating at once the misrepresentations which have been circulated, and the errors into which the Government of the United States appear to have fallen, on the subject of the policy of Great Britain with respect to Texas.

That policy is clear and simple and may be stated in few words.

Great Britain has recognised the Independence of Texas. And having done so, she is desirous of seeing that Independence finally and formally established, and generally recognised by Mexico.

But this desire does not arise from any wish of ambition, or of self interest, beyond that which we have in the general extension of our commercial relations with other countries.

We are convinced that the recognition of Texas by Mexico must conduce to the benefit of both those Countries; and as we are sincerely interested in the well being of both and in their steady advancement in power and wealth, we have just cause to feel satisfaction at the prospect of Mexico to acknowledge Texas as Independent

But on these grounds, we have no secret designs either with reference to any peculiar constitution which we wish to establish in Mexico, or in Texas, or any undue influence to the detriment of other States, and which we desire to see abandoned in Texas.

With regard to the latter point, it cannot be and is not denied both by the United States and by the whole world, that Great Britain desires, and has exerted her influence, to induce Texas to abolish Slavery throughout the country. But the means which she has adopted and will continue to adopt for this humane and virtuous purpose, are open and unobjectionable. She will do nothing secretly and underhand. The Indians that her subjects may be generally known and understood, and have been duly by all.

With regard to Texas we cannot deny that we wish to see Slavery abolished there, as elsewhere, and we think it probable that the recognition of that Country by the European Governments should be accompanied by an engagement on the part of Texas to abolish Slavery eventually, and under proper restrictions. But although we cannot deny this wish, and feel it to be our duty to promote such a measure, we shall not consider that circumstance as such with us, to justify any violent proceedings, such as those Slavery in order to ensure the acceptance of such a measure. We shall therefore not think ourselves justified in resorting to any forcible measures.

It has no object to deny or conceal, that [illegible] Slave States are very [illegible] to Texas, since Texas would not be

[illegible] to accede thereto and reciprocal arrangements with each other with regard to the abolition of slavery, and to all other points.

Great Britain, therefore, does not refuse to co-operate in [illegible], whether separately or conjointly, as may be thought most expedient, which latter alternative she considers, for many reasons preferable, any proposal either

The only clause to which her confederate appears with all others, refused, after a long consultation, was the two months delay for exchange of ratifications, which was thought too short a period for the distant States through which

The British Government, as the United States were fully aware, have never ceased in any way to further the abolition of slavery throughout the American Continent. Such as we should wish to see those states placed on the same solid footing which we conscientiously believe we to be entitled by general feeling abroad, we have never in our treatment of them made any difference between the slave holding and the free states of the Union. We are in every point entitled as confidential friends of the Union, to expect from each and every one of them such guidance as their own good sense may suggest, and the [illegible] of the slave holding states may be assured that although we shall not desist from those efforts which we have constantly made for promoting the abolition of slavery throughout the world, we shall neither openly nor secretly resort to any measures which are likely to disturb their internal tranquility or thereby to affect the prosperity of the American Union.

You will communicate this dispatch to the United States Secretary of State, and if he should desire it, you will leave a copy of it with him.

We are with great truth and regard

Sir

Your most obedient

Humble Servants

(Signed) Aberdeen

Sir

The Right Honorable Richard Pakenham

&c. &c. &c.

Copy

Enclosure

Legation of the United States
Washington Texas 19th July 1844.

Sir

The undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, near the Government of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this day, respecting to him the delicate situation on which the negotiation for annexation between Texas and Mexico, would place the Government and people of Texas, in case a negotiation for the Annexation of Texas to the United States should be set on foot, and ultimately fail of its object, and that even the progress of such negotiation between Texas and the United States when known to Mexico, would, in all probability, provoke immediate hostilities on the part of Mexico against Texas, and which, Texas, I am well aware, is ill prepared to resist

You therefore ask of me some pledge for the security of Texas, pending such negotiation, previous to the departure of a special minister to act with Mr Van Zandt, your Chargé d'Affaires near the Government of the United States, in opening and conducting that negotiation at Washington City, for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Sir, I have no hesitation in declaring, on the part of my Government: That Mexico nor no other power will be permitted to invade Texas on account of any negotiation which may take place in relation to any subject upon which Texas is, or may be, invited by the United States to negotiate: that the United States having entered into negotiation, will be a guarantee of their honor, that no evil shall result to Texas, from accepting the invitation, and that active measures will be immediately taken by the United States to prevent the evils you seem to anticipate from this source.

As far, therefore, as my power and authority may go, I will take care that my government is speedily apprised of your views and wishes, and that a sufficient naval force shall be placed in the Gulf of Mexico, convenient for the defence of Texas, in case of any invasion which may threaten her sea-board, pending such negotiation: also, that measures shall be taken, as requested by you to repel any invasion by land, of a like character.

The undersigned is aware that in the event of a failure of the present proposed negotiation, and for some time thereafter, it would be reasonable to expect that Texas should have an opportunity to place herself in an attitude of defence, on call for negotiation with the United States when the subject of annexation should provoke an attack from Mexico. He therefore feels no hesitance in assuring Mr Jones, that the United States would not hastily withdraw her protection, even if the negotiation should fail of its object: And he conceives that the right honor of his country may well be relied on for such protection, as can not that shall have no just cause of complaint.

The undersigned would also inform Mr Jones, that the United States have now a naval force in the Gulf, which

The Undersigned believes it to be really an encroachment on any naval force which Mexico can command at sea. Yet he is not so fully advised of the resources of Texas as to be able to say whether or not she can command the ports of the United States. He will refer to Texas, however, when no time can be lost in doing so, to have a more accurate assurance of her ability, whether nothing more than the assent of the Government of the United States.

And the Undersigned will fully advise his Government of all the circumstances of the case without delay, and press upon them the consideration of its importance.

And with regard to the assurance or guaranty of the independence of Texas, by the United States, in the event of the failure of the proposed negotiation for the annexation of Texas to the United States, the Undersigned has no authority from his Government to make such assurance or guaranty; but he will propose to the Texas, that the Minister of Texas shall be fully satisfied on this subject by the Government of the United States, after he shall arrive at Washington City, and before entering upon such negotiation.

The Undersigned takes great pleasure, on this occasion, in assuring to Mr Jones the assurance of his greatest respect and highest consideration

W. F. Murphy

To the Hon Anson Jones
Secy of State
&c &c &c

New Orleans Feby 24th 1844

Dear Sir

Since my return here I have discovered an error on the boundaries I had assigned to the 3d grant made to Celes and company being that of the of - 1832, which reduces the quantity of land within the limits of my contract of the 29th of last month, say 900 square miles. The impossibility of deciphering the hand writing of Mr Conover, who drafted me with the copy of that on hand, led to this mistake, which changes much the aspect of the contract I have made, and already began to execute in good faith. I am, alone, to blame for this error; which, happily, does not vitiate or nullify the grant made me and my associate, of whom Doctor Rowlett is, as yet, the only one I have chosen, under the power given me. The 3d grant I found, encroached the 1st and 2nd within its boundaries, and within 10 miles of the mill, and 12 miles to the East of those first grants: and if not further is correct as his distances, his landing house is 6 miles from the extreme western limits of the 3d grant, and consequently embraced in that grant. as he supposed when I saw him in Washington. The only [illegible]

This discovery has had upon my mind, viz. To render me more anxious about the direction of the new boundary prescribed for the Indians, by the act of Congress of the 4th of January 1843. Were the Angos and the Big Horn, and a line connecting them on the meridian of the 23°, as laid down on Colton's map, made the Indian Boundary, it would have the effect to remove it; that it would leave, of the 4th Tract, a large proportion to the contractors, by the agreement of the 20th of January 1843; and so far, be more compatible with the faith of the Republic, then pledged to them; and my boundary would extend up the Angos, that being the Indian boundary, as high as the South boundary of that grant will permit. Or if, according to the terms of the act of May 16 1844, the Indian boundary be carried 25 miles West of the Comanche R. cr. the Palo Alto, and then run to the mouth of the Rio and with that river, to its source, very little of the Tract, included in the 4th grant would be lost, to the contractors, and the Indians would have a natural outlead of imaginary boundary.

Be pleased to bring this subject to the notice of the President, and excuse this new demand upon your attention from one who is already indebted to you for the politeness with which it has been conceded to me at all times.

I avail myself of this occasion to assure you of the sincere esteem and respect of

Your obt Servt.

P. F. Smith

Doctor A. C. Jones
Secy of State &c &c

Legation of Texas, Paris
February 26. 1844

The Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Sir,

The affairs of Texas have been more embarrassed to be in so unsettled a condition, that it has not appeared to me to be an unfavorable moment for endeavoring to establish relations with that country agreeably to the instructions and powers communicated to me by the telegraphic dispatch, No. 1, of the 15th of this month. Having, however, delayed my departure for the last twelve months, to the astonishment of Europeans, to the recent flight of the late French Minister, Baron Alleaga, and to the facts that several pronunciamentos are now in open circulation; that Madrid is at this time declared under Martial Law, and that all journals not favorable to the present administration

of the Government have been strengthened. In a few words, the internal affairs of Spain at this time to engross the name of the persons now in authority that they cannot give their attention to the establishment of relations with a foreign Power. Mr Washington Irving, American Minister at Madrid, with whom I had a conversation on this subject a few months before when he was in Paris, expressed a very clear opinion that it would not be of any use to forward this matter to Spain as this Government has tranquillity should be restored there. I have, however, adopted a different course from the belief that it would be more satisfactory to my Government. I have had, accordingly, an interview with Mr Martinez de la Rosa, Spanish Ambassador at Paris; he gave the subject a favorable consideration, and it has resulted in my addressing him a note, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. In his reply acknowledging the receipt he has promised to submit it to his Government. Of an affirmative answer shall not be received immediately, any communication with nevertheless serve to bring up the subject at some future period of greater tranquillity in Spain; which occasion I shall not fail to embrace when it shall occur.

Queen Christina, mother of Queen Isabella left Paris a few days since on her return to Spain with the purpose of resuming in fact the direction of Affairs in that country. She goes under the auspices of the French Court. An understanding and agreement relative to the affairs of Spain, it is believed exists between the French and English Governments; and I have reason to suppose that the opinion is well founded that the British Government will consent to the accomplishment of certain views of France in regard to the Spanish Monarchy, and that the French Government will assent to the abolition of Slavery in the Island of Cuba, if indeed they do not separate themselves with England in effecting it.

The most friendly dispositions, so far as I can judge exist on the part of the French Government towards the U. S. and a desire that our negotiations with Mexico may succeed is manifested here.

I regret to inform you that the contemplated French Trans-Atlantic line of Steamers has been abandoned for the present; the reason assigned, is the anticipated expenses of keeping it in operation; and the vessels intended for this line will be mostly employed on the Mediterranean service.

Mr Rives sails for England in a very short time. Mr Cass, our Consul at London informs me that Texas is steadily growing in favor in Great Britain.

Mr Cambreleng's annual message to the Congress has been very favorably received in Europe; all parts of the message, and especially those portions relating to our debts and finances meet with approbation. It attracts all the attention it deserves.

Mr Thomas Bridges is also absent in Germany engaged about the Texas and in endeavoring to carry into effect his contract for introducing emigrants into Texas. I have forwarded him the message of His Excellency the President and

such other communications relative to these matters as I possess.

Mr Castro has sought an audience for discharged against the editor of a Mexican newspaper who has spoken scandalously of his country. He has to-day gone at once because I refused to receive a letter received on Monday which he declined and which never have had the effect of stamping officially as false some statements published; I know not on what authority, to His Excellency Monsieur Guizot. Charge d'Affaires etc. etc. etc. I foresaw too that such a letter might be used, though I cannot assert that such was the intention, in a manner not creditable to the honor and dignity of the Republic. Mr Castro is still undecided to quit Texas in a few weeks.

Touching emigration to Texas recently, I have acted conformably to the letter addressed by your Department to the Min. on this subject.

I have the honor &c.
most respectfully.
your very obedient Servant
Abel Smith.

P.S. February 29.

Since writing the above, American Newspapers have arrived, bringing intelligence of the passage of resolutions by the Texan Congress in favor of annexation to the American Union; of the return of the Commissioners sent to Mexico and of the very probable resumption of hostilities. I called immediately on Mr Guizot in reference to the last matter, the probable resumption of hostilities; he stated to me that his Government had received no dispatches nor any information whatever on this subject. I shall write to day to Mr Pakenham requesting him to call on Her British Majesty's Under Secy of State, Mr Addington, in order to bring the subject to the notice of that Government. In case the intelligence be confirmed I shall press on the very serious consideration of the Brit. and Pgh. Governments the consequences of a resumption of hostilities between Texas and Mexico, in order that they may take some efficient steps for the establishment of peace. I think it proper however, to state, that although these Governments cannot desire the establishment of peace, they would not on any occasion have any secret means to effect it.

The resolutions in favor of annexation passed neither are unfavorable impression relative to our country; they are regarded as an expression of our inability to take care of ourselves. Much and British Governments have warned us a subject to the United States against the annexation of Texas to the Union.

Abel Smith

P.S. Send this to Texas by a friend. Send. I shall write by mail from Paris to the Secretary, return and give him two days more.

A.S.

Copy. Austin Texas to the Spanish Ambassador.

Legation of Texas Texas
February 1844

To His Excellency
Martinez de la Rosa.
Ambassador of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Sir

I have the honor to present to Your Excellency a memorandum, requisite to bring the substance of the observations made on our interview of yesterday.

The Government of the Republic of Texas desires to establish with the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain a treaty of amity and commerce.

In the 2d of March 1836, the Citizens of Texas for reasons set forth in their Declaration of Independence, declared themselves forever separate from and independent of the Republic of Mexico. They then organized a Government for themselves, and from that time to the present, a period of eight years, they have held their territory in entire and uninterrupted possession and have exercised therein all the attributes of sovereignty and independence in the fullest manner.

Since the signal of the American Army under General Santa Anna at the battle of San Jacinto and the retreat of their forces from Texas in the Month of May 1836, Mexico has not been able to assert jurisdiction of the territory nor of any portion thereof. In the mean time, Texas has greatly increased in population and in all the elements of strength. It is unnecessary to remind that the American Government have cordially acknowledged the Independence of Texas by their proposition made to Texas for the establishment of an American and the appointment of Commissioners to confer the Annexation depositions made by the Congress of Texas for the exchange of ratifications. These propositions have been accepted by Texas; and the Texas Commissioners duly appointed in pursuance of the former proposition have been duly received in Mexico. Though the result of their conferences has not yet been made known. Even should this unfortunate proves abortive, which however there appears to be no reason for anticipating, it is plain that Mexico could not hereafter accomplish against the greatly increased and rapidly increasing power, wealth and strength of Texas, what it was unable to accomplish in 1836.

The Undersigned avows in Texas first Minister and Plenipotentiary and has the satisfaction of negotiating with the Republic of Texas respecting the exchange of ratifications.

All reference to the internal affairs of Texas

may date to Your Excellency, that since the organization of this Government in 1836 no diminution commercial has occurred, nor does any change have made in the administration except as the taxes and agreeably to the Constitution recently established by the inhabitants and citizens of the Country.

Since 1836 the population of Texas has augmented several fold. Its products for foreign commerce which at the period mentioned were almost null, are already considerable and increasing.

Texas commerce has already shown with Mexico Texas and the Havana. The proximity of Texas and Cuba invites their intercourse with each other prompt and easy; differing in climate and soil each country produces many articles of commerce needed by the inhabitants of the other. An exchange of the beef and other articles the natural growth of Texas for the various manufactures and products in possession by Spain and other Spanish Colonial Possessions would be highly convenient and profitable to both countries.

By the laws of Texas a discrimination only is made in favor of the commerce of those nations with which it has treaties.

The establishment of relations by treaty between Spain and Texas would tend greatly to augment these commercial interests by placing it on a secure basis, it would give to Spain another source to procure objects of foreign production which she may require, and open another market to the enterprising industry of her subjects; it would necessarily strengthen and cement that friendly regard for Spain which the associations of History and numerous objects in Texas are so well calculated to inspire in the minds of its citizens.

It is conceived to be understood that a good understanding should exist between Spain and Texas in view of the population of African descent belonging to the two countries. It is believed there is identity of opinion on the two countries on this subject, and that it is the determination of each country to maintain unchanged its institutions without any part of its population.

In conclusion I will state to Your Excellency that Communication by my Government with Texas is regarded a Duty of the nature I have mentioned; and it will be a source of gratification to me, should this subject meet with Your favorable recommendation to the Government of which I have the honor of Spain: And also me to add that my appointment will be greatly augmented should I have the honor of negotiating with Your Excellency a Treaty between Mexico and Texas with which we are respectively connected.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to Your Excellency assurances of

Signed Pushkin Baron.

Executive of the U States
Washington Texas. 29 July 1844

Sir.

The Undersigned, Chargé of the U. States near the Government of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to enclose you that Citizen, under instructions his presence at Galveston.

In leaving the seat of Government of the Republic of Texas, the undersigned begs leave to tender to the Executive Officers of the Government of the Republic of Texas, his highest respect and most distinguished consideration. And he is glad of the occasion to assure them of his unchanging respect and esteem.

With distinguished regard
Your obt Servt

H. J. Murphy

Executive of Texas
Washington D. C. March 5th 1844

(Private Confidential)
Department of State

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Executive of Texas may have not been made aware of the following facts.

On the 28th ult. there arrived at Galveston from the Island of Cuba the Schooner Julia Ann, Captain Hall, from Boston, bound to Matamoras, with a cargo of Flour, Pork, Lard, Hams, Bacon, Cheese, Onions, Potatoes, Apples, Pickles, Crackers, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Brandy, Gin, Wine, Ale, Porter, Cordials, Segars, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Tea, Pepper, Spices, Mustard, Saleratus, Starch, Vinegar, Oil, Paints, Glass, Nails, Iron, Steel, Powder, Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, Blankets, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Dry Goods, Trunks, Carpets, Looking Glasses, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Stationary, Books, Medicines, Perfumery, Furniture, Crockery, Hardware, Tinware, Woodenware, Willow ware, Brushes, Combs, Buttons, Canes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Matches, Toys, Perfumery, Cosmetics, Patent Medicines, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, and Merchandize of every description, which vessel, after discharging the above mentioned cargo, took on board a cargo of Specie, consisting of Gold and Silver Coin, and sailed for Matamoras. The Captain of the vessel informed the Collector of Galveston that he had been compelled to put into Galveston in consequence of having been boarded by a Mexican Privateer, which vessel he supposed to be the Montezuma, and that he was afraid to proceed to Matamoras, lest he should be captured by her. The Collector of Galveston, however, refused to grant the Captain a clearance for Matamoras, and required him to enter his vessel at the Custom House, and to report the cargo on board of her. This he refused to do, and sailed for Matamoras. The Collector of Galveston then reported the facts to the Secretary of the Treasury, and requested instructions as to what course he should pursue in relation to the vessel and cargo. In reply to my last communication

on this subject. Had instructions arrived to authorize me to recommend, the treaty could have been concluded in half a day. It may be called to the State Department as yet unsettled. Whether it will not appear to be so well fixed. So far as the question of annexation is concerned I feel well assured no one will be appointed who will be so well qualified to carry out the measure as Judge Upshur was. He had fully investigated it in all its bearings, knew the objections, the arguments and inclinations of the Senate in regard to it. His great strength of intellect, his indomitable energy, nerve and decision of character, combined with an amiable disposition that secured the love and respect of all parties, fitted him beyond any other person for the great task.

In compliance with your said instructions, I intimated to Mr Upshur the desire of your Government to conclude a treaty of alliance, in the event that no assurance was given by Congress or the Senate before hand, that a treaty of annexation would be ratified. He replied That such a treaty could not be concluded: that it would be against the long settled and established policy of the United States, and that the only way in which this Government under present circumstances could become a party with us was by annexation, which he had proposed. Through the constitutional channel of the treaty making power. If the object contemplated by you was ready to conclude a treaty of alliance with the President of the United States, after declining to accept his proposition of annexation, I am at a loss to determine the reason of the choice of this policy. To conclude a treaty of alliance with the United States would give as great offence to Great Britain and France as a treaty of annexation, and such a Treaty would certainly lead to less chance of ratification in the Senate of the United States, for it would involve this Government in all the responsibilities which annexation would, and yet secure to it none of its great advantages.

Although in your instructions to me, you say it is not the desire of our Government that the claim for the loss of Dr Robertson should be any further pressed by me at present, yet I have no doubt you will be surprised to learn that contrary to your expectations I have succeeded in obtaining an order for their delivery, the particular circumstances of which are detailed in my said dispatch.

Since writing the foregoing, this morning I had an interview with the President. He informed me that on yesterday he received a dispatch from Genl. Hemphy, in which it was stated that Genl Henderson had been appointed to act with me on the part of a treaty of annexation, who would bring with him full powers for that purpose. The President stated he was very desirous to have the Treaty concluded at once and by Mr. Nelson, the Attorney General, who is desirous of retiring, that he preferred he should do it instead of the gentleman to whom he intended to offer the appointment of Secretary of State, and that as Mr Upshur and myself had already commenced the Treaty he knew it would accord at once to arrange the matter with Mr. Nelson, so that the Treaty might be ready to be signed by General Henderson when he arrived, should it meet his concurrence. Having received your instructions upon the subject

points to be embraced in the treaty, and having already taken some steps in the matter, and believing that every delay should be avoided I shall proceed to the discussion with Mr Nelson in order that it may be concluded at the earliest day possible, after the arrival of Gen'l Henderson.

With the highest regard I have the honor to be, most respectfully

Your obed't Serv't.

Isaac Van Zandt

Legation of Texas,
Washington D.C. March 20th 1844.

Hon Anson Jones
&c &c &c

Sir:

Near three weeks ago Despatches were received by This Government, from Gen'l Murphy, stating that my despatches respecting the question of annexation to our Government had been received by you and my recommendations adopted by the President

On the 9th Inst. Capt Tod returned here, but brought me not a single line from your Department, nor up to the present moment have I any communication in reply to mine before alluded to. Letters have been received in Baltimore from Mexico and published more than a week ago, stating that Gen'l Henderson had been appointed a Special Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to conclude a treaty of annexation with other particulars of an alledged Secret act of Congress &c. This information has aroused the whole opposition, and who now daily pour forth the vials of their wrath upon the contemplated treaty. Why all these matters should be communicated to Gen'l Murphy and otherwise made public in Texas, and to be heralded throughout this country by the newspapers and yet I receive no information from your Department concerning it, is most unaccountable.

On the 4th Inst. Gen'l Henderson wrote me hastily from Baltimore that he was waiting, but did not mention the particulars. I have not heard of nor from him since that time.

The delay which has attended the action on this matter has had an unpleasant tendency. Our friends here, in New York and elsewhere urge the importance of an early action, if an action is contemplated at all. Such a term if pursued from Mr Calhoun last night, he knows the action which has occurred, and how it was brought about, concludes by saying he trusts "it were well done if done quickly."

Four of the New York papers are out in favor

of Annexation, viz. The Chevalier Van Zandt, the Representative of the Republic of Texas near the Government of Washington. The Ambassador of Mexico acted in the manner recommended. He wrote to Gen. Jackson to obtain a recognition on the basis of Independence against the aggression of Texas, which was refused on 30. August 1836, which is considered a final note.

Mr. Calhoun accepts the appointment of Secretary of State, and with the Genl. in a day or two.

Genl. Jackson's entire general message the annexation of Texas which is to be stopped until the Session.

Very respectfully

Yours &c

C. Pinckney

Legation of Texas.
Washington, D.C. March 22nd 1844

Gen. Anson Jones
&c &c &c

Dear Sir,

I have just received your note of the 20th inst. enclosing communications of the 29th and 23d ultimo

Since the death of my late friend Andrew Jackson has transpired in relation to our affairs which I cannot but regret not having received any information from him. His gratifying manner & kind feeling for Mrs. Polk, united to Mr. Polk's known attachment to Texas, induced me to expect to proceed the next day to Tennessee, where I should remain a few days and then continue my journey to this place.

Most respectfully

Yours

C. Pinckney

P.S. I have appointed a Messenger, Major Pratt who may be relied on to bring

Washington, March 23rd 1844

The Undersigned the Minister Plenipotentiary & Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Texas has the honor to represent to the Secretary of State that his Government is anxiously desirous to ascertain the views of the Government of America, in relation to the Annexation of Texas:

and he had now the gratification to add that several communications have taken place between the Governments of Her Majesty, and that of the King of the French, and that Her Majesty has expressed her concurrence in the purposes of the Queen, and has instructed the Minister to command the French Admiral at Mexico, to afford his continued friendly assistance to that of Her Majesty's Representative.

But adverting to the proposals of the Government of the United States, respecting a communication, to be received with the Diplomatic Authorities of Texas in Washington on the Subject, and to the information so generally via Texas that negotiations having that object in view are either in progress, or in contemplation, the undersigned feels it his duty to express the hope that the Government of Texas will furnish him with explanations on the subject for communication to Her Majesty's Government. He is sure that they will be made in that spirit of frank and friendly confidence which has always characterized the intercourse of the two Governments.

It would be unnecessary to say that the undersigned is perfectly aware of the Presidents fixed opinions on this subject, and he has not failed repeatedly to the President with, to communicate to Her Majesty's Government the President's determination to sustain the Independence of the Country, and the undersigned's confident hope that the result would ultimately be in that cause. Indeed referring to the conference which the undersigned had the honor to have with the President and Secretary of State during last autumn, he can suppose that the mission to Washington of the Gentlemen in question has been dictated by a wish to avoid any cause of offence or irritation to the Government of the United States; and to reassure with frankness, that the Government of Texas would not entertain the subject at all, even of any other nature seriously, after the former rejection of such an arrangement by the Government of the United States, and without reason to know that the Senate of the United States would ratify it now; or in future.

The Congress of Texas however has said and repeated last year the date of the communications to Her Majesty's Government, to which the Government has referred; and the President will feel much pleasure that a definite result should be arrived at, as necessary for the basis necessarily on the part of the Government to engage on the behalf of Texas, as whereas for it is said to be supposed that they would continue to pursue the Government, in relation to which there was a wish expressed that negotiations were either discontinued subsequent on the Mediatorial proposal, or the Mediatorial proposal, that a definite disposition on the subject, on the other hand, that a definite disposition on the part of the Government of Texas by negotiation to be opened to which to advance, either more or less favorable, would now rest to the judgment and decision of Her Majesty's Government and the people of the United States of America.

Relying on the friendship of the people of the United States to the justice of the proceedings and of their Parliament and the Independence of the United States as an independent, and the Independence of this Republic and received into diplomatic with H. Majesty that confidence, authority, it may be depended upon, that the Government

of Her Majesty will never relax on its friendly efforts to restore the Government of Mexico to adjust on the footing so forcibly pressed on the attention of Her Majesty's Government by the Government of Texas, and adopted without previous deliberation by Her Majesty's Government, and on their judgment equally necessary for the security of Mexico and the strength and prosperity of Texas.

The Undersigned takes this occasion to renew to the Hon.ble Anson Jones the expression of the sentiments of regard and distinguished consideration with which he has the honor to remain,

His faithful and most obedient servant.

Charles Elliot

The Honorable
Anson Jones
&c &c &c
Washington on the Brazos

Galveston March 22d 1844

The Undersigned Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas has the honor to acquaint Mr Jones that the present condition of his health has compelled him under strong medical advice to ask for leave of absence to quit these climates, and he would further wish to state that it will be necessary for him to return to New Orleans by the "New York" and set out to the Northward as soon as possible.

Previous therefore, how having the satisfaction of paying his respects to the President before his departure, he commits it to Mr Jones's kindness to convey to His Excellency the expression of his sincere desire for the honor and prosperity of the Republic, and his cordial wishes for His Excellency's continued health and happiness.

The Undersigned will remain on the Mississippi of New Orleans for some weeks, and Mr Jones shall hear from him again. He trusts that the Government of Texas will have the goodness to forward any communications to his address, under cover to the care of S. Mordecai Esqr Galveston.

He requests Mr Jones to accept his best wishes, as well as the sentiments of regard and distinguished consideration with which He has the honor to remain.

His faithful, and most obedient Servant

Chas Elliot

The Honorable
Anson Jones
&c &c &c
Washington on the Brazos

Galveston March 22 1844.

The Undersigned Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas has the honor to acquaint that Government of Texas will be pleased to issue a Warrant enabling Commander Francis Scott of Her Majesty's Sloop Hyacinth about to be employed on the North American and West Indian Station to act under the Treaty between Great Britain and Texas for the suppression of Slave Trade.

He avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr Jones the expressions of regard and distinguished consideration with which he has the honor to remain.

His faithful and most obedient servant.

Charles Elliot

The Honorable
Anson Jones
&c &c &c
Washington on the Brazos.

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C. March 25 1844

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Sir.

Mr McD Miller reached here at 9 Oclock last night from whom I have received your additional instructions upon the subject of annexation together with the proper full powers to act in the matter. I have duly deciphered with the Secretary of State all the parts of the Treaty, rendered in your instructions, and they have all been satisfactorily arranged ready to be submitted to the Senate for his final approval whenever he comes. Longer much this delay and begins to fear that some accident has befallen him. He left Austin united three days and a half for here at Galveston, and left without hearing a word from him.

I great effort is making to buy the Treaty over if it is made, and if the action is much longer delayed the effort will succeed I fear.

The substance of the whole negotiation now for some many months, finally, Executive secrecy enjoined, known to all Congress and all. Letters are daily coming to persons here from Texas, the writers of which seem to understand the whole matter. Who we should blame for this, is difficult to tell. Let it be whom it may it is nevertheless a matter

of infinite regret.

Most respectfully
Your Obedt Servt
Isaac Van Zandt

Galveston April 3d 1844

The Undersigned Hr Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas has had the honor to receive Mr Jones's note of the 25th Ultimo, in reply to his own of the 22d Idem; and to offers his acknowledgments for this Statement of the circumstances, which shall be transmitted to Her Majesty's Government without delay.

In the mean time however he considers it right to remark that he does not believe Her Majesty's Government have formed the same opinion as this Government upon the indisposition of Mexico to any amicable settlement with Texas upon reasonable and admissible terms. Indeed he is disposed to think that Her Majesty's Government had become more sanguine that a different state of feelings was growing up in that quarter, and he discerns any recent appearance to the contrary to the undisposition of Mexico to the annexation of Texas to the United States. Thus impressed, he believes that Mexico would have accepted to terms of armistice more acceptable to this Government, if it had not been thought prudent to avoid a truce of convenient duration for the conduct of negotiations at another point, having in view a combination, naturally so ill liked at Mexico as the annexation of Texas to the United States. He will merely further remark of the Truce agreed upon between the Commissioners of Texas and Mexico, that if it had conformed with the policy of this Government to avail themselves of that opening, he entertains the opinion that it might have been improved into a convenient form and duration.

Of the detention of the Texian prisoners in Mexico which has been noticed by Mr Jones as another proof of the indisposition of the Government of Mexico to amicable settlement, the Undersigned will freely admit (speaking for himself) that he thinks the Government of Mexico ought to have released those prisoners. But he is bound to confess with equal frankness that he has reason to think the Mexican Government will be able to adduce motives for their conduct in this particular, which may account for it, without resorting to a general indisposition to adjust with Texas upon peaceful and honorable terms as the grounds of the continued detention of these unhappy men.

The temporary interruption of the Official intercourse between Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico, and that Government is noticed by Mr Jones as another cause of encouraging character. The Undersigned can only say upon that point that he is sure Her Majesty's Government would not have delayed to communicate their instructions to the same effect to the Government of Texas, if they had participated in them for a moment.

Weighing all the circumstances of the case as

carefully as he can. The Undersigned will take the liberty here to express the belief, that all the present of the interposition of her Majesties Government for the settlement of the dispute between Texas and Mexico could, it ever, have appeared to them that there were better founded hopes of an early and honorable and satisfactory Than at the moment, when no alterations observe. The door to annexation to the United States was unexpectedly closed to the people of that country. The difference in that sense was most probably unexpected on Mexico too; for it came when there was a state of discourse between the parties, when Texian Commissioners (respectfully received), were actually in the Mexican Territory, and while negotiations, first for an armistice, and then for a peace were known to be in contemplation, and no doubt in progress.

The intimation of such a proposal to the Government of Texas by the Government of the United States would of course become known to the Government of Mexico about the same time, and under the state of circumstances then existing, it can hardly be a source of surprise that it produced the disturbing effects which has followed.

The Undersigned thinks he should not discharge his duty if he omitted to express the earnest hope that the Government and people of Texas will not make the incalculably heavy sacrifice of their separate national existence under the impression that the prospect of a private settlement with Mexico has passed away. He believes that there is no good ground, for such an impression; and he is also of the opinion that it is still in the power of the Government of Texas to renew the negotiations with Mexico upon a hopeful basis, by reassuring that Government upon a point, to which it is justly entitled to expect complete reassurance, before friendly negotiations with Texas are set on foot.

The Undersigned cannot refrain from observing that there is no trace of evidence in the Archives of the United States that any eminent and practical Statesmen in that Country are friendly disposed to the annexation of Texas to that Union, either at all, or at least under any other condition than the consent of Mexico, peacefully obtained. Neither does it seems to be doubted, judging from the same source, that these opinions are shared by a large part of the people of that confederacy. The Undersigned trusts that his own sincere desire for the Independence and prosperity of Texas will be the excuse for alluding to these considerations, on which, however, he has no intention to dwell.

He will close this note with the renewed declaration of the desire of Her Majesty's Government to be helpful in the adjustment of this dispute upon terms of honor, justice, and advantage both to Texas and to Mexico; and with the expression of the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that the preservation of their Independence is the best security of the people of Texas for their attaining all prosperity, both political and commercial.

The Secretary of the Undersigned is absent on any, however considerable, leave of such he will write with sufficient fully but he will write at such Entrance or can be immediate negotiation would as long as he safely can, and will be happy to receive any communications which the Government of Texas may do him the honor to forward to him, through the channel he has already indicated to Mr Jones.

He avails himself of this occasion to convey to Mr Jones renewed assurances of his regard and distinguished

consideration with which he has the honor to remain.

His most obedient and faithful servant

Charles Elliot

To

The Honorable

Anson Jones

&c &c &c

Washington.

Texian Legation,

Washington City, April 12th 1844

To The Hon Anson Jones,

Sir,

We have the honor herewith to transmit to you, a copy of the treaty which we have this day signed, with Mr Calhoun, the Secretary of State of the United States. We do this hastily, as this Government will, on Sunday, despatch an express to Texas to convey this and other important intelligence to our Government.

The treaty we have agreed upon, you will readily see, is not precisely such an one as we expected to make or had a right to wish. But, after consulting the wishes and views of all parties concerned, we agreed to it as the best we could frame with the prospect of its ratification by the Senate of the United States. Had we been left to consult the wishes and disposition of the President and Cabinet of the United States, we could and would have concluded a treaty much more favorable to Texas than the one we have signed. But such was not the case. We have been compelled to consult the views and wishes of the two great leading parties in the United States - avoiding on the one hand the very liberal terms which the Southern politicians would have been willing to grant us and the restrictions which the North would wish to impose.

Texas has in this case consulted, through her Agents here, as far as she could understand and reconcile them, the wishes of all parties in the United States. Upon examination, reflection and consultation, we considered that the best mode of our admission was as a Territory. Consequently, we did not hesitate to agree to come into the United States in that way. By the terms of the treaty, you will see that we have the right to claim the preservation of all our property as secured by our domestic institutions as well as to claim admission into the Union as a State or States, under the provisions of the Federal Constitution of the United States.

We have felt ourselves obliged to avoid, any allusion, directly, either to slavery or boundary, leaving the one to the future negotiations of this Government, and the other to be governed by that clause in the treaty which secures to us the right of property, &c. which we understood to include

our right to slaves, as the constitution of the United States recognizes that species of property. Indeed, we have, as nearly as we could, followed the language of the treaties ceding Louisiana and Florida to the United States, in order that those precedents might be referred to, to justify the language used in the present treaty. The manner in which our present debt is to be paid, too, did not entirely meet our sanction; especially as there is no distinction made by the treaty between debts due to speculators and the debts due to our own citizens, for cloth, military and naval service, or to persons who generously furnished money and supplies for our army and navy when we most needed them. But it was deemed best to accede to the terms agreed upon, in order to obviate objections. The only inquiry with us was: What will the Senate of the United States agree to? and not, what can we get from the Executive of the United States? We very much wished to have this Government pay the dues to our army, navy, Civil Officers, &c., but we feared the consequences of such an insertion; and therefore we agreed to the terms inserted in the treaty on that subject. The additional excuse is, that our people will be in a great degree repaid by the additional security given to them by the contemplated annexation.

We fear, too, that the President expected us to make better provision for Texas on the subject of public schools, internal improvements, &c. &c., but we are sure that he would have been well satisfied of the impropriety of exacting any better terms had he been present here.

You will herewith receive the reply of Mr Calhoun, made at our request to a note addressed by your undersigned representative, A. Van Zandt, to Judge Upshur, upon the subject of the assurances of protection to Texas by the United States, during the pendency of the treaty negotiations. We have no doubt that the President of the United States will act on this subject in a way that will fully meet the views and wishes of the President of Texas. We have strong assurances of this. The main body of the army arranged for the protection of Texas, we have agreed, shall be concentrated and stationed at Fort Polk. Those already at Fort Jesup, Fort Coleman and other places, near Texas, will remain where they now are. And it is understood and agreed that the President of Texas shall at once after communications with the commanding officers at each station, so as to give them the earliest possible news of any hostile demonstrations on the part of Mexico. The Secretary of State of the United States will superintend the issuance of orders to the different officers in command at the several stations above alluded to; which instructions we are assured will be such as to meet the wishes of our Government fully.

As it is not known that the Senate of the United States will ratify the treaty which we have signed, the President of the United States assured us, before we agreed to sign, and assures us, that he would, unconditionally, express his opinion to that body, that it is as disposed of, and to both Houses of Congress a message, accompanying to them, in the strongest terms, the passage of a law assuming Texas as a State, under that provision of the Constitution of this Government which authorizes Congress to admit new States into the Union. The history of the debates and proceedings of the convention which framed that Constitution fully justified their Congress has such power. And it is confidently believed by the friends of Texas in the Congress of the United States that such a law can be passed. It was under this view of the case that we agreed to frame the treaty and submit it to the Senate of the United

State, under such doubtful circumstances for the ratification by that body, knowing that this course will be fully approved by the President of Texas.

You will observe that we have fixed the time for exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty is to be made, at our request, which was deemed necessary for the Senate of the United States to act definitely on it during the present Session of Congress, and not have been at liberty to delay that action until next winter, which many of the Senators wish to do, and probably would do, if the time given by the Treaty for exchange had passed. We would respectfully suggest to you and through you to the President, the propriety of delaying any action on the part of our Senate, until after the Treaty shall have been ratified on the part of the Senate of the United States, as there is some doubt of its ratification here.

The assurance was given to us by Mr Calhoun, verbally which we reduced to writing in his presence and by his consent & not then read them over to him. They are as follows, to wit: A powerful naval force, to consist of ten or twelve vessels, will be ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, the Commander of which, Capt Conner, will, upon any serious demonstration being made by water by Mexico against Texas inform the Mexican Commander that any attack upon Texas will be considered as a hostile act, and the Executive will feel himself bound to use every means to repel it. That the old division as established by Mr Calhoun as Secretary of War, extending from Florida Point to the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, has been restored, and Gen Gaines been put in command of the Western Division and ordered to take up his Head quarters at Fort Jesup, also with renewed similar orders as to any demonstration by land, to those given to the Naval Commander as to a demonstration by sea; and that he and the Chargé d'Affaires will keep up an active correspondence with the President of Texas; and if they should receive any communications from them which he conceives threatens any serious intention upon the part of Mexico to invade Texas by land, they or either of them shall forthwith despatch the same to Washington City, by express. That the President will in that event send a message to Congress, informing them of the fact, and request Congress to adopt, as speedily as possible, such measures as may be necessary for the defence of Texas; and if the emergency should require it. To say in the message that he would in the mean time consider it his duty to defend Texas against aggression, and will accordingly do it.

In addition to the above, we received the accompanying answer from Mr Calhoun to the communication above alluded to; which is communicated confidentially.

Mr Calhoun expressed to us the wish of the President of the United States, that we should inform the President of Texas that it is his desire that Texas shall

receive any intelligence which the President of Texas may have to communicate in regard to the movements of Mexico, and to move into Texas at any time, by the permission of the President of Texas, when it may be deemed advisable.

We have the honor to be,
Your obt. Servts.,

Isaac Van Zandt
J. Pinckney Henderson

(Mr Van Zandt & Mr Henderson)

Legation of Texas,
Washington 11th Jany 1844

Hon A. P. Upshur
&c &c &c

Sir.

I do know to you that our Associates have been frustrated in their views of Texas and Mexico - that, that association has obtained, through the intervention of certain great powers principally interested; and that negotiations are now pending having for their object a treaty of the eighteenth Article between the two Countries. A proposition likewise having been submitted by the President of the United States through you for the reincorporation of Texas to the country. Therefore (without indicating the motives of the reply which the President of Texas may direct to be made to this proposition) I beg leave to suggest that it may be proper, should a treaty of annexation be concerted, Mexico may think proper to at once terminate the connection, break off all negotiations for peace and agree therefore or commence hostilities against Texas; And that some of the other Powers interested in obtaining this result, may attempt to enter into the discussion both, may, altogether withdraw their good offices of mediation; thus leaving Texas free immediately and exclusively to the unrestrained arrangement of Mexico.

In order then of these things it seems to me desirable, through you, to the President, the Secretary of the Navy and the Army: should the Government of Texas accede to the proposition of annexation, that the Government of the United States, after the signature of the treaty, should be notified and secure the final return of the Texian Squadron of both Governments, in case Texas should decide it, or with her consent, order such measures of the Military and Naval forces of the United States to such necessary points as Texas may deem necessary to harass Texas on the Gulf of Mexico, as shall be sufficient to prevent the Mexican foreign aggression?

This communication as well as the reply which you may make will be considered by me as entirely confidential, and I d

enclosed in my regular official correspondence to my Government, but enclosed direct to the President of Texas for his information.

With assurances of my great regret. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obdt Servt

(Signd) Isaac Van Zandt.

(Mr Van Zandt to Mr Calhoun)

Legation of Texas.
Washington 28 April 1844

The undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas has the honor to announce to Mr Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, the arrival of Genl Secretary Henderson, who has been appointed by the President of Texas on Special Agency to act in conjunction with the undersigned in the conclusion of a treaty of annexation, in pursuance of the negotiations heretofore commenced between the late Secretary of State, Mr Upshur and the Undersigned.

The undersigned requests to be informed at what time it will be convenient for Mr Calhoun to receive him, for the purpose of presenting his Colleague, that he may deliver his letters of credence.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr Calhoun assurances of his distinguished consideration.

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Hon John C Calhoun
&c &c &c

Copy. Confidential.

Washington City. April 11th 1844

To Messrs S Van Zandt
and J Henderson,
Ministers from the Republic of Texas.

Gentlemen -

The letter addressed by Mr Van Zandt to the late Secretary of State, Mr Upshur, to which yours have relation, dated Washington, the 17th January 1844, was sent before the Senate of the United States

with a request that it might be returned by the President if he should deem that the Secretary of the Navy had been instructed to station a strong naval force in concert with that of Texas to meet any contingency; and that similar orders have been issued by the Secretary of War

to move the disposable military force on our southwestern frontier for the same purpose. Should the exigency arise to which your letter of the 17th ult. alludes, & an further character by the President to say, that during the presidency of the Treaty of annexation, he would deem it his duty to use all the means placed within his power by the constitution to protect Texas from foreign invasion.

I have the honor to be, &c &c

(Signed) J. C. Calhoun

Paris 20th April 1844

To His Excellency
Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Sir

The last despatch which the Undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas at the Hague had the honor to address his Excellency the Secretary of State, was dated the Hague Nov. the 12th 1843. and forwarded through M. Hoskiers & Vroomwyck, the Bankers at Rotterdam.

The Undersigned had the honor at the date above mentioned to inform your Excellency, that having fully established the diplomatic relations between the Government of Texas and that of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, he should proceed to Brussels for the purpose of carrying into effect the instructions with which he was charged, as to opening the negotiations for a treaty of amity and commerce with the Government of Belgium. The Undersigned had the further honor at that date to inform your Excellency that on his despatch of the 23rd of September 1843. dated at The Hague he had forwarded to Your Excellency a copy of the propositions of the Society for the protection of German Emigrants to Texas. In the same despatch the Undersigned called the attention of your Excellency to the course which he had pursued in regard to the Emigrants of Altona, and therein made known to Your Excellency the Report which he had communicated to Austria against the character of the Emigrants he was represented to have sent. The Undersigned now forwards another copy of the proceedings of the Society for the protection of German Emigrants but the receipt of the former has not been acknowledged. But from information the Undersigned has received here & from letters received by Emigrants at the Free Territory the Undersigned is induced confidently to hope, that nearly all have reached Texas, & are settled on their lands, and Your Excellency may expect by the month of July to have a favorable interview with the same Emigrants. Undersigned knows Texas & Texans and the Emigrants who will not have as the Agents of the Association.

The delays incident to the numerous precautions which are of ingress in Holland, and which comprise every member

of a very numerous Royal family, detained the Undersigned at the Hague until the early part of the month of December, when shortly after his arrival he was presented to the King and invited to dine at the Palace - On a long conference which the Undersigned had with the King, his Majesty gave him the most gracious assurances of his cordial good will towards the Republic and his desire to entertain relations of amity and commerce with our Country. From the French Ambassador, the Marquis de Rumigny and the English Ambassador, Sir Hamilton Seymour, the Undersigned received every attention and courtesy. After remaining at Brussells several weeks, the Undersigned became satisfied, that the position of the legislative Chambers of that country was such that the Minister, notwithstanding the strong desire of the King, could not at <u>that moment</u> enter upon a negotiation with Texas, the Undersigned left Brussells, with an understanding on the part of the Minister of Foreign affairs, that at an distant period the negotiations should be commenced, and the Undersigned is confident that during the ensuing summer the Treaty which he is empowered to make with the Belgian Government will be concluded.

The Undersigned having from Brussells caused to be made known to Mr Vincent Rumpff, the Minister of the free Hanseatic cities at Paris the desire of the Government to enter into a treaty and the great facility which would be afforded in the accomplishment of so desirable an object by his knowledge of the English language and American character derived from his long residence in America, proceeded on the first of January 1844 to Paris, and soon after his arrival put himself in communication with that Gentleman. From that date up to the day of the signature of the Treaty, the 17th of the present month, the Undersigned has been actively and earnestly engaged in procuring its consummation.

From the difficulty which was experienced in bringing the free Cities to accord, the Treaty encountered many delays, and latterly, the doubt which existed as to the annexation of Texas to the United States, occasioned great hesitation and at one period threatened to suspend the negotiation altogether.

The Undersigned has now the honor of forwarding to Your Excellency, by the hands of Mr Henry Castro, the accompanying copy of the Treaty, which will be found to be in the usual form, and to contain the usual stipulations, with the exception of the articles of Extradition which was inserted at the request of the Undersigned, and the article which makes parties to the Treaty upon filing an Official declaration all the other States of the German confederation. This last article was inserted because the Undersigned considered it of importance to Texas for the purpose of promoting emigration, to have the authority to nominate Consuls in the different petty German States. The expence of time and money which a separate negotiation with each individual principality would occasion to both parties, would be an insurmountable obstacle, whilst under the article alluded to, the facility afforded by a simple Official declaration, will be a powerful and efficient inducement for the establishment of commercial relations.

For the Prussian Consulship at Bremen, under the Treaty, Mr Smidt, President of the Senate of Bremen, highly recommends Mr Schutzenkampff, partner of the most respectable house of Schutzenkampff and brothers. Mr Schutzenkampff has on one occasion visited Texas, and is also highly recommended by Mr Rumpff, to whom the Undersigned has promised that the name of Mr Schutzenkampff should be submitted to the President, and he accordingly respectfully requests that it may be done.

The Undersigned would respectfully submit to the Secretary of State, his earnest desire to obtain a leave of absence for the purpose of returning to the United States and to Texas. The private affairs of the Undersigned, by reason of the recent death of a relative in the United States imperiously demand his presence there. By means of a conge or leave of absence the mysions at the several Courts can be as effectually kept up as though the Undersigned were there present in person. The Consul Generals can be left in charge and all the difficulties and objections incident to an abrupt breaking up of the Mysions avoided, whilst in fact the same result as though they were broken up is produced.

The Undersigned would be most grateful could this congee or leave of absence be sent to him, directed to the care of Lorenzo Draper. Esq. American Consul, No 30. Rue Hauteville, Paris, by the 1st of august next. If it seem good to the Secretary of State, the Congé might be for six months, and would then, according to diplomatic usage date from the day on which the Undersigned would take leave of the Sovereign.

The Undersigned has the further honor to inform Your Excellency, that Mr Bourgeois d'Orvanne has, as he states to the Undersigned, successfully concluded his negotiations in Germany, with reference to his project of Colonization. According to his statement, he has formed an association with distinguished personages in that country, which will enable him to direct the whole current of German emigration upon Texas. He considers, and with great reason, that the high personal position and ample pecuniary means of all the persons of the association, is an ample guaranty, not only for the success of his scheme, but will secure the greatest advantages to the emigrants. The Undersigned has always deemed the creation of that association as of the highest importance to Texas, insuring, as it does, a numerous active and intelligent emigration, possessed of the requisite means, skill and industry to call into full life and vigor the resources of the country upon which they may locate. Mr Bourgeois d'Orvanne sets out for Texas the 19th of May, and he has informed me that he will be accompanied by His Serene Highness, the Prince of Solms; with the intention of preparing in advance the place for the location of their Colonists. The Undersigned would not enter into a detail of their plans, but begs to refer Your Excellency to the letter of Mr Bourgeois, which he has requested me to enclose herewith.

The Undersigned took a very active part in the negotiations of this association with Mr Bourgeois, from their very commencement, and he continues to consider their operations fraught with deep interest and profit to the Government and Country, and to congratulate himself on the influence which his presence at Mayence, last September, enabled him to bring in aid of the consummation of the subsequent arrangements which have been entered into.

The Undersigned begs that Your Excellency would be pleased to accept the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which he remains, Your Excellency's most obdt hbl

Montgomery Daingerfield
Chargé d. Affairs of Texas at the Hague

Paris April 22nd 1844

Hon Abel P. Upshur
Secretary of State

Sir

Mr Bourgeois d'Orvanne: who is already known to you so well that an introduction would be needless, is about leaving for Texas. Our Government on confiding to him a large grant of land and the negotiation of a loan in Europe has shewn the estimate which it placed upon his character.

His exertions to render efficient this Grant in the manner most useful to the Country, and beneficial to all concerned have been constant and untiring, and he has spared neither time, money nor trouble to bring his enterprise to a successful issue. Of his success with the German Society for the "Protection of Emigrants to Texas," I have already spoken in my dispatch by Mr Castro, of the 20th of this Month. The result of that success will be that the whole flood of German Emigrants will be, through their means directed towards Texas; but His Serene Highness, Prince Charles of Solms, who is accompanied by Mr Bourgeois, will explain all this, and will fully lay before you all their plans.

Accept Sir, the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honor to remain,

Yr most Obdt humble Svt

Wm Henry Daingerfield
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas at the Hague

New Orleans May 1st 1844

The Undersigned Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas has the honor to request that the Government of Texas will be pleased to issue Warrants enabling the undermentioned Officers to act in Her Majesty's Vessels, also here named, on the West Coast of Africa Station, under the Treaty of 16th November 1840 between Great Britain and Texas for the suppression of Slave trade.

Commander John Russell, R. N. C. S. Resident.
Lieut. W. M. J. Pasco R. N. C. Prometheus
Commander C. A. M. Buckle R. N. C. Growler
Captain C. Hotham R. N. C. Gorgon
Commander J. M. Bruce R. N. C. Star Cruiser

The Undersigned takes this occasion to offer to Mr Jones the renewed expressions of regard and high consideration with which he has the honor to remain,

Your faithful and obedient servant

Charles Elliot

To

The Honorable

Anson Jones

&c &c &c

Washington on the Brazos

Legation of Texas. Paris

May 6. 1844

The Hon Anson Jones

Secretary of State.

Sir.

"We have had no recent arrivals from America. I have received no dispatches from your Department since the meeting of the last Congress. My latest Texian newspapers are of the 16th March. Since the steps which have been taken in Texas, relative to annexation, it has appeared to me desirable that I should at my first interview with the Earl of Aberdeen, after reaching London, be possessed of the views of our Government regarding this subject; and I have accordingly been waiting some time an arrival at Havre hoping it would bring me despatches and instructions from your Department. As however, the next arrival brings me none, I shall nevertheless proceed forthwith to London. Since the matter of annexation has been so briskly agitated in the United States, I have seen both the King and Mr Guizot, and neither of them has made recently the slightest allusion to this subject. On the 1st instant, the King inquired about our relations with Mexico and renewed the expression of his gratification at the practical cessation of hostilities under the armistice and his hopes for the establishment of permanent peace. The protest presented by the French and English Governments to the United States against annexation, as mentioned in a former dispatch of mine, shows the views of these Governments and the importance they attach to this subject. I think the French Government is now waiting with interest for intelligence from the United States, considering that the solution of this question now rests with that country.

The pending prosecution of Texas to merge itself in the American Union is not calculated to facilitate the extension of our relations with Foreign Powers; the domestic affairs of Texas occupy the almost exclusive attention of its Government; nevertheless, if annexation be not accomplished or in the process of accomplishment during the present sessions of the American Congress, I trust I shall shortly be able to execute satisfactorily the mission I have been charged with, near the Spanish Government.

c. May 15. We have an account of these. & Rawlings
[illegible] despatches, & shall therefore leave for Boston accordingly.

I have the honor to be.

Your most obedient, humble

Chilton Allan

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C. May 19th 1844

Hon. Anson Jones
&c &c &c

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 26th of March and of the 6th and 12th of April.

The gentlemen of appointment to create great excitement here, and generally throughout the Union. The fate of the treaty is of course uncertain. The indications are however decidedly against the ratification.

Nothing can change the tone but the loss of the contending and overpowering weight with the people. There is more excitement on public sentiment in favor of annexation, the current where seems to swell as it advances but fear to touch them the opponents of the treaty should be rejected on Tuesday before the adjournment, a great effort will be had on the form of bills &c to be passed, however that there will not be time to effect anything during the present session. I shall endeavor to hold the language that the decision of the present congress will be final, and thereby endeavor to force the two Houses to arrange out their action.

Mr Van Buren will likely be set aside and a new nomination made by the Democratic party. If so, and a proper candidate is selected who can go before the people on the Texas issue, the triumph will be certain. The news from all quarters of the Union before the subject is of the most encouraging character. Whether the question can be delayed, should the treaty be rejected, is a matter for the exercise of the President. He shall at least be the gainers by the efforts already made. Great Britain is becoming more cautious, and consequently will be greater cautious now than before, she can be held

I enquired of Mr Calhoun with whom I had interviews on Texas how protected against annexation. In this communication he replied, they had not. Objections are now the misrepresentations which have been made both in, and out of Congress, and foreign influence with other affairs.

I remain with great regard,
Your most obt Servt

Isaac Van Zandt

... [illegible] Despatches from the American Govt have been received by this Government and expected. Should circumstances and affairs admit the Govt of the United States expected by him. He has done so much already, that I hope the evil effects will soon be fully counteracted by the Administration

Yours truly

Van Zandt

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C. May 25. 1844

Hon Abel P. Upshur
Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 22nd inst. with the enclosures concerning the Armistice; and also a despatch from the President, dated the 10th inst, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed by him to Edmund Morgan.

I herewith forward you copies of correspondence had with this Government since the date of your last despatch.

The terms of the Armistice, as published, having had a very injurious effect upon the question of annexation, and having been clearly carried beyond the limits of Genl Thornton, that the cause was not abandoned by him, we deemed it both proper and necessary, in reply to Mr Calhoun's note, to state distinctly (as far as we were informed) the whole history and present state of the affair.

The details on the Treaty has been progressing about as usual, Mr Benton leading off against and Col Walker for it. They have been followed by Messrs Rhett, Miller and McDuffie. The latter in favor.

Mr McDuffie, it is stated, has introduced in the Senate a Joint Resolution declaring for annexation, as proposed in the Treaty. This being done, it is said that Mr Benton has changed his position, and intimated his readiness to support the resolution. Should, and those of the Democrats who have before gone with him shall likewise act, there are fair grounds to think success probable. This however may be a trick of Mr Calhoun to defeat the friends of Texas at the Baltimore Convention, which meets on Monday next.

The circulation of papers and pamphlets of the times, show evidently that a large majority of the people are in favor of annexation.

We have the honor to be,
Most great respect
Your most obt Servts

Isaac Van Zandt
J Pinckney Henderson

501

(Copy) (Mr Calhoun to Messrs Van Zandt and Henderson.)

Department of State.
Washington May 15th 1844

The Undersigned Secretary of State of The United States, wishes Thanks Mr Van Zandt and Gen Henderson to furnish him with any information That may be in Their power in reference to any armistice or proposed armistice, between Texas and Mexico, and the circumstances connected with the same.

The undersigned avails himself of The opportunity to offer Mr Van Zandt and Gen Henderson renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration.

(Signed) J. C. Calhoun.

(Messrs Van Zandt and Henderson to Mr Calhoun.)

Legation of Texas.
Washington, May 15th 1844.

The Undersigned &c, in reply to the note of Mr Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, of yesterday's date, have the honor to submit for his information the following facts, in relation to the origin and history of the alledged Armistice between Mexico and Texas to which he refers.

By the Terms of a convention concluded between Texas and Great Britain, on the 14th of November 1840, the British Government agreed to offer its mediation for the settlement of the difficulties between Mexico and Texas, upon the basis of the recognition of the Independence of Texas by Mexico. In pursuance of this convention, the mediation of Great Britain was tendered to and declined by Mexico, information of which was communicated to the President of Texas. Afterwards, in the year 1842, representations were made by Texas to Great Britain, France and the United States, requesting their joint interposition for the settlement of the difficulties between Mexico and Texas. To this request, the Governments of France and the United States indicated their ready willingness to accede. The British Government, however, for reasons deemed by it sufficient, declined to be thus associated, suggesting, at the same time, that each might act separately. Subsequently, the Texian Chargé d'Affaires in London was informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the British Government that the mediation, as before proposed, was utterly hopeless, and that Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico had been directed to forebear all further steps in the same to Mexico.

In the month of May 1843, in reply to the representation upon the subject made by Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico to General Santa Ana, the latter indicated his willingness to agree to a suspension of hostilities, and to receive Commissioners from Texas to treat on the Terms of a peace. This fact was communicated by Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Texas to the President of Texas, on the 10th of June 1843, who,

on the 15th of the same month, issued his proclamation for an armistice, expressing certain stipulations by which it should be terminated. When these were communicated to General Santa Anna, through the British Chargé d'Affaires, he declined to assent to them, suggesting that it would be better that the terms, duration &c should be arranged by Commissioners appointed by the respective Governments for that purpose. Information of this was communicated to the Texian Government, both through the British Chargé d'Affaires in Texas, and in a communication from Genl Woll to General Hamilton, in which it was stated, in substance, that he (General Woll) was authorized by General Santa Anna to appoint Commissioners to meet any persons similarly Commissioned by Texas to arrange the proposed Armistice. In pursuance of this the Texian Commissioners were appointed and proceeded to Mexico. They were instructed that no arrangement made by them would be binding until approved by the President. When the agreement entered into by them was submitted to the President of Texas, he declined approving it. Referring to Texas as a Department of Mexico was a sufficient reason for its prompt rejection, and precluded all possibility of official action under it.

The negotiations having thus terminated, and this agreement being held to be null and void, there is at present no subsisting arrangement of any character between Mexico and Texas.

The Undersigned await themselves of this occasion to offer to Mr Calhoun renewed assurances of their distinguished consideration.

"Signed Isaac Van Zandt
J. Pinckney Henderson

Hon. J. C. Calhoun
&c. &c. &c.

Legation of Texas, London.
June 2. 1844

The Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I proceeded to leaving Paris, I saw the King of the Belgians and had considerable conversation with him concerning the affairs of Texas, and chiefly about annexation. I also had an interview with Monsieur Guizot. Two days afterwards on the same subject. Yesterday I saw Mr Addington, under Secretary of State, and afterwards had a long interview with Lord Aberdeen.

The negotiations for our incorporation into the American Union, and the treaty signed for this purpose at Washington Could by cabinets by surprise. Both Governments are opposed to the annexation and will use all legitimate means to prevent it taking place. They

have instructed their Ministers at Washington U.S. to transact a treaty agreeably to the American Government, as stated in former dispatches of mine. Three Governments have conferred together, and as Lord Aberdeen informed me, will act in concert in relation to this subject. I understood Monsieur Guizot to intimate the same opinion, though he did not distinctly express it: he added that Comte de St Aulaire, French Ambassador at this Court would be instructed to concur herein. I informed the King of the French, as well as Monsieur Guizot and Lord Aberdeen, that I had no instructions from my Government relative to annexation, and that my observations must be acted accordingly.

Lord Aberdeen inquired what had occasioned this desire on the part of the citizens of Texas to be annexed to the United States. I replied, the chief reason in my opinion was to be found in the continuance of hostilities on the part of Mexico, or rather of harassing threats and occasional, though inefficient preparations to attack Texas, which nevertheless were sufficient to deter immigration, and prevent those enterprises for developing the resources of our country, which can only be executed in times of peace: That our citizens were wearied out with this state of things, which for aught we could see might under present circumstances continue for twenty years or even a longer period. I also mentioned that I had communicated to my Government the opinion expressed by his Lordship last year, that Texas could not hope for peace from the mediation of friendly Powers. I added it was not surprising that in view of these things, the citizens of Texas should prefer annexation to a separate existence.

His Lordship alluded to the Presidential pronunciamento, to which for annexation, adding that Gen Houston had been supposed to be hostile to this measure. I stated His Excellency's declining to listen to the overtures first made by the American Government: that in a representative Government like ours, the wishes of the people clearly and deliberately expressed must be executed; and that the execution of wishes so unanimously expressed as in the matter in question by the members of Congress, in order to be faithful must be prompt.

I stated that Texas might possess or obtain means to carry on a successful war of invasion into Mexico; but that we dreaded the effects such a war would have upon our own institutions and ourselves.

These considerations were presented as strongly and clearly as I was able to do, to Lord Aberdeen, and also to Mr Addington whom I saw the same day:- and they had I believe, great weight in removing the dissatisfaction felt by this Government at the course of Texas in inviting for annexation.

I then entered into a full consideration with his Lordship of another matter. If herein, I shall be found to have acted not conformably to the wishes and views of your Department, I shall regret of course to be disavowed. I stated however in the most explicit manner that I spoke without instructions or information from my Government.

I stated to his Lordship that in my individual opinion, if a solid, permanent peace were established with Mexico and a treaty of commerce with Spain, so as to enable us to trade with Cuba, Texas might prefer to remain independent:- that if the British and French Governments would say authoritatively to Mexico, you must forthwith make a solid and permanent peace with Texas, that Mexico would do so, and that

The annexation of Texas to the American Union might not take place. He should advert to the awkward position of matters in case these two Governments should take this step, as one object even at the risk of a war with Mexico, and after all Texas should say we will not remain independent but will annex ourselves to the United States. It was then intimated that the British Government must be guided by such assurances and representations of public sentiments in Texas as they should receive from their representatives in our country.

This subject was discussed at much length and in all its bearings between Lord Aberdeen and myself. His Lordship did not express any definite conclusion thereon. On my leaving him he inquired if I should remain some days in town, in a way which led me to suppose he would make this matter the subject of consideration and of further conversation with me. His remarks at this time have induced me to think, that were the British and French Governments assured Texas would declare annexation on condition of prompt and solid peace with Mexico, these Governments would use decisive language to Mexico even at the risk of themselves incurring a war.

In regard to slavery Lord Aberdeen made a remark to this effect, that though his wishes and opinions remained unchanged, this subject had given so much umbrage, he would say nothing more about it. He also intimated that in renewing last year the offer of the good offices of his Government to Mexico, and suggesting that the abolition of slavery in Texas would be a great triumph for Mexico, he did not intend to make abolition an essential condition of peace. I also understood him to say that in this renewal of the "mediation," the Mexican Government had never returned any answer.

I will now revert to my conversation with the French King, for the purpose of stating, that he expressed himself favorably disposed to a joint and imperative representation to be made by his own and the British Government to Mexico in regard to a "peace," provided Texas would retain her separate existence.

Your Excellency will perceive that the proposed "annexation" has excited very great interest in these two countries, although the rejection of the Treaty by the American Senate is here deemed certain. My own opinion is, that in the event of the rejection of the treaty in question, Texas may profit by the present circumstances to induce France and England to compel Mexico to make peace with us; provided, Texas will give to those two Powers satisfactory assurances that it will not become incorporated into the American Union. A favorable treaty with Spain would immediately follow; indeed I think it might perhaps be considered so. The French Government is believed to exercise an almost controlling influence in the affairs of Spain. In the course of the conversation, Lord Aberdeen said that annexation would justify a war against Texas; he also intimated clearly that in his opinion a decided representation to Mexico, coming from the British Government on behalf of, would not be unheeded nor unsuccessful.

Having thus presented this subject to the consideration of your Government, as a possible option in case annexation should be found impracticable at the present time I shall wait for information if that not appeared to me improper to discuss this subject and in the manner above stated, when presented to my consideration and

consequently enasmuch as declared that the treaty for annexation could not be the views of my Government, and that Texas yet retained an entire confidence in the success.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
your most obedient Servant

Ashbel Smith

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C. June 10th 1844

Hon. Abel Upshur
Secretary of State

Sir

We have to communicate to you the news of the rejection of the treaty, which we signed on the 12th of April last, for the annexation of Texas to the United States, by the Senate. It was discussed very warmly and fully for several weeks by that body, and on the 8th instant the vote was taken on the question of its ratification, when there were given for the treaty, sixteen votes, and against it thirty five; one Senator who was known to be in favor of the treaty did not vote. You will see from the speeches made during the discussion (which we will send you as soon as we can collect them) that the majority of those who voted against ratifying the treaty, are in favor of annexing Texas at some future period. It cannot be disguised that party considerations influenced many of those who voted against the ratification to a great extent. The question of the annexation of Texas to this Government has (as you doubtless have seen from the newspapers of this country) become strictly a party question, between the Democrats and Whigs in the pending contest for the next Presidency, and should the former party succeed in electing their candidate, we do not doubt that Texas can be annexed under his Administration, if she desire it. We called upon President Tyler this morning, and he informed us that he intended to send to the House of Representatives a message calling their attention to the subject of annexing Texas. He read this in consultation with his Cabinet on the subject; and asked us if we had any thing to say or furnish them, which he could communicate with his message, but as we had received a few days since, a communication, from the President, dated at the City of Houston, May 9th, instructing us to press the measure of annexation upon this Government, and thereby the Undersigned, Special Agent &c to take his leave and return to Texas, we did not feel ourselves at liberty to interfere, and therefore informed him we had nothing to say or communicate.

Col Benton introduced a bill this morning in the Senate providing the annexation of Texas. From what we have learned of its provisions, it would not be acceptable to the Government or people of Texas, and will not receive the support of either of the two great political

persons in the country.

We have the honor to be, with great regard
Your obedient Servants

Isaac Van Zandt
J. Pinckney Henderson

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C. June 13th 1844

Hon. Anson Jones
Secretary of State
Sir

Since the date of our last dispatch the President of the United States has addressed to the House of Representatives a message upon the subject of annexation, which upon its receipt by the House was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs. No further action will likely be had upon the subject before the adjournment. Our friends think it policy to await the action of the next session, as it may be possible that the President may deem it necessary to have a called session in August or September.

While many object to any affirmative action at the present session, a very large majority of both Houses express themselves friendly to the measure at a future period. The indications of popular sentiment in almost every quarter, seem favorable to its ultimate success, should Texas continue to decline the Union. Our Minister, or as early as I can receive them, I shall forward to your Department a large number of papers and documents, which will enable you to see both sides of the case as represented here.

The friends of Texas in this country are determined to press the question, unless our Government shall decline its further prosecution.

Anson, at the time of my departure for Washington, left a week of my private business on an unsettled state which require my personal attention at the earliest day possible. I beg leave, through you most respectfully to tender to the President this my resignation, and request that it may be forwarded with my letters of recall as soon as the same can conveniently be forwarded to me.

My resignation is forwarded at this time with a hope that I may be enabled to reach home by the commencement of the fall courts. It may however be possible that the President of the United States may determine to call an Extra session of Congress for the purpose of acting the question of annexation. In that event I should be desirous to remain during the session. Should General Houston, therefore deem it not improper, I hope I may be so instructed.

With great regard.
Your obedient Servant

Isaac Van Brandt

Legation of Texas
Washington 7th Sept 15th 1844

Hon Anson Jones
&c. &c. &c.

Sir:

In pursuance of the instructions of the President, on day before yesterday we called upon the President of the United States and made known to him the desire of our Government that the present position of the Military and Naval forces of the United States stationed upon the borders of Texas should remain unchanged. To this the President replied, that no important change would be made in the present orders and arrangements except that the Commanders would be directed to correspond with the United States Chargé d'affaires in Texas, instead of the President of Texas as heretofore. The President of the United States also expressed his determination to do every thing in his power which might contribute to our security, with the hope that the embarrassments at present attending the question of annexation might in the mean time be removed.

The Congress will adjourn on monday next, the 9th inst. The President has not determined whether he will call an extra session or not. He remarked, in the interview which we had with him, that should public sentiment seem to demand it, in that event he should think it proper to issue his proclamation for that purpose.

We would suggest the propriety of withholding from the public so much of this dispatch as relates to the Army and Navy of the United States.

We have the honor to be,
most respectfully,
Your Obt Servants.

Isaac Van Brandt

S. Rhea Reagan Henderson

Monday Sept 9th.

P.S. Gen Henderson left yesterday for Texas, by way of Philadelphia.

Isaac Van Brandt

Legation of Texas.
Washington D.C. June 18th 1844

Hon. Anson Jones.
Secretary of State.

Sir.

Thompson. The bearer of dispatches sent to Mexico by this Government returned on yesterday to this City. He saw Santa Anna, but made no arrangement with him, not even submitting any distinct proposition for the decision of the Mexican Government. He found Mexico, from the depressed State of her finances and the probabilities of an internal revolution, is wholly unable ever to make any movement of a serious character against Texas; and that she does not contemplate a war with the United States, on account of annexation should it take place. Mexico has failed to pay the last installment due to this country upon her debt. There is every probability of a collision between her and France, whose fleet is already on the Mexican Coast. A difficulty, growing out of the murder of an Englishman, had resulted in an angry correspondence with the British Minister.

These compose the substance of the intelligence brought by Thompson.

Since yesterday the Congress adjourned "sine die".

Most respectfully
Your Obdt Servt

Isaac Van Zandt

Legation of Texas. London.
June 18. 1844

The Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Sir.

Nothing of any importance connected with the affairs of Texas has transpired here so far as I know, since the date of my last dispatches to your Department. News from the United States up to the 1st Instant has been received here at which time no progress the Treaty of Annexation was still before the American Senate, without however any prospect of its ratification or of the immediate accomplishment of annexation in any other manner. The newspapers of different members of Parliament and of other influential men, show that this matter is still viewed as of great importance to

England.

I am not informed whether this Government are taking any steps to prevent annexation: at any rate they will do nothing herein until they shall learn the definitive disposition of the annexation Treaty. I have endeavored to impress on the leading men here the opinion that the only means of preventing annexation is by rendering it unnecessary or disadvantageous for Texas:- that tho' the "Treaty" will be rejected for the present by the United States Senate, owing chiefly, perhaps to temporary party considerations, that the American people will not long resist the allurement of so important and desirable an addition to their territory. I have moreover explained how greatly preferable for Texas also, is annexation, which will bring peace, to a continuance of the present unsettled relations with Mexico which delay the full development of our resources;- notwithstanding that Texas may have nothing to fear, and in fact has to nothing from the active hostility of Mexico. On no occasion have I expressed opinions counter to annexation: my purpose has been to stimulate this Government to a more urgent employment of their influence with Mexico to obtain peace for Texas: in regard to which matter I see no reason for changing the opinions expressed in my last dispatch. I shall keep your Department promptly informed of whatever may transpire here connected with our affairs.

The Mexican Government are not to I am aware making any efforts in this country, having relation to Texas. A vessel arrived at Hull a short time since from Texas:- the Captain complained of the exorbitant port charges of Galveston, which he said must impede and damage the commercial prosperity of this port.

I transmitted last year some documents from the Baron de Beltz, Bavarian Minister, of which no account has been yet received.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully,
Your most obed. Servant.
Ashbel Smith.

London, 42 St James's Place.
June 24. 1844.

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Sir.

I have had an interview to day with Lord Aberdeen at his request concerning the relations of Texas and chiefly in reference to the negotiations at Washington in the United States for "annexation". He conferred his impressions relative to the course of Texas entertained by his Lordship previous to my late interview with him appears to have been entirely removed: and Her Majesty's Government foresee that Texas in agreeing to treat for annexation has been influenced only by the wish to obtain in this way, honorable peace,

after the total and avowed failure of the mediation of friendly Powers.

Lord Aberdeen observed that Her British Majesty's Government and that of France had communicated with each other touching the "annexation" that entire harmony of opinion subsists and that they will act in concert in relation to it. That though the rejection of the annexation treaty by the American Senate was regarded as nearly or quite certain, nothing would be done by these Governments until the American Congress shall have finally disposed of the subject for the present session. He stated that then the British and French Governments would be willing, if Texas desired to remain independent, to settle the whole matter by a "Diplomatic Act." This diplomatic Act, in which Texas would of course participate, would ensure peace and settle boundaries between Texas and Mexico, guarantee the separate independence of Texas, etc. etc. The American Government would be invited to participate in the "Act" as one of the parties guaranteeing &c. equally with the European Governments; that Mexico, as it is clearly understood his Lordship would be invited to become a party to the Diplomatic Act, and in case of her refusal, would be forced to submit to its stipulations: and lastly, in case of the infringement of the terms of settlement by either of the parties, to wit: Texas or Mexico, the other parties would be authorized under the Diplomatic Act, to compel the infringing party to a compliance with the terms.

Lord Aberdeen did not, as I remember use the word treaty but employed the phrase Diplomatic Act. It would however have all the obligations of a treaty, and the rights of all the parties under it would of course be perpetual. I say of course, for the other parties could not be expected to make a treaty of this nature limited for such a period as would suit the convenience of Texas. Such act would too, as you will have already remarked give to the European Governments, parties to it, a perfect right to forbid for all time to come the annexation of Texas to the United States, as also, even the peaceful incorporation of any portion of Mexico beyond the boundary to be settled, which might hereafter wish to unite itself with Texas.

Lord Aberdeen observed that France will be guided in this matter by the counsels of England. He suggested therefore, that if such diplomatic act shall be passed, it shall be done at London.

I remarked to Lord Aberdeen, in reply, that I had received no instructions from home since our interview a few days ago; that I had transmitted a memorandum of our conversation at that time to my Government, with a request for instructions and information and that until I should receive these, I did not well see what further observations I could make. To avoid all possible misconception, I again stated that my remarks at our late interview were entirely unofficial.

The permanent perpetual character of a diplomatic act of the nature spoken of by Lord Aberdeen, appears to me, as it will doubtless to you, worthy of your gravest consideration, before acceding to it: and the inviting of European Governments to make conjecturing settlements of differences between the Republics of America, and the conferring on them of the right to intervene in our affairs may lead to the greatest inconveniences on our side of the Atlantic, as such interference and settlements have been the pretexts for inflicting almost every wrong and oppression on the smaller States of Europe. I have believed that the objections to a Diplomatic Act as mentioned above will be deemed by our Government, greater perhaps than the inconveniences of our unsettled relations with Mexico

I am clearly of opinion that these Governments will not

urge on Mexico to make peace, except on some such measure as I have stated above, or on such conditions and guarantees as shall secure the permanent independence of Texas. Further, I should not be authorized even then to proceed. Peace not to make peace under present circumstances except with such conditions and guarantees, lest by so doing annexation should be facilitated by removing one of the obstacles to its accomplishment on the part of the United States.

Lord Aberdeen more than once made observations to the effect that he regretted the agitation of the Abolition of Slavery in Texas, as it had created so much feeling and dissatisfaction on one side of the Atlantic; and that hereafter he would have nothing to say or do in relation to that subject.

The tone of Lord Aberdeen's remarks to me on this occasion was very friendly; and I believe a sincere desire exists on the part of his Government to foster our interests, provided on perfect independence; and that Lord Aberdeen is prepared to adopt any proper course and to take promptly and efficiently all proper steps to bring about a peace with Mexico, if he felt assured that our annexation to the American Union would on that event be prevented. For this purpose he would be satisfied with nothing less than a diplomatic act; the stringency of whose terms would be settled by negotiation.

I shall keep your Department promptly advised of whatever transpires here.

I have the honor to be,
Most respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Isabel Smith.

P.S. I have just received duly your dispatches of March 26. with the accompanying documents also letter from Mr Van Brandt.

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C. July 6th 1844

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State
Sir.

Since my last dispatch I have had a full discussion with Mr Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, on the subject of the outrage committed by citizens of this country upon the Collector of Red River District, and seizure of the goods in his possession. I hope soon to be able to report to your Department a satisfactory adjustment of the matter.

I am informed by Mr Calhoun that Capt Foster has been acquitted by the Court Martial appointed to try him; and that he will make a communication to me, in the course of a few days,

on the subject, which, when received, I will immediately forward to your Department.

I have the honor to be, with great respect.

Your obedient Servant

Isaac Van Zandt

Consulate of the United States'
Galveston. July 14th 1844

To the Hon Anson Jones
Secty of State
of the Republic of Texas.

Sir

The Undersigned Consul of the United States at Galveston has the painful duty in performance of announcing to the Honorable Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, the death of the Honorable Milton T. Norfleet late Charge'd' Affairs of the United States near this Government. This sad event took place on the morning of the 13th inst at 1.30 Oclock.

Among the archives of the Legation belong to the custody of the Undersigned by this event, is a communication from the Secretary of State of the United States to Gen'l Murphy informing him of his retirement by the Senate, and enclosing the communication to the Honorable Secretary of State, of Texas, herewith transmitted.

Gen'l Murphy receiving the communication referred to, and in taking leave of the Chief Magistrate of this Republic, General Murphy is accompanied by the Secretary of State of the United States to proceed to the Government of Texas, in consequence of the friendly disposition of the President of the United States towards this Republic, and of his hope that it will be reciprocated, and that nothing may take place which will have a tendency to create that disposition on either part.

The Undersigned takes this occasion to inform the Honorable Secretary of State, that by instructions from his Government he has taken charge of the Archives of the Legation until the successor of General Murphy shall arrive, and that during this interval he will give his attention to communicate with the Honorable Secretary of State on any subject that may arise requiring his attention to the Country and that of the United States.

By recent advices from the United States, the Undersigned has received that a Secretary of Legation from the Government of Mexico has proceeded to the United States of Texas and that under the sincere wishing of reciprocal peace he will be received for negotiating all the matters to be made acquainted with such facts of the subjects of that disposition as may be conducive to his Government. He adds that during this interval he will give his attention to communicate with the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States.

The Undersigned avails himself of the occasion

To assure the Hon Secretary of State of his high consideration. needs respect.

A. H. Evans

To His Excellency
The Secretary of State.
of the Republic of Texas.

Sir

Mr Hillman J. Murphy, entrusted for some time been accredited to the Government of the Republic of Texas as Charge d. Affaires of the United States, being about to return to his country, & has directed him to take leave of Your Excellency and to embrace the opportunity which will thereby be afforded him, to convey to Your Excellency the expression of the friendly sentiments entertained by the President towards the Republic of Texas, and his intention, at an early period, to renew the representation of the United States in that Country

I avail myself of this occasion to offer Your Excellency the assurance of my very distinguished consideration.

A. J. Donelson

Department of State
Washington, 12th June, 1844.

To His Excellency
The Secretary of State,
of the Republic of Texas.

Sir.

The President of the United States having thought proper to name Stephen A Howard Their Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas. I have the honor of announcing the same to Your Excellency and of praying you to give credence to whatever he shall say to you on my part. He knows the concern our Republic takes in the welfare and prosperity of Texas, our strong desire to cultivate its friendship, and to deserve it by all the good offices which may be in our power. He knows also my zeal to promote them by whatever may depend upon my ministry. & has no doubt that Mr Howard will be received, hereafter as he is, as the conference, and I avail myself with pleasure of this occasion of tendering to you assurances of my high and distinguished consideration.

A. P. Upshur

Department of State
Washington, 13th June, 1844.

Legation of the United States
Washington 6th of August 1844

The Undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of the United States near the Government of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of the Hon. Anson Jones, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, of this date, together with the accompanying documents.

The undersigned is aware of the incipient steps which have been taken by the Chief of the Mexican Government, with the alledged purpose of invading and subjugating Texas; but how far the preparations have gone he is not informed. He has no reason, however, to doubt the information communicated by the Hon. Secretary on the contrary he has received similar information from other quarters. How far the relations of Texas and the United States may have excited the Mexican Government to additional efforts to reconquer Texas, and hastened the accomplishment of hostilities, the Undersigned has no means of judging. What power may be the cause, it cannot but be the subject of universal regret throughout christendom, that a war of the character which has marked the relations of Texas and Mexico since the Revolution of 1836, should not be brought to a close.

If however, the recommencement of this conflict has been owing to the negotiations between the Governments of the United States and Texas, and if the United States have given "assurances" to extend to Texas the aid which the present emergency requires" - by which the Undersigned supposed is meant military and naval protection against the anticipated invasion by Mexico. The obligations thus incurred ought to be, and, he doubts not, will be observed by his Government.

The Undersigned has taken occasion to re-examine the letters of the late Hon. Murphy, of the 14 of February last, and of Mr Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, of the 11 of April ensuing; he has, also, turned his attention to the letter of the Hon John Nelson, Secretary of State, ad interim, to Gen Murphy of the 11 of March 1844, and of the Hon Isaac Van Zandt of the 17 January of the same year. The letter of the Hon Mr Nelson, it will be seen, bears to, very much, the assurances given by the Hon Mr Murphy, and discloses in explicit language, the constitutional limitations under which the President of the United States must act, in regard to the military power of the country.

The question, then, is mainly left to rest upon the letter of Mr Van Zandt of the 17th of January, and the answer of Mr Calhoun of the 11th of April 1844.

Mr Van Zandt submits the following inquiry to the then Secretary of State, Mr Upshur: "Should the President of Texas accede to the proposition of annexation, would the President of the United States, after the signing of the treaty, and before it shall be ratified, and receive the final sanction of the other branches of both Governments, in case Texas should desire it, or with her consent, order such number of the naval and military forces of the United States, to such necessary point or place, upon the territory or borders of Texas, or the Gulf of Mexico as shall be sufficient to protect her against foreign aggression?" Mr Calhoun, after referring to the orders given to the naval and military forces, gives the assurance, that should the exigency arise, during the pendency of the treaty of annexation, the President would deem it his duty to use all the means placed within his power by the Constitution & hasten

Texas from invasion. The Undersigned assures the New Secretary of State, of the disposition of his Government to fulfill all her obligations to Texas, and of the deep interest felt, both by the Government and people of the United States in whatever concerns her welfare; To which he will add his own assurance that he feels entire confidence, that on the part of this Government, towards both the Government and people of Texas. But he is not able to perceive, that an assurance given, that the Military power should be used, so far as it constitutionally might be, to repel invasion during the pendency of the treaty, to which alone, both Mr Calhoun and Mr Van Zandt seem to have had reference, would create an obligation on the President of the United States to interpose, by affording military aid to Texas on the present emergency. In communicating this reference to the New Secretary of State, the Undersigned is happy to record, that he addressed one who is familiar with the fundamental laws and Government of the United States, which prescribe certain modes of action for every public functionary.

Nevertheless, as the subject is one of great moment, and on every account is entitled to the consideration of the Government of the United States - and as the facts communicated are important, he will transmit as speedily as practicable, the correspondence with the accompanying documents to his Government, and await further instructions.

The Undersigned, with the most entire respect & esteem, takes this occasion to present to the Hon Mr Jones, the assurances of his distinguished consideration and esteem.

J. Pakenham

To the Hon. Anson Jones
Secretary of State of
the Republic of Texas

Legation of Texas.
Washington, August 8th 1844.

Hon. Anson Jones
Secretary of State.

Sir

I have delayed writing to you for some time, with the expectation daily of receiving something from your Department. The steamer having left for Norfolk, and all communication being thereby rendered uncertain, I shall delay no longer.

On my last dispatch, the intercourse was then anticipated as early and satisfactory a settlement of the Red River difficulty. What just then had an intercourse with the Cabinet in which I submitted to him the points upon which we wished the Union for indemnity, to all of which, after some little discussion, he acceded, and promised to submit the matter to the President for his determination

at the next cabinet meeting. She he did, but without speaking. Mr. Reynolds then
it, he read the cabinet all assembled. The attorney general, Mr. Wilkins then drew
up a written and lengthy opinion or objection to the measure, after which
Mr. Calhoun read his, which made known to me the result, embodying to me his
opinion of the attorney general for my inspection and consideration. Upon an
examination of both with the other objections urged, I concurred with Mr. Wilkins
idea of the measure & also in the recommendation upon the subject, & replied to my
friends demands I was prepared to enter upon the discussion. Mr. Bell suggested
that it would be agreeable to them satisfactory to discuss it first verbally, as the
subject was both then, as the event we did not agree, the written communications
might be opened. To this Reynolds, believing they would more readily
adjust their positions before the committee was kept, against the opinion,
then afterwards. On the next day I proceeded to the State Department where
we took up the matter and discussed it more than two hours verbally, Reynolds
a week, explaining the whole range of cases under authorities from the ex-
ecutive upon the whole range of cases under authorities from the ex-
ecutive upon the whole. The result was that at the ends of the investigation, my
positions were fully admitted by the Secretary of State, and abandoned
by the assignees of the Cabinet. Mr. Calhoun then drew up an
opinion upon the authorities stating their liability for the damages. Before sending
it to the Cabinet, he submitted it for my inspection, after some slight
modifications I told him it would be satisfactory. The communication was
then presented to the President who had gone to Enfield. Upon an examination
he also concurred fully in the soundness of Mr Calhoun and Wilkins
opinion, suggesting certain modifications. On the receipt of this
answer, Mr Calhoun sent for me and explained to them that the communication
was ready for the Cabinet when, with the view that answer after
consideration, I suggested a meeting at nine oclock the next day
at Mr Calhoun's, which was agreed to. Before we separated, I told them
I was confident that my views would be fully sustained, & that they would be
satisfied. That in the course of the day I would call upon each individually
& inform them of the result, that they might be prepared for the Cabinet
meeting. This was accordingly done. I found Mr Reynolds at home
& Mr Calhoun at the office. Mr Wilkins I saw at the Capitol. I
found all satisfied, believing they would be more readily
adjusted. Mr Reynolds before the committee was kept, against the opinion,
then afterwards. On the next day I proceeded to the State Department where
we took up the matter and discussed it more than two hours verbally, Reynolds
a week, explaining the whole range of cases under authorities from the ex-
ecutive upon the whole. The result was that at the ends of the investigation, my
positions were fully admitted by the Secretary of State, and abandoned
by the assignees of the Cabinet. Mr

to hug for those out of any consideration on account of those threatened absence, absence, wants the engagement on order to have the opinion of the President upon the case.

The two Mexican citizens with depredations on citizens, on known facts. We have used every effort to recognize their real conduct and motive. I send you a copy of Mr Williams letter. The suggestions with regard to the efforts to purge the records of which might be unpleasantly referred to near Red Cloth. I wrote to Galveston a few days ago, hoping to see what could probably be done. If the paper shows and possess more interest in the hands of your Representatives here, with proper counsel and assistance, otherwise arrangements might be made to purge them, without a needless expense to Texas, by proposing to some proper individual the visits to Galveston for that. The records will not doubtless get before the Legislature.

I expect by the next mail, notice of the acceptance of my resignation. I hope my successor if one has been appointed, may arrive with my recall, that I may be able to explain the situation of matters here, as present appearances indicate that this will soon be the theatre of important actions in our affairs.

I send by the same mail with this, my account, for, of Isaac N Cooke for the quarters salary commencing the 1st of June last, which I hope will be duly honored.

Since writing the foregoing I have seen the Chevalier who informed me that it was stated in the dispatches, just received from Mr King, the American Minister at Paris that on the understanding which the gentlemen had with the King of the French, this Monarchy stated, that they wished Texas to remain independent upon reasonable grounds but could take no part in any controversy growing out of the annexation.

I remain with high regard,
Your most obedient Servt
Isaac Van Zandt

(Extract of a letter from Mr Power to Gen Hamilton referred to in the foregoing dispatch)

Boulogne, 9th March
Thursday 8 o'clock 1838

Dear Sir,

I am one among the millions who detest Mr Thiers, Mr Guizot, and Marshal Soult, and have a most unbounded hatred to the whole race of Bourbons, but I am not a Republican, and I am not a Bonapartist, and I am not a Legitimist, and I am not a Carlist, and I am not a Christino, and I am not a Miguelite, and I am not a Pedroite, and I am not a Septembriseur, and I am not a Septembriseur, and I am not a Septembriseur

and people of these United States to the protection of which the undersigned have been called, that we earnestly recommend those measures to Congress by which the United States can effectually support the dignity of neutrality, and secure to the citizens of this country the enjoyment of their rights and property, as well on the ocean as in every part of the world.

The Hague, July 28th 1794

To the Hon Alexander Jones
Secretary of State

Sir

I have the satisfaction which the undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of Great Britain, have to address his Excellency the Secretary of State of the United States, and enclosed to the Hon. gentleman, Copies of two letters which the undersigned has received from Lord Grenville, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, containing directions for the undersigned to communicate to the Government of the United States, in the manner most agreeable to them, the Instructions which have been given to the Commanders of His Majesty's ships of War and Privateers, relative to the Vessels of the United States, and their Cargoes, which may be taken in the Ports of France, or by the Subjects thereof, contrary to the Treaty between His Majesty and the United States.

The undersigned has lately received from the Secretary of State, a communication similar to that which he has now the honor to transmit to him, and he is persuaded that the Executive Government of the United States will be equally disposed to give the most prompt and effectual orders for the restitution of any Vessels and Cargoes, which may be proved to belong to the Subjects of His Britannic Majesty, that have been taken contrary to the Treaty subsisting between the two Countries. The Undersigned has also received Instructions to represent to the Government of the United States, the Conduct which has been observed by the Courts of Admiralty established in the West Indies, in the Cases of American Vessels carried into the Ports of those Islands for Adjudication, and to express the Confidence entertained by His Majesty that the Representations which shall be made upon this Subject to the United States, will lead to such Regulations as may prevent the Recurrence of Proceedings so contrary to the Law of Nations, and so injurious to the Rights of Neutral Powers.

The Undersigned has also received Instructions to represent to the Government of the United States, the Conduct which has been observed by the Courts of Admiralty established in the West Indies, in the Cases of American Vessels carried into the Ports of those Islands for Adjudication, and to express the Confidence entertained by His Majesty that the Representations which shall be made upon this Subject to the United States, will lead to such Regulations as may prevent the Recurrence of Proceedings so contrary to the Law of Nations, and so injurious to the Rights of Neutral Powers. The Undersigned has received from his Court

efficiency. Whilst on this subject the Undersigned would beg leave to pay a well merited Tribute to the Consuls at Amsterdam and at Rotterdam, Messrs Herckenrath and Crossvick, for the active zeal and interest which they have at all times and all circumstances manifested for the well being of the Republic which they so creditably represent.

Since the last despatch of the Undersigned nothing has transpired in reference to the negotiation with Belgium, which can lead the Undersigned to conclude at what time the affair may be definitely arranged. The last interview which the Undersigned had with the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Brussells, on the 15th instant, was not as satisfactory as might have been desired. The pending application of the Government of Texas for annexation to that of the United States was made the ostensible ground of delay. The real cause, is the Timidity of the Minister, who fears to give offense to the numerous parties interested in the scheme of Texian colonization. But despite of the coldness of the Minister, the Undersigned has the utmost confidence in his ultimate success. The grounds of this confidence are The very strong desire which exists on the part of Several of the most wealthy and influential Merchants of Antwerp, with whom the Undersigned was put in communication by Mr Vandenheyde, a Gentleman on every way worthy of the confidence which the Executive of Texas has lately thrown upon him. From these Gentlemen The Undersigned received the most positive assurance that he might confidently expect The accomplishment of his wishes. The Undersigned is ordered every exertion to accomplish this negotiation, and despite of his anxiety to return to his home and his private affairs, he will if it does good to his Excellency, the Secretary of State, remain in Europe until its accomplishment as to the end to the cause which His Excellency has entrusted to his care, and where it touches his honor and his honest pride to bring to a successful termination.

His Excellency, the Secretary of State, will permit the Undersigned to suggest, that in the present exceedingly uncertain state of the question of annexation, it would seem Trusting too much to the doubtful hazard of that event to relax, much less to abandon our relations with European Powers. In the absence of any instructions, the Undersigned has met the objections made to our pending application for annexation, as suspending our National existence by the remark, that we must treat affairs as we find them actually existing; that diplomatists must deal with facts, and not with probabilities, much less with possibilities - that in this light the Nationality of Texas must be viewed, and consequently its actual and existing capacity to enter into negotiations must be considered - That annexation can only be considered as a possibility, or if you please, a probability of greater or less intensity, or more or less remote. But Still only a probability - That there is not a Government in Europe which may not possibly or even probably change its form, and that within a space of time more brief than that required for annexation. And yet, that no one would think of raising this possibility or probability as an objection to the formation of merely commercial treaties, on the footing of perfect reciprocity.

In addition to the accomplishment of a Treaty of commerce with Belgium, the Undersigned duly awaits the instruction of His Excellency the Secretary of State as to the steps which must be taken to render available that article in the Treaty lately concluded with the Hanse Towns, whereby the Ships of the Germanic Confederation are admitted on terms of the filing of an official declaration of their wishes in that regard. The promptness of the Senate of Hamburg in ratifying this Treaty may be

considered as a fair exponent of the favorable light in which it will be viewed by the German States, and as forerunner of the readiness with which they will avail themselves of its provisions. Their acceptance of the treaty will enable the Government of Texas to nominate Consuls of the highest respectability throughout all that portion of Europe, and thus correct information and efficient aid will be rendered to immense numbers desirous of emigrating from that quarter.

Since the commencement of this dispatch the Undersigned has received a letter from Mr Maximilian Vandenbrugh of Antwerp, the Switzerman herein before mentioned, stating that the Chamber of Commerce of that City, had the day before adopted the resolution of forwarding an Official petition to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium requesting the immediate recognition on the part of the Belgian Government of the Government of Texas, and the opening of negotiations for a Treaty of Commerce. So respectable an intervention cannot be without great weight, and consequent influence, and the Undersigned has great confidence in its speedy and complete success.

The Undersigned has the honor to remain with great respect Dus Excellencys most obedt Svt.

Wm Henry Daingerfield
Chargé d Affaires of Texas
At The Hague

His Excellency Anson Jones
&c &c &c

White Sulphur Springs
Virginia July 31st 1844.

The Undersigned Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas has the honor to request, by the desire of his Government that Warrants may be issued, enabling the undermentioned Officers to act under the Treaty of November 16th 1840 between Great Britain and Texas for the suppression of Slave Trade.

1 Mate H. Sloop Pandora Commander Bethune - Brazil Station.
2 Lt. H.E. Nash Commander Henry Byam Coast of Africa Station
3 Lt. Wood Brigadier Commander Chas Hen Darnell Coast of Africa
4 Mate Sloop Athalon Commander Reginald Doty Coast of Africa.

The Undersigned will feel obliged to their Excellencies to address the dispatch covering the certificates requested warrants to the care of H. Macdougall Esqr Galveston.

The Undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to their Excellencies the assurances of his distinguished consideration with which he has the honor to be

their most obedient and faithful Servant

Charles Elliot

His Excellency Anson Jones

Legation of Texas Texas
Sept 21. 1844.

The Hon Abel Upshur
Secy of State

Sir,

Nothing of any importance has occurred here or in England connected with our affairs since the date of my last. Mr Pakenham visited the office a few days since at twenty minutes to four o'clock to take leave, and remained upwards of an hour & a half conversing about the annexation of Texas to the American Union and of our affairs generally. The tone of the conversation was very friendly. He denied Government ever had any such plan in view, but they care much less about it than do the British Government. I believe both these Governments would make great concessions rather than favor the products of Texas, or disturb that in existence. Should any new circumstances arise in Texas not to render it necessary to call upon them, the strictest economy to return commences will be neglected. Accordingly I am waiting for an answer from your Department to my former communications, in order, if authorized to do so, to propose to them Aberdeen a great reduction of the duties now levied on Texas hides and other products; which reduction not less than a third of your should operate as an inducement to the citizens of Texas to declare annexation. This would be done by an order in council and would confer no obligations on Texas. This as well as my former suggestions to you in relation to this subject, are made not as reasons of any weight whatever against annexation, but in the event that annexation from any circumstances should be impracticable or not desirable.

I herewith enclose copies of letters received since those since from Charles Hotford Esq[r] stating the amount of Texian bonds in his possession. I also herewith send a letter to the President of Texas, which letter was handed me by the Chargé d'affaires of Texas with a request to forward it.

His Excellency Mr Calhoun stated in one of his communications to his Government that I was personally known to the Antislavery Governments in connection with Lord Aberdeen. Since in the fourth to meet this error, he has informed me that he has done so in a communication addressed to his Government.

I am,

Very respectfully,
Your most obed[t] Serv[t]

Ashbel Smith.

Copy.

London

Isaac Smith Esqr.
Chargé d'Affaires Texas

Sir

We beg to annex a copy of our letter addressed you on the 21st July 1842. which we regret to learn from our Mr Stafford has never reached you.

We remain
Sir
Your obedient servants.

Signed: Stafford & Co.

Copy annexed.

London 21st July 1842

Isaac Smith Esquire.
Chargé d'Affaires. Texas.

Sir

Since we had the pleasure of seeing you, several Shawnettes has arrived here from New York, and we are credited to us from you, that of the 25th Ulto. Bonds in our possession, 156. value £20250. Sterling to our Mr Charlton and remaining 101. value £10100 are the property of other parties.

We remain, Sir
Your most obedient servants

Signed Stafford & Co.

Legation of Texas. Paris
August 13. 1844

Gen. Hunter Texas
Chargé de Affaires

Sir

I have the honor herewith to enclose you the French Note received from the Department of the 21 inst & instant, containing Mr Bonnel's reply, the first containing a notice of a judgment of the Court of Chancery pronounced against Mr Castro. The second also is a statement made by Mr Castro's friends of his absence from France, and asking of postponement

of opinion until his return to this country. These pieces explain themselves perhaps sufficiently. yet I will add a few remarks.

The judgment of the Court appears to me exceedingly severe, if not wholly unjust; it was pronounced however on ex-parte statement apparently; Mr Castro not being present, either personally or by counsel to his defence. The judgment was aggravated doubtless, by the non appearance, which I have been informed, is regarded as a sort of contempt of Court. Some notion of the real damage done, in the opinion of the court, may be formed from the trifling amount of the fine of fifty francs imposed on him.

The gravamen of the accusation against Mr Castro is, that he did not put his colonists in possession of the lands promised them, after having received one hundred francs (not quite $20) from each married adult, and fifty francs ($10 nearly) from each single adult, as a deposite for the faithful performance of their part of the contract. From the statement adverse to Mr Castro, it thus appears as the enclosed pieces will inform you, that he received in all two hundred and ten francs ($42) from each adult colonist; to wit; 160 francs ($32) for passage from Europe to Texas and 50 francs ($10) as a deposite.

The amount of $42. in all, has not appeared to me unreasonable for passage from Antwerp to Galveston, although it may have been imprudent in the circumstances to have demanded a portion of the sum as a deposite. All the facts connected with the landing of the emigrants and the subsequent attention to, or neglect of them in Texas, are better known to the Government than to myself. It will be, too, for the Government to decide, if they choose to take notice of this matter, how far it was prudent in Mr Castro or other Empresarios to induce colonists to go to Texas at all, in the supposed exposed condition of the Territory wherein the western Leagues are situate. For as before mentioned, this is the gravamen of the charge, that Mr Castro induced Colonists to go to Texas, when there were in fact no lands of which they could take possession.

My own course in relation to this matter was formerly communicated to your Department;- it has been to answer promptly and fully all inquiries concerning the condition and situation of the "Concession" and never to persuade or dissuade any person in relation to emigration to Texas.

A copy of a document purporting to have emanated from the French Department of the Interior, was shown me some months ago. From that document it appeared that the charges against Mr Castro originated in representations made by the late Chargé d'Affaires of France in Texas. The Chargé d'Affaires of Texas in France, being alluded to in that document (in terms of entire respect) I had some conversation with Mr Guizot relative to Mr Castro's enterprise. I have not, however, had any information or intimation relative to the case of Mr Castro, except the enclosed slips from a public Journal.

Very respectfully,
Your obd. Servant

Ashbel Smith

Legation of Texas.
Washington D.C. August 16th 1844

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose you herewith the note of Mr Calhoun of the 14th inst. together with the documents which accompanied it, and my reply of this date to the same.

If the President shall acquiesce in the acquittal of Captain Moore, and the offer to return or make compensation for the arms, it will only be necessary to indicate at what point the arms are desired to be delivered. If it be resolved, new arms will be given instead of those taken. If a money compensation be preferred, it will be necessary to await an appropriation by Congress. As the arms will likely be needed in the country, and less difficulty would attend their acceptance, it seems to me it would be policy to return them instead of awaiting the tardy action of Congress.

I have been told that Captain Moore has a letter from Roland Woodly in which he expresses his gratitude for the kindness shown him by Moore. If this be true, perhaps it would be unnecessary to prosecute the case further.

I hope the President will be pleased at the prospect of a favorable adjustment of the Red River difficulty. The assurances given are perhaps as favorable as we could expect under the circumstances. In fact as to the liability every thing is conceded which could be desired. If I had had "full powers" for the purpose, it would have been more formal to have concluded a convention, but not having them, I think the matter is as well shaped as could be.

The affidavit of the Collector and others as to the introduction, nature and value of the goods will be all sufficient, to transmit to the Congress of the United States, but these should be obtained and forwarded to this Legation as early as possible.

I told Mr Calhoun during the discussion, I was of opinion, although not authorized to say so officially, that our Government would be willing, as an act of courtesy, to relinquish the claim for damages so far as the property actually belonged to the United States. I should be much gratified if my opinions then expressed should be sanctioned by the President.

We have no further news from Mexico. The papers of yesterday contain a report that the Mexican town of Laredo had been taken by Texan Troops, but I think there is nothing to substantiate the report.

We have no mail yet from Texas.

The President and Cabinet are discussing the propriety of the call of Congress to consider how far Texas should be protected against Mexico. This is the last day, and if any thing unforseen happens I will advise you of it to morrow

With great respect,

524

Your most Obedient

Servant Jean Lewis

To (His Excellency the Secretary of State)

Office)

The undersigned Secretary of State of the United States has the honor respectfully to transmit to Mr. Van Buren, charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas, a copy of a note from the Secretary of War, covering a copy of an extract of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Captain Scott, relating to the discharge of the duty assigned him for the protection of the Texian frontier by the Secretary of War in his letter of the 19th of January last, in order to ascertain more fully and in the most authentic form the circumstances and facts connected with the proceedings of Captain Scott and his command in disarming the Texian force under the command of Colonel Thomas J. Yoakum. It will first be necessary to the correct understanding of the opinion of the Court to state that the Texian force was within the territory of the United States, and that the disbandment of the troops to whom the orders to proceed to the Sabine were addressed, was ordered by the President of the United States. That these orders in the conduct of Captain Scott which was based on evidence, and that he did not exceed the authority derived from the orders under which he acted. It is proper to add, that the Court examined three witnesses, and heard documentary evidence; that the case was fairly stated before them; and that the opinion appears to be fully sustained by the evidence.

It would be no doubt that Captain Scott was acting of the opinion that the Texian force was within the territory of the United States, and that the disbandment of the troops to whom the orders to proceed to the Sabine were addressed was ordered by the President of the United States, on the ground that they were organized and were marching in hostile array towards the Texian frontier, and that the object of the expedition was to invade the territory of the United States, or the object of the expedition was to invade the territory of the United States, or the object of the expedition was to invade the territory of the United States, or

whatever negligency of either kind which may be made to appear.

The Undersigned has also the honor to communicate herewith a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War, covering communications from the Adjutant General and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, giving additional information in reference to the outrage said to have been committed by citizens of the United States on the Territory of the Red River in Texas, and which has heretofore been a subject of correspondence between the two Governments.

It would seem on a review of all the evidence that the outrage and the act of the Captain of the Fort Towson, and the individuals who accompanied him, were that no Officer of the United States, civil or military was concluded in it either before, or during, or after, as alleged. The Grant ordered down by the Commandant of the Garrison of Fort Towson, seems to have been for the protection of the Public Property on hand should, however any fact hereafter come to light calculated to criminate any one acting under the authority of the United States, it will be made a subject of official investigation.

The Undersigned admits that the outrage was one of an aggravated character, and also that according to the law of nations, it is the duty of Government to demand of citizens or subjects from injured, another Government or its citizens or subjects whenever they can, and when it cannot, there is always implied the offender to make reparation for the damage or injury, if possible, or to inflict on him some punishment, or deliver him up to the offended State to be dealt with according to its pleasure or discretion. It is to be regretted that there is no law of the United States or treaty stipulations between them and Texas providing for punishing offenders of this kind or delivering them up to the offended party. It is presumed necessary to the laws, the Executive, this Government has no power to demand up the offenders in this case, or to punish them for the offence, unless it violates the laws of the United States which make it piracy for its citizens to engage in any hostile or warlike expedition against any power with which we are at peace, and punishes them for it. But the power to demand them up, or punish them, is not necessary to the prosecution of the outrage may be vindicated and settled by the Executive and Courts of the United States, and even in that case, if there should be any doubt as to the Jurisdiction, the Department of State will be ready to render the assistance in its power.

It is also suggested that there is no law of the United States or treaty stipulations between them and Texas providing for punishing offences of this kind or delivering them up to the offended party. It is presumed necessary to the laws, the Executive, this Government has no power to demand up the offenders in this case, or to punish them for the offence, unless it violates the laws of the United States which make it piracy for its citizens to engage in any hostile or warlike expedition against any power with which we are at peace, and punishes them for it. But the power to demand them up, or punish them, is not necessary to the prosecution of the outrage may be vindicated and settled by the Executive and Courts of the United States, and even in that case, if there should be any doubt as to the Jurisdiction, the Department of State will be ready to render the assistance in its power.

It is also suggested that there is no law of the United States or treaty stipulations between them and Texas providing for punishing offences of this kind or delivering them up to the offended party. It is presumed necessary to the laws, the Executive, this Government has no power to demand up the offenders in this case, or to punish them for the offence, unless it violates the laws of the United States which make it piracy for its citizens to engage in any hostile or warlike expedition against any power with which we are at peace, and punishes them for it. But the power to demand them up, or punish them, is not necessary to the prosecution of the outrage may be vindicated and settled by the Executive and Courts of the United States, and even in that case, if there should be any doubt as to the Jurisdiction, the Department of State will be ready to render the assistance in its power.

It is also suggested that there is no law of the United States or treaty stipulations between them and Texas providing for punishing offences of this kind or delivering them up to the offended party. It is presumed necessary to the laws, the Executive, this Government has no power to demand up the offenders in this case, or to punish them for the offence, unless it violates the laws of the United States which make it piracy for its citizens to engage in any hostile or warlike expedition against any power with which we are at peace, and punishes them for it. But the power to demand them up, or punish them, is not necessary to the prosecution of the outrage may be vindicated and settled by the Executive and Courts of the United States, and even in that case, if there should be any doubt as to the Jurisdiction, the Department of State will be ready to render the assistance in its power.

It is also suggested that there is no law of the United States or treaty stipulations between them and Texas providing for punishing offences of this kind or delivering them up to the offended party. It is presumed necessary to the laws, the Executive, this Government has no power to demand up the offenders in this case, or to punish them for the offence, unless it violates the laws of the United States which make it piracy for its citizens to engage in any hostile or warlike expedition against any power with which we are at peace, and punishes them for it. But the power to demand them up, or punish them, is not necessary to the prosecution of the outrage may be vindicated and settled by the Executive and Courts of the United States, and even in that case, if there should be any doubt as to the Jurisdiction, the Department of State will be ready to render the assistance in its power.

It is also suggested that there is no law of the United States or treaty stipulations between them and Texas providing for punishing offences of this kind or delivering them up to the offended party. It is presumed necessary to the laws, the Executive, this Government has no power to demand up the offenders in this case, or to punish them for the offence, unless it violates the laws of the United States which make it piracy for its citizens to engage in any hostile or warlike expedition against any power with which we are at peace, and punishes them for it. But the power to demand them up, or punish them, is not necessary to the prosecution of the outrage may be vindicated and settled by the Executive and Courts of the United States, and even in that case, if there should be any doubt as to the Jurisdiction, the Department of State will be ready to render the assistance in its power.

It is also suggested that there is no law of the United States or treaty stipulations between them and Texas providing for punishing offences of this kind or delivering them up to the offended party. It is presumed necessary to the laws, the Executive, this Government has no power to demand up the offenders in this case, or to punish them for the offence, unless it violates the laws of the United States which make it piracy for its citizens to engage in any hostile or warlike expedition against any power with which we are at peace, and punishes them for it. But the power to demand them up, or punish them, is not necessary to the prosecution of the outrage may be vindicated and settled by the Executive and Courts of the United States, and even in that case, if there should be any doubt as to the Jurisdiction, the Department of State will be ready to render the assistance in its power.

Mr. Van Buren will, however see that it will be necessary for his Government to furnish this with all the evidence which may be required to

establish authentically, the illegal introduction of the goods, their forcible seizure and taking away by the citizens of the United States and the amount of damage suffered in consequence, to be transmitted by the President to Congress with his message.

The Undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer Mr Van Randt renewed assurances of his very distinguished consideration

(Signed) A. J. Dallas

Department of State,
Washington 14th August 1844.

To the Honorable.
Isaac Van Zandt
&c &c &c

Copy

War Department
April 24 1844

Sir

I respectfully transmit herewith an extract of the proceedings, containing the opinion of the court of Enquiry, held at Fort Leavenworth, Missouri, under the orders of the President, in the case of the Texian Boats of the United States Dragoons, in relation to the discharge of the duty assigned to them for the protection of the Caravans of Santa Fe trading over the boundary of the United States to the Texian frontier in May and June 1843.

Very respectfully, Your Obt Servt

Wm Wilkins,
Secretary of War

Hon John C Calhoun
Secretary of State

Copy

Adjutant General's Office
Washington April 24th 1844.

Extract of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry, held at Fort Leavenworth, Mo. in the month of April, pursuant to general order #16 dated February 28th 1844, inserted by order of the President, to examine into and report the facts respecting the manner in which Captain Wharton Clarke of the United States Dragoons, discharged the duties assigned to him for the protection of the Caravan of Santa Fe traders over the boundary of the United States to the Texian frontier in May and June 1843, whether, on his march, he entered the Texian territory under Colonel Cooke, &c. in what territory and in what manner; and whether his conduct was correct and unbecoming"

"The opinion."

In view of the foregoing facts, the Court is of opinion,

that Captain Pratt Savage Corps of the Regiment of United States Dragoons, on the 30th of June 1843, disarmed a Texian force under Colonel Snively, within the territory of the United States, by causing them to lay down their arms, under an apprehended rebellion of military force of United States Dragoons; and that there was nothing on the conduct of Captain Cooke that was harsh and unbecoming." The Court is further of opinion, that Captain Cooke did not exceed the authority for the protection of the lawful trade of the Santa Fé Caravan, derived from the orders of the Secretary of War to the Commanding General of the Army, dated "March 28th 1843, and of the Adjutant General to Colonel Kearny, dated "March 29th 1843," and that the confidence reposed in him by his Government was not in any degree misplaced."

The Court then adjourned sine die

"Signed" A D Sumner
1st Lieut 1st Regt Dragoons & Recorder of Court

"Signed" S W Kearny
Col 1st Dragoons.
President of Court

Sam Cooper
Assistant Adjutant General

"Signed" R Jones
1st Lieut 1st Dragoons

"Copy"

War Department
Aug 27. 1844.

Sir:

I am directed by the Secretary of War to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, & to state that he approves the proceedings, opinion of the Court of Inquiry, & orders of Brevet Brigadier General Kearny, & Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Cooke, and Captain Agent, and as far as the Adjutant General of the Army, entered can have all the confirmation required and not contained in the letter of the Secretary of War to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on the 28th of May 1845, so far as it was made the Government by that Department.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient Servt
Thos Jesup
Asst Adjt Genl of War

Brig Genl S W Kearny
Commanding Army

528

(Copy)

Adjutant Genrs Office
Washington June 21 1844

The Hon Secretary of War.

Sir.

I herewith submit a copy of Brig Genl Gaylor's report of the 2nd of April, (marked B) relative to the protection alledged to have been given by an Officer of the Army of the United States to persons concerned in an assault upon the Collector of Red River &c. The Republic of Texas, &c, referred to in the letter of the Secretary of State of this date, being the result of the enquiry directed to be made in the matter, as seen by instructions from this Office to Genl Taylor of the 11th March of which a copy is herewith furnished (marked A) I also submit herewith a copy of Lieut Colonel Loomis' report (the Officer implicated) to Genl Taylor, dated April 20th 1843, which accompanied the Genl's communication of April 2. (marked C.) These are all the papers which have been received relative to the subject

Respectfully submitted

(Signed) R Jones
Adjt Genl

(Copy)

Adjutant Genrs Office
Washington March 11th 1844

Sir,

You will see by the correspondence, copies of which are herewith enclosed, between Isaac Van Zandt, Esq. Chargé d'Affaires of Texas, and the Secretary of State, (and the accompanying papers) relative to an alledged assault upon the Collector of the Customs of Texas, for the District of Red River, and violation of the revenue laws of that Republic by sundry citizens of the United States, that complaint is made against Lieut Colonel Loomis, commanding at Fort Towson, it being alledged that he protected the said assailants, in their persons and property, by placing a guard on board the Steam Boat "Fort Towson". I am therefore directed to call your attention to this complaint against the officer of the army named, and that you report thereon for the information of the War Department and the Government.

I am Sir, very respectfully,
Your obdt Servt

(Signed) R Jones
Adjt Genl

Brig Genl Z Taylor
Comdg 2nd Dept
Fort Smith, Ark.

(Copy)

Hd Qrs. 2nd Mily Dist
Fort Towson April 22d 1843.

Sir

Your communication of March 11th with inclosure from 1 to 7, relative to an alledged participation of the Military force of Fort Towson, in an interference with the revenue laws of Texas in April 1842, has been received. I respectfully enclose herewith Lt Col Brown's original report on the subject, dated April 20th 1843, which will, I trust, be found satisfactory. The course was fully approved by me at the time, and the case warned me to perceive that I did not deem it necessary to make any report to General Head Quarters. It will be seen from the Lt Colonel's report, as well as from the account of the affair given by the Revenue Collector, on oath, that the military force had nothing to do with the forcible removal of the goods from the custody of the revenue officer, that after they were placed on board the Steam Boat, and once more within the bounds of the United States, a guard, at the application of the Master of the boat, was placed over them, in which Lt Brown thot it necessary not to exceed the bounds of his duty, particularly as female slaves were on board. It is believed that Col Churchill, Inspect. General, was on board the Fort Towson at the time, and I would respectfully refer you to him for any further particulars.

I am, Sir, very respectfully.
Your obdt Servt

(Signed) Z Taylor
Bvt Brig. Genl U.S. Army, Comdg

The Adjutant General
of the Army
Washington D.C.

(Copy)

Head Quarters, Fort Towson
20th April 1843

Sir

For the information of the commanding General of the Army I have to inform you that on Tuesday 11th inst, I was informed by the Director of the Revenue that Fort Towson was the best point to have a guard of Regular troops, as well as Marshal's, belonging to detachments of Dragoons and Infantry of the posts of Fort Towson and Washita, in case that he was apprehensive of an attack from the Texian revenue boat Officer, and requested a guard for his boat, which was then about 25 miles by land below this. Lieut McNeill of the Rifleman, with 30 of his company, and Lieut Ernst of the 6th Infantry, Capt. Howell has this morning returned, leaving Lieut Ernst and 10 men to come up on the boat. No appearance of an attack

The river is rising and the boat expected to day. I am told these goods were stored on the Texas shore to lighten the boat, and urged by the Custom House officers of Texas, and afterwards taken by force from the store by the Master of the Fort Towson; therefore, he feared an attempt to recapture them.

Although I do not apprehend any attack upon Texas, I could not allow our boats to be molested. Thus was also the opinion of Col. Churchill. Immediately upon the receipt of their letters, the merchants of Doaksville dispatched an express to Washington, Texas to demand their release. I wrote our Charge d'Affairs requesting him to use his influence to procure the restoration of these goods.

I believe the recapture was the act of the Master of the Fort Towson, and unknown to the merchants and owners of the goods

Respectfully, &c.
Your ob't Serv't
J. Pinney
Lieut 6. Inf'try

Captain W. W. S. Bliss
Asst Adj't Gen'l
Fort Smith
Ark.

Mr Van Brandt To Mr Calhoun

The Undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, of the 14th instant, forwarding the decision of the Court Martial appointed for the trial of Captain Scott, and additional information concerning the forcible rescue of certain goods from the Collector of Red River, with the opinion of the President of the United States in relation thereto - also the documents enclosed therewith, explanatory of the two cases referred to. Copies of the same will, immediately, be transmitted to the Government of Texas for its information.

It is not deemed necessary, at this time, to add any thing further, in relation to the trial and acquittal of Captain Scott.

The very just and proper views expressed by the Honorable Secretary of State, concerning the outrage upon the Collector of Red River, and the willingness manifested by the President of the United States to make compensation for the injuries inflicted and damages done, will be very gratifying to the President of Texas, by evincing, as it does, renewed evidence on the part of the Government of the United States, of a disposition to preserve the most friendly relations between the two countries - a disposition which the Undersigned is happy to assure the Secretary of State is fully reciprocated by the Government of Texas.

The testimony referred to, as necessary to be transmitted to Congress with the Message of the President of the United States, will be furnished at the earliest day possible.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to Mr Calhoun assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt

Legation of Texas.
Washington D.C. August 16th 1844

To The Honorable
John C. Calhoun
&c. &c. &c.

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C. August 19th 1844

Hon. Anson Jones,
Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose you, herewith, a copy of my note of the 10th instant, to the Secretary of State of the United States, requesting the delivery of two boys, said to have been taken prisoners on the Brazos River, and now among the Shokitaw Indians, together with a copy of the reply thereto, of the 17th instant, which I have just received. You will perceive from my note to Mr Calhoun that I solicited the information concerning the boys through the letter of Mr Upshaw, Chickasaw agent. I have no knowledge of their names or ages. It was stated by the Indian Chief who gave the information to Mr Upshaw, that their parents were murdered at the time of their capture. The boys will, no doubt, be recovered and sent to the Chickasaw Agency. Would it not be well to publish the fact that the friends of the boys may take the necessary steps to secure their safe return?

I did not deem it necessary to await your instructions in this matter, but thought it best to act promptly, lest the delay might embarrass the agent. I hope the steps I have taken may meet the approbation of the President.

I have just received a letter from Mr Brown, dated 16th inst, in reply to certain enquiries which I addressed him respecting the Mexicans who were at New York. I send you an extract of the same. As in four days I expect to hear from him again, when I may think proper to write you further on the subject.

With the highest respect,
I have the honor to be,
Your most obt servt

Isaac Van Zandt

532

(Mr Van Brandt to Mr Calhoun)

Legation of Texas,
Washington 16th August 1844

Sir

After an examination of the facts stated in the letter (an copy of which you did me the honor to show me) from A. J. Upshaw, Esqr., Cherokee Agent, of the 29th of May last to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, concerning the two boys captured by the Indians on the Trinity River, within the Territory of Texas, and now represented to be among the Mexican Indians within the United States, I deem it my duty, formally, but most respectfully to request, that you may be pleased to communicate the same to His Excellency The President of The United States, that such orders may be given by the proper Department to the proper Executive Officer or Military authorities of the United States, as may be necessary to secure the delivery of the two boys now among the Indians, and their return to their own country, as provided in the 33rd Article of the Treaty of 1831.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) Jno Van Brandt
Chargé d'Affaires of the
Republic of Texas

To
The Hon A. C. Calhoun
Secretary of State,
of the United States.

(Mr Calhoun to Mr Van Brandt)

Department of State
Washington, 19th August 1844

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 16th instant, and to acquaint you in reply that it was referred to the Secretary of War, who has informed me that proper orders have been issued from his Department for the liberation, and return to their native country, of the two Texian boys referred to in your note.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer you renewed assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

(Signed) A. C. Calhoun

c/o the Hon. Mr
Jno Van Brandt
&c &c &c

(Extract from Mr Bowers's letter to Mr Van Zandt)

Consulate of Texas, New York
August 16th 1844

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge, with pleasure your much esteemed letter of 12th inst.

I have heard it rumored that the Steamers "Guadalupe" and "Montezuma" are to be manned, or partially so, with United States seamen when they leave here, but, as yet, I am not enabled to write you with that degree of certainty upon this point which I hope to do in a few days, having a friend, who can approach the matter in the right place, as I think, now getting information for me.

I think with you, it might not be policy to interfere with the shipment of the crews of these Steamers - except so far to have ascertained, of the fact, as to rebut any charge by Mexico against the United States and her citizens, for doing towards Texas, that which, if reversed ever, Mexico has maintained, for herself. Nor do I believe but that American Seamen on board these Ships might easily be taught to feel more protection for Texas than Mexico, grounded a few good and dispassionate friends of Texas could be shipped on board each vessel.

There can be but little doubt that England is encouraging Mexico in the proposed campaign. England prefers Texian independence, with free ports, and desires to this, she sees her interest clearly in rendering Texas to the Government of Mexico in preference to Annexation to the United States. She is acting on this principle with that sagacity and sagacity which controls all the great measures of her Cabinet councils.

The above is a true extract

Edward Raymond
Secty of Legation.

Consulate of Texas,
Washington 11th Oct 1844.

Dear Genl Hunt
Secretary of State

Sir

Your dispatch of the 15th of July, last, notifying me of the acceptance of my resignation was not received until

a short time ago, when I was prostrate with a fever being attack and confined to my bed. To day is the first time for twenty one days that I have left my room. I have this day forwarded my recall and leave my leave of the President, and shall start for home as soon as I can able to travel. I will forward you by the next opportunity a copy of my speech, and the President's reply.

I send you with this several communications sent to, and received from, the Department of State of the United States which will explain themselves.

I have seen the instructions of the given letters from Colonel Crosby's command and think them entitled at their full worth.

Mr Raymond will acquaint you of the receipt of several dispatches directed to him. The one in relation to the Indian treaties, requiring immediate attention, I deemed it best to make a communication upon the subject. Mr Raymond then called at the Department and superintended the arrangement.

I had hoped to be able to give the subject of the movements of the United States Troops and many more attentions than I have been able to do. Mr Raymond has seen Mr Calhoun's views on the subject, and Mr Calhoun has been kind enough to call at my room frequently, but it was impossible, owing to my low state, to discuss the matter at any length. I have not learned what will exactly be their course and how far they will go. General Howard will be fully instructed, so Mr Calhoun informed me. Other important papers will be sent him to communicate to you. All of which I trust may be satisfactory to the President.

I have great confidence that Texas will be united, if so, annexation will be certain, if Texas continue to desire it, which I trust she may.

Mr Calhoun has promised to show us the dispatch to General Howard.

I shall deliver, as directed, all the Archives of the Legation to Mr Raymond, who, I have informed the President and Secretary of State, will proceed to discharge the duties of the Station, as Charge de Affaires.

I shall write you again when I have more time.

With great regard

Truly Yours

Isaac Van Zandt.

(Copy)

Legation of Texas
Washington D.C. August 24th 1844

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that on the 15th of October next a council will be held at Tawacano creek, near the Canadian river between Commissioners of Texas, and the Comanche and other Indians who reside within and upon her limits, and that it is the desire of the President of Texas that a Commissioner or Agent of the United States

into negotiation with the Tribe of Comanche Indians. Commissioners for the purpose have been appointed to meet at Tawacaro Creek, near the Brazos River, about the latter part of September, and it is the intention of the Secretary of War that an Officer of the Army with a detachment of Dragoons attend the place of meeting, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a practicable basis can be agreed by negotiation, for friendly relations with these Indians, who are on the point of evacuating a portion of our Territory. To effect this desired object I have directed by the Secretary of War to say that you will detail Captain Hitchcock's Company, 1st Dragoons, at Fort Gibson for the service, with orders to the Captain to be governed by such special instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of War or through the Commanding Officer of Indian affairs.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Your obedient Servant.

(Signed) J. Thomas
Asst Adjt General

To
Brig. General Macomb
Comdg 2 Div.
Fort Smith Ark.

Copy

Head Quarters Department of War
Office Indian Affs 31st August 1842.

Sir

It had been determined that a treaty effort shall be made, at the instance of our Sister Republic of Texas, and in conjunction with her to make treaties with the united tribes of Indians on her and our border.

Two attempts made in 1843. in which Genl McAllister acted as Commissioner, on behalf of the United States, not because of conditions on the part of Indians to treat, but because of circumstances that are not again likely to intervene.

The object is to secure the friendly conduct of these united Indians, who have at sometimes in their former history to oppress both the citizens of Texas and of the United States on and about the Red River country and wherever else they may happen to rove.

The Texian Representative at Washington informs our Government, that on the 15th of October next, a treaty will be held at Tawacana Creek near the Brazos River, between Commissioners of Texas and the Comanches and other Indians who reside within and upon their limits, and that the Texian Government would be gratified if a Treaty Commissioner or Agent of the United States should be present at that time and place, empowered to act in promoting the mutually important object of effecting peace with those tribes. The place fixed on for holding this council is the same one at which Gen Butler attended in October 1843.

The 15th previous is named as the day of meeting, at which time certainly no one can be represented by a Commissioner, but it is not thought likely that the Indians will generally assemble until the close

with which road it is expected that the mouth of the Arkansas river will be united for and that he could reach the future destined rendezvous to Fort Gibson as and did in pursuance of the purpose of the arrangement

You have been selected and appointed by the Secretary of War, as the Commissioner on the part of the United States. I am given to understand that you will be directed from the Office to carry with you a company of Dragoons under your own command, not from any apprehension of danger to yourself or the Indian Commissioners, but to make an impression upon the Indians. I have to request of you as the Commissioner &c. the time being very short, to set out on this duty, and to reach the place chosen for the negotiation as soon as conveniently practicable.

It is already stated, the object is to make a definite treaty of pacification and amity with the wild Indians on this border, by which they will bind themselves to the observance of friendly relations with us and with each other. I enclose a rough draft of a treaty which embraces all that it appears to me is material for us to insert, but I do not mean to be you down to these and no other stipulations. If any thing arises in the course of the negotiation that may seem to make it expedient to embrace some other arrangements on the Indians, you will at your discretion insert them. Setting up the blanks with the names of the several tribes interested, by their Chiefs, Headmen and Warriors. Our treaty will be made single and separate from that which it may be the pleasure of the Texian Government to make with the same Indians. Whatever aid you can render to the Texian Commissioners in advancing their negotiations and bringing them to a successful termination, you will be pleased to extend to them and they and you should as an evidence of both Governments being represented on the occasion, and of the cordiality that exists mutually the several parties you may conclude

It may be more difficult than is apprehended to collect the Indians, and if so and you find it advisable you are authorized to employ, and pay two or three messengers, entrusting them with a sufficient quantity of tobacco as presents to the Indians, among the tribes, to give notice of the place of meeting and time when they are expected, and to urge upon them by all proper considerations the propriety of punctuality the council. The expenses of the Commissioners and the Interpreter will be borne by this Government.

I send you a copy of a report made by me to the Secretary of War, on the 18th day of August 1835 which will put you in possession of the views which Government has taken of this commission. You will please return the papers you receive either to the Secretary of War or to this Office.

Very respectfully
Your Obdt Servt

(Signed) C. A. Harris Commissioner

Capt. Nathan Boone
1st Regiment of Dragoons
Fort Gibson Arkansas

Legation of Texas
Washington City September 9th 1844

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that since the date of my last note, in reply to yours, in relation to the arms taken from Colonel Snively's command, I have received further instructions from my Government respecting the same; and now announce to Your Excellency the acceptance of the offer made by you on the part of your Government.

As it is not probable that the arms could be returned in the order in which they were taken, comprehensive will be observed for them. Their value &c, as I understand, having been communicated to the Department of War of the United States, I hope you will inform me at what time your Government will be in readiness to discharge the demand.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to you renewed assurances of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) Isaac Van Zandt
Charge d'Affaires
of the Republic of Texas

To the Honorable
J C Calhoun
&c &c &c

The Undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas presents his respects to Mr Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States and has the honor to acquaint him that his resignation has been accepted and permission given him to return home, and respectfully to request that he may be informed at what time it will be convenient for Mr Calhoun to receive them for the purpose of delivering his letter of recall.

Mr Calhoun is further informed that after the undersigned shall have taken his leave Mr Charles W Raymond, the present Secretary of Legation, in pursuance of the instructions of the Secretary of State of Texas, made by order of the President, will assume the duties of this Legation, as "Acting Charge d'Affaires" until a successor shall be appointed. The undersigned takes pleasure in commending Mr Raymond to Mr Calhoun, and doubts not he will merit his confidence.

In closing this his last official note, the Undersigned, with pleasure, avails himself of the occasion to tender to Mr Calhoun his most sincere thanks for the zeal and ability which he has at all times displayed in the promotion of every measure, consistent with the honor and integrity of his own Government, calculated to advance the prosperity and happiness of the Government and people of Texas, and to assure him that his efforts will be duly appreciated by them; and at the same time to acknowledge with a high sense of the obligations they impose the frequent manifestations of kindness and confidence with which Mr Calhoun has favored him, sincerely wishing them official intercourse, and to express the earnest hope that his life may be as prosperous and happy as it has been useful and

distinguished, and that he may continue to receive the honors due the gifted and the patriotic.

Signed Sam Houston

Seal of State
Washington Tx. October 10th 1844

To
The Hon. A. P. Upshur
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy)

The Undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, presents his respects to the Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas, and has the honor to inform him that he will be ready to receive him, for the purpose stated in the note of the present instant, tomorrow, at half past ten o'clock at the Department of State.

The Undersigned cannot forbear the occasion to pass without bearing testimony to the zeal, fidelity and ability, with which Mr Van Zandt has been discharged his official duties, combined with a courtesy and candor which made his intercourse with the Department and the Government very satisfactory and agreeable.

The Undersigned is highly gratified to learn that the cause of independence in the Southern and Western States which have been the subject of deliberation and negotiation between the United States and Texas, since he has occupied his present situation, has been so materially & happily promoted by the signature of the Treaty of annexation, which has been submitted by the President to the Senate for its ratification, and which unfortunately for the peace of the world, is not yet disposed of by that body.

The Undersigned cannot close this note, without expressing a confident hope that the great measure of annexation, the most important subject of their negotiation, may yet be consummated, to the mutual benefit, security and satisfaction of both countries. He at present is ready, on the part of the United States, for the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty.

The Undersigned embraces with pleasure this occasion to renew to Mr Van Zandt the assurances of his high consideration.

Copy of Mr Upshur's Note

Seal of State
Washington 10th October 1844

To the Honorable
Chargé d'Affaires
&c &c &c

declaring that the United States must stand as a friend

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

and along our coast. Mr Donelson has been instructed and instructed where reprisals are to be made by our Government but these so severe to effectuate an attack upon our frontiers by any of the various tribes of Indians upon, and adjacent to the boundary line of Texas and the U. S. Brought the existence of the Mexican Government or those engaged under their authority and upon a request being made by us that troops be stationed within our limits for the purpose of restraining by force these Indians, I order the troops from Fort Scott, Fort Towson &c to such points and places as may be deemed best for our security. Presidy Jesup thinks would be one desirable point at which to station a large detachment. Mexico could not complain of such a step, for it would be in strict accordance with the 33rd Article of the treaty of 1831 with The United States, and under that article of the treaty, Texas has the right to demand this course of the United States.

A letter has just been received by the Government from the Cherokee Agent, giving information that Mexican emissaries have been and are now among the Indians on the borders of the United States and Texas, endeavoring to instigate them to join our enemy in the contemplated invasion, and I am confident you will be satisfied, at home, to furnish such facts and evidence to the United States Chargé d'Affaires, in relation to the disposition and practices of these Indians under the influence of Mexico, as will fully authorize him to give the orders alluded to.

The President of the United States left this City on the 19th inst, on a visit of a few days to the Springs in Virginia. Mr Calhoun will leave next week on a visit to South Carolina.

The last dispatch received from your Department is of the 6th ult.

I have the honor to be with sentiments of high regard,
your most Obdt Servant

Chas A Wickliffe

Department of State
Washington 26 February 1844

Hon Anson Jones

&c &c &c

Sir:

The Mexican Minister has handed me the enclosed letter and its enclosure and has stated that a few days will be necessary to enable him to receive instructions from his Government in relation to the subject matter of the letter, which may not be necessarily delayed. He therefore asks, on behalf of the Mexican Government, that the President will not consider the delay as unfriendly. He has also stated that the Government does not consider the Treaty of Velasco as binding, but that it will be observed in good faith, so long as Texas shall observe it. He has also stated that the Mexican

the necessary legal proofs for their detention. Due to Reference to the want of proper municipal regulations, on this boundary, to give effectiveness to the laws of nations in such cases, I very much fear they will be suffered to depart unmolested.

I was on yesterday permitted to read at the Department of State a portion of a dispatch from Mr Green, dated at the City of Mexico the 20th of August, last. He states, in substance, that since the arrival of the last Packet from England, the Mexican Government has changed its plan of attack upon Texas - That instead of an invasion by land they now contemplate an expedition by Sea, which shall blockade Galveston, destroy the City, exterminate the inhabitants, and thus, at once, spread consternation and dismay through every part of our Country. This to be done, immediately, upon the arrival of their two Steamers from New York and those expected from Great Britain.

I called yesterday upon the Secretary of the Navy, and was informed by him that orders had gone to Commodore Connor to proceed forthwith with the vessels under his Command, on a cruise to the Gulf of Mexico and along our Coast. Now for the presence of such a force in the Gulf, in connection with the protest which the United States Minister at Mexico has been instructed to make to the Mexican Government, concerning the renewal of hostilities at this time against Texas, a copy of which I forwarded you will have been before this reaches you, will deter the contemplated daring movements of our Enemy, further than to must determine. On my opinion there will be no serious invasion either by land or sea; it is wise, however, to be prepared for any emergency that may arise.

It is not yet known here, whether Mr Donnelson has accepted the appointment of Charge d'Affaires to Texas, but it is presumed he has, and that he is now on his way to his post.

With the highest regard, I have the honor to be,
Your Mo Obd Servt

Chas A Raymond

Hon Memucan Hunt
Galveston, October 21st 1844

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I am instructed by the Secretary of State, Hon. Memucan Hunt Chargé d'Affaires for Foreign Affairs, to request the Government of Texas to issue a warrant to enable Captain Hiram Kelly, of the Schooner which "Revenge," about to be employed on the Coast of Texas, to act under the Treaty of November 4th 1839, between Great Britain and this Republic for the suppression of Slave Trade.

In accordance with the Secretary's instruction, I beg to request the Government of the Republic to issue the requisite warrant, and to forward it to me, for transmission to the proper quarter.

I have the Honor to remain,
With the highest Respect,

Copy
Texas Legation
Paris

Memorandum

To
The Hon'ble Anson Jones
Secretary of State
&c &c &c

Legation of Texas, Paris
September 27th 1844.

Hon Anson Jones.
Secretary of State.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches dated July 14th. which came to hand three days since. I have lost no time in attending to the matters embraced in them. Monsieur Guizot left Paris for the Chateau d'Eu this day on which they were received; he will not return here until after his visit to England whither he accompanies the King of the French. It is probable I shall leave for London in a very few days: the reasons connected with the present business which require me to remain a short time at Paris will be mentioned further on.

My despatches and private letters subsequent to the 2d June, and particularly my despatches of the 24th June with the explanatory private letters, have put you ere this time, in possession of the views of these Governments and have anticipated your instructions "To ascertain the existence of the cor-"respondence which has taken place between France and England on the subject "of Texas."

I imagine that my Lord Aberdeen will adhere to the project of "Diplomatic Act," as communicated in my despatches to your Department of the 31st June. I have written to London requesting Mr Rate our Consul General who is fully and minutely acquainted with this subject, to bring it forthwith before the notice of the British Government and urge them to send to Texas Minister ion Texas powers and instructions to conclude a Diplomatic Act there, and to incorporate in the same, commercial regulations between the two countries. While in London, I discussed this subject so fully with Lord Aberdeen and Mr Addington, at the same time I conversed so much at length with our Consul, that with my private letters to the latter gentleman (Mr Rate) the British Government are now in possession of both the correspondence which I should lead them to send forthwith the powers and instructions, as suggested in your despatches, to their Minister in Texas; and I believe they fully appreciate the force of these considerations. I do not however understand that the French Government would be guided in this matter by the counsels of the British Government, as stated in my

despatch of 24th June, it may be expected that the Count de Salligny will receive powers and instructions conformable to those that may be sent to the British Chargé d'Affaires in Texas.

It has appeared to me advisable not to make at this moment a formal, written communication to the British Government on the present matter; but my private letters to Mr Pakenham for his guidance hereon are full and explicit. I make the following extracts from one of day before yesterday:

"I will state distinctly the course which is deemed advisable in the "present circumstances. It is that the English and French Governments "should forthwith transmit to their respective Ministers in Texas full powers "and instructions to conclude a treaty or diplomatic act with Texas based "on the condition that it remain a separate and independent State. These "Governments may require this condition to form an essential part of any "treaty or diplomatic act to be hereafter passed between them and the "Texian Government. This was not, as you are aware, contemplated by Mr Jones "when writing his dispatch of July 14th, as he had not at that date received "my dispatch communicating Lord Aberdeen's proposition of the 'Diplomatic "Act.' I afterwards intimated that the Ministers in Texas should be empowered "to conclude a diplomatic act to remain in force for a limited period, say "ten years, with the risk of 'annexation' afterwards.

I have requested Mr Pakenham to communicate to me promptly the result of his interview with the British Government. I shall hear from him in two or three days. I am waiting in Paris to communicate if necessary with this Government, and with some hopes of receiving dispatches from your Department in answer to mine of June 24th. Unless I am informed that 'powers and instructions" are sent out by this vessel to the Ministers of France and England in Texas, I shall go at once to England so as to be enabled to transmit to you by next Steamer definitive information.

I have deemed it not wholly improbable that Lord Aberdeen may before taking any new step determine to wait for your answer to the proposed Diplomatic Act as presented to me in our interview of the 24th June and set forth in my dispatch of the same date:- Captain Elliott is, I understand, absent from Texas:- These causes of delay may prove prejudicial to our interests; a course has nevertheless suggested itself to me which I shall explain in a private letter to His Excellency, General Houston, to be sent by this mail. I need not add, that I shall keep strictly within the limits of the instructions already received from your Department.

I have directed Mr Pakenham to urge on Her Majesty's Ministers the importance of establishing <u>without delay</u> such political and commercial relations with Texas as the British Government may be willing to enter into, on condition that Texas maintain its separate and independent existence.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully,
your obedient Servant

Asbel Smith

Washington Dec. 29th 1844.

To The Right Hon. Aberdeen
Secretary of State of Foreign.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you of my arrival here as Charge d'Affaires of The United States, and invite to state to know at what time it would be convenient for you to give me an interview, and an opportunity of presenting my credentials

I am with sentiments of great respect
your Obt. Servt.

A. C. Donelson

To Anson Jones.
The Secretary of State
of The Republic of Texas

Sir.

The President of the United States having thought proper to name Mr Andrew J Donelson their Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas, I have the honor of announcing the same to Your Excellency, and of praying you to give credence to whatever he shall say to you on my part. He knows the concern our Republic has in the welfare and prosperity of Texas, our strong desire to cultivate the friendship and to deserve it by all the good offices which may be in our power. He knows also my zeal to promote these by whatever may depend upon my ministry. I have no doubt that Mr Donelson will so conduct himself as to meet your confidence, and I avail myself of this occasion to offer Your Excellency renewed assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

A. J. Calhoun

Department of State,
Washington, 16th Dec. 1844.

Washington Texas 2d 1834.

To the Hon.
Miers Fisher
Secretary of State of Texas

Sir,

Reading over the instructions elected to me Engineer, by the Commissioners of the Municipality of Viesca, a copy of the Original Plan, a Report of the Surveyor Appointed, Deed of Donation to the Contractor against the Orders of the Authorities at Bexar, & the decree granting our petition to contract for the Location of Three Municipalities, which remained on the Records of the Office of Land Commissioner, which remained on the Records of the Office of Land Commissioner, which remained on the Records of the Office of Land Commissioner

Hon. Thomas H. Benton

Senate Office
New Orleans 30th April 1826.

Dear Sir

I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the Report of the Surveyor of the Land District of Ouachita, and the Register of the Land Office at Opelousas, in relation to the claim of Messrs. Barrow & Co. to a tract of land on Red River, which was referred to me by the Resolution of the Senate of the 19th instant.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

a Bounden duty of even date herewith has this day been signed and executed by said Daniel Eddy Principal and Peter Mackenzie Security and whereas the aforesaid Daniel Eddy Principal, and Peter Mackenzie Security are bound jointly and severally unto the Republic of Texas in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars conditioned that whereas the said Daniel Eddy has been appointed Collector of Customs for the Port of Galveston and has entered into bond and security for the faithful performance of his duties as such Collector and for the payment over of all moneys which may come into his hands as such Collector, and